IN-VITRO ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFICACY OF SOME POST-DIPPING DISINFECTANTS AGAINST STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS AND ESCHERICHIA COLI

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Abstract

Mastitis in cattle has been considered as a disease associated with milk production and as a potential threat to humans. Due to the chronic nature of the disease, there are great economic losses for dairy farms and the processing industry. Mastitis is a complex multi-etiologic disease. The main infectious bacterial agents are Staphylococcus aureus Streptococcus agalactia. In this study, the milk samples were taken at a livestock farm in the district of Korca (Albania) from which Staphylococcus aureus and E coli were isolated. The samples were taken from cows with no signs of mastitis. The aim of the study was to evaluate in-vitro susceptibility of Staphylococcus aureus and Escherichia coli to some disinfectants (Iodine 0.5%, Chlorine 0.7% and Chlorhexidine 0.5%). The results showed the in-vitro efficacy of disinfectants against Staphylococcus and Escherichia coli: Jodi 99.66% and 97.9%, Chlorine 82% and 72.1% chlorhexidine 89.86% and 98.7%. These results suggest the need for periodic in-vitro testing of susceptibility to antimicrobial disinfectants and for evaluating the use of disinfectants in dairy farms of Korca region in order to improve the efficiency of cattle mastitis prevention programs.

Key words: iodine, chlorine, chlorhexidine, Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli)
REFERENCES