Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON

Environmental *Streptococcus* species

Streptococcus dysgalactiae- can be spread from cow-to-cow or from the environment. Good mastitis control program along with post-milking teat disinfection, antibiotic dry cow therapy and maintaining a clean, dry environment will control this pathogen.

***Streptococcus uberis*-** is found in the dairy environment as well as isolated from the udder, skin, lips, and genital area of dairy cows, but infections are typically caused by the environment. This is the most common cause of mastitis during dry period and are isolated frequently from cows with clinical mastitis during early lactation. Good mastitis control program along with post-milking teat disinfection, antibiotic dry cow therapy and maintaining a clean, dry environment will control this pathogen.

Other *Streptococcus* species isolated less frequently are *S. acidominimus, S. alactolyticus, S. canis, S. zooepidemicus, S. equi, S. equinus* (formally *S. bovis*), and *S. parauberis.*

***Enterococcus* species**- *E. durans, E. faecalis, E. faecium,* and *E. saccharoluticus* causes clinical and subclinical mastitis, but infrequently. Cows are infected from the environment and effective mastitis control procedures will control these pathogens.

References

J Hogan, R Gonzalez, R Harmon, S Nickerson, S Oliver, J Pankey, and K Smith. Laboratory Field Handbook of Bovine Mastitis. National Mastitis Council, Inc. Revised 1999.
Using Bulk tank Milk Cultures in a Dairy Practice. National Mastitis Council, Inc. www.nmconline.org/articles/bulktank.htm. Accessed 4/1/2015.