

Types of microorganisms isolated from milk of cows showing elevated somatic cell count

S u m m a r y

The aim of the investigations was to identify pathogens isolated from the excretions of cow mammary glands and to estimate the influence of selected factors on the occurrence frequency of microorganisms in particular types. The examined milk originated from cows maintained in 5 barns, showing increased somatic cell counts at experimental milking. Quarter milk samples (n=126) were submitted to microbiological test and 10 different groups or species of microorganisms were isolated. The most frequently coagulase negative staphylococci (CNS), *Streptococcus spp.*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus agalactiae* were identified. No relationship between the results of CMT and the frequency of particular microorganisms occurrence in milk was found. However highly significant at $P < 0.01$ relationship occurred between isolation frequency of pathogens in quarter milk and the byre where cows were maintained.