

**Antibiotic Resistance Pattern of Contagious Mastitis Causing Pathogens
Bacteria in Dairy Cows in the Work Area of Dairy Farms Cooperative
of Setia Kawan Nongkojajar Pasuruan**

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ABSTRACT

Mastitis is an inflammation of the udder internal tissue with different causes and degrees of severity, duration and diseases caused by various causative agents. This disease is very harmful because it causes a reduction in milk production, the additional costs of medicines causing economic losses for farmers. This study aimed to determine whether there are contagious mastitis bacteria in cows' milk and to describe its resistance to antibiotics. The isolation and identification of the bacteria were used Manitol Salt Agar (MSA) parallel with inoculation on Blood Agar Plate (BAP). On MSA could be detected *Staphylococcus aureus* that showed yellow colonies, Gram +, than followed by biochemical test which were includes positive catalase test and coagulase test. The *Streptococcus agalactiae* were detected on BAP, followed by positive Christie-Atkins-Munch-Peterson (CAMP test). From 94 milk samples could be isolated *S. aureus* 32 isolates (34 %) and *Strep. agalactiae* 12 isolates (12,7%). The antibiotic resistant test result showed that *S. aureus* isolates were sensitive to Penicillin (79.4%), Amphotericin (76.4%), Cloxacillin (94.1%), Erythromycin (61.7%), Tetracycline (73.5%) and Streptomycin (61, 7%) while *Strep. agalactiae* isolates were resistant to Penicillin (50%), Cloxacillin (66.6%) and Tetracycline (50%) and sensitive to the antibiotics of Streptomycin (66.6%), Amphotericin (50%).

Key words : Mastitis, contagious, resistance antibiotic