



SUMMARY

A total of 216 samples both of milk and blood were collected from District Lahore to find the effect of mastitis on blood total leukocytic count and differential leukocytic count as well as to observe the effect of different antibiotics on mastitis causing microbes. Milk samples were analyzed to find that either animal was suffering with mastitis or not, Positive samples for mastitis showed that cows are 4.64% more susceptible for mastitis as compared to the buffaloes.

Maximum prevalence of mastitis both in buffaloes and cows was at the age of 7-8 years In buffaloes 65% milk samples contained watery fluid, 20% contained mucous, 5% contained pus and 10% contained blood whereas in cows watery fluid and mucous both were found 36%, 12% were pus containing samples and 16% milk samples contained blood. In cows 76% milk samples were sweet in taste and 24% were sour in taste while in buffaloes 65% were sweet and 35% were sour in taste.

Average pH recorded was more (7.2) in milk of cows than in buffaloes where 6.8 was recorded. Depending upon both physical appearance of udder and milk analysis indicated that sub-clinical mastitis is more than any other whereas acute was minimum prevelant. Right fore teat of udder was frequently affected as compared to any other part of udder both in buffaloes and cows.

Pathogens showed resistance against Penicillin but Norfloxacin was highly effective against pathogens whereas Gentamycin and Ciprofloxacin showed moderate effect against pathogens. Total leukocytic count showed that there is decrease in total leukocytes in blood both in buffaloes and cows due to mastitis. According to differential leukocytic count, Neutrophils found increased due to mastitis and decrease was recorded in Lymphocytes and monocytes where as, there is not any significant change in Basophil and Eosinophils number in blood.