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Antibiotic susceptibility of *staphylococci* isolated from bovine mastitis in Algeria

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The study was carried out to investigate the *in vitro* antimicrobial susceptibility of staphylococci isolated from Bovine Mastitis in and around center region of Algeria to antimicrobial drugs. The antibiotic susceptibility was determined by the disk diffusion method and performed according to the National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS) guidelines in the Mueller-Hinton agar. Coagulase-Negative Staphylococci (CNS) isolates were the most resistant to Céfoxitin, Amoxicillin + Clavulanic Acid, Vancomycin, Triméthoprine Sulfaméthoxazole, Clindamycine, Neomycin and Erythromycin than CPS. Coagulase-Positive Staphylococci (CPS) was more resistant to Penicillin and Tetracycline than CNS strains, but their sensitivity to Gentamicin and neomycin was almost the same. No resistance of all these stains was detected for Gentamicin. These isolates exhibited the highest degree of resistance to penicillin of all antimicrobial agents tested. These findings can be utilized in mastitis treatment programmes and antimicrobials strategies in organized herds.

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