

**EXAMINATION OF RESISTENCY OF BACTERIA *Staphylococcus aureus*
AND *Streptococcus sp* CAUSE MASTITIS AS EFFORT FOR TREATMENT
ON DAIRY COW IN KUD KARANGPLOSO, DISTRICT MALANG**

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ABSTRACT

Karangploso, district Malang is known as a milk producing area and is a suitable place for the development of dairy cattle business. Mastitis is one of the most common problems found in dairy farming in Indonesia that has a negative impact on the milk production economy. The study was conducted to examine the incidence of antibiotic resistance as an attempt to appropriate treatment for the treatment of mastitis in dairy cows. A total of 85 positive samples are *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus sp* from farms in the KUD Karangploso region. Based on the resistency bacteria test against various antibiotics it is known that *Staphylococcus aureus* has been resistant to Penicillin (100%), Tetracycline (48.23%), Erythromycin (44.70%), Gentamicin (2.35%), and Ampicillin (1.18%). For *Streptococcus sp* has been resistant to antibiotic Penicillin (98.82%), Erythromycin (94.18%), Tetracycline (84.70%), Gentamicin (11.76%), Ampicillin (5.88%), and Cefalexin (3.53%). A total of 15 dairy cows had healing from 22 positive dairy cows of subclinical mastitis after being treated with Lactaclox® (75 mg ampicillin and Cloxacilin 200 mg) and Terrexine® (Cefalexin 200 mg and Kanamycin 100,000 I.U.).

Keywords: Subclinical mastitis, *California Mastitis Test* (CMT), *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus sp*, antibiotic resistance, Penicillin, Gentamicin, Erythromycin, Ampicillin, Tetracycline, Cloxacillin, Cefalexine, Kanamycin, and mastitis treatment.