

## IMPACT OF *STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS* AND METHICILLIN-RESISTANT *STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS* (MRSA) ON UTERINE DISEASE IN DAIRY CATTLE AFTER PARTURITION

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### ***Abstract***

*The aim of this study was to identify vaginal flora in Black and White Romanian cows diagnosed with puerperal endometritis. The cows studied came from two dairy farms, were in the first 4 weeks post-partum and had various puerperal diseases with variable pathological evolution. The dynamics of isolation of different bacterial species from lochia or vaginal discharges was made in four periods of the puerperium. Bacteriological examination was performed in accordance with routine laboratory techniques, including typical colony morphology on usual culture media, chromogenic agar, Gram stain, type of hemolysis, characteristic growth on Baird-Parker (BP) agar and biochemical tests. In the course of puerperium, approximately 22,2% of microorganisms detected in the 18 cases were represented by the Staphylococcus aureus, what means that may be a significant pathogen of puerperal infection. Isolation in 11,1% of cases of methicillin-resistant stains of Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) is important in terms of direct impact on human and animal health.*

**Key words:** Cows, Puerperal endometritis, Staphylococcus aureus, MRSA