Importance of Yeasts in the Mammary Infection of the Cattle in the Region of Sidi M‘Hamed Ben Ali, Wilaya of Relizane, Algeria

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Abstract

The mastitis is one of the principal pathologies in the dairy bovine exploitation. The majority of the cases are caused by bacteria, but there are also cases caused by fungi. The objective of our study was to evaluate the occurrence of these fungi in mammary glands of 39 cows (masticid cows and clinically healthy cows) belonging to two types of farms (4 exploitations using manual milking and 3 exploitations with milking machine) in the area of Sidi M’hammed Ben Ali, Wilaya of Relizane and to assess some risk factors (the tubes of drug, animal excretions, goblets - milkers, the milker hands and the litter). For this purpose, 150 sample of milk and 94 swabs were carried out. Our results revealed the presence of a heavy load of fungi cells in healthy and in the mastitic milks; with a strong frequency of the *Trichosporon* sp. (43, 58%) followed by the *Candida* sp. (30.76%). The same yeasts were isolated from swabs.

Keywords: Mastitis; Fungi; Antibiotics; Milking machine; The milker; Algeria

Introduction

Mycotic mastitis was described from the beginning of the last century [1]. This mastitis aroused some scepticism and numerous debates because the incriminated agents are often contaminants of the outside or the common saprophytes. Although still badly known, they seem to draw the attention of the pathologists, especially since the everyday acceptance of treatments (intra-mammary antibiotic). The rates of the observed mycotic mastitis vary of 0.34% [2] in 3.9% [3,4] accused yeasts of being responsible for 1.76% of the cases of mastitis (clinic and sub-clinic). Milk resulting from a healthy udder, does not contain either mushrooms or bacteria. It's better to speak about a fungal basic flora, resulting from the environment (dusts resulting from feeds, equipments of collection as well as those of the animals and even the man) because a healthy milk does not contain, in the physiological state, germs of fungal origin [4]. It is very frequent to find in the unpasteurized milk, the yeasts belonging to the genre *Candida* and the molds *Penicillium* which can alter some dairy products.

Mycotic mastitis are split into two big groups according to the moment of appearance: primary mycotic Mastitis [5-7] bacterial preliminary mastitis and secondary mycotic mastitis [8,9] appear often straightaway, without antibiotic treatment or: generally follow preliminary mastitis and secondary mycotic mastitis [8,9] appear often straightaway, without antibiotic treatment or: generally follow

In Algeria, very few studies were led on prevalence of the fungal mastitis in the dairy bovine farms as well as various favoring factors their appearance and their development [11,12]. So, we settled as objectives, the determination of prevalence of mastitis caused by yeasts and the study of a number of risk factors in some dairy bovine farms of the region of Relizane.

Material and Methods

Distribution of a questionnaire

Pre-investigation was realized during the last quarter of year 2007 and the first half of year 2008 to estimate the epidemiological situation of bovine mycotic mastitis in the region of Relizane. For that purpose, a questionnaire was distributed to the veterinarians’ practitioners of said region. This investigation concerns the breeding technique, the frequency of the clinical mastitis in these breedings and the percentage of use of antibiotics in the treatment of the clinical mastitis.

Choice of the followed farms

Four dairy farms with manual milking and tree with machine milking were retained for our study; this selection was based on the comparison of two types of milking. These farms are situated in Sidi M’hammed Ben Ali’s region, Daira de Oued Rhiou, wilaya of Relizane, west of Algeria.

Nature and number of samples

A total of 244 samples were collected by the veterinarians practitioners of Sidi M’hammed Ben Ali’s region. That is 150 samples of milk taken from 39 existing cows in 7 farms, all the farms exist in the same region which is the region of Sidi M’hammed Ben Ali ,wilaya de Relizène.

The simples were obtained with different mammary glands health status: 19 cows with healthy mammary glands, 15 cows with subclinical mastitis as determined by the California Mastitis Test(CMT) and 05 cows with clinical mastitis was defined by: swelling, reduced milk flow and abnormal milk appearance, additionally, other signs of infection as fever, inappetence, ataxia.CMT was used to identify subclinical mastitis on mammary gland of the cows.For this study, milk simples from gland affected with subclinical mastitis were included when the reaction to CMT was at least grade 1, corresponding with an appearance of viscous milk that does not adhere to the bottom of CMT plate, and correlates to 400,000-1,500,000 somatic cells /ml, (6 milk sampling emptied of their tube because badly kept), 91 swabbings [39 anal swabs and 35 vaginal

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swabs (4 vaginal swabs badly kept), 2 swabbings on milking machines, 3 on the hands of the milkers and 12 swabbings of creams antibiotics) and at the end 3 samples of litter were got back.

On every cow in lactation: 04 takings of milk (a taking of milk of every trayon), an anal swab, a vaginal swab, only once during all the period of the taking.

In every breeding with manual milking, it made a swabbing of the hands of the milker before the milking (factor of contamination), recovery of the tubes of creams antibiotics (factor of release) used for the treatment of cows with clinical (clinical mastitis: redness, heat, pain) and collect a sample of litter just before its renewal (factor of enrichment). Same taking were made in the breedings with machine milking except swabbing of tumblers milkers of the milking machine (factor of contamination) (Table 1).

Milk sampling

The correct realization of the sampling procedure was a necessity, regarding the ubiquity of fungi which can contaminate the milk. The characteristics of the atmosphere surrounding were noted: The cow's environment was not loaded of dusts (hays moved nearby, agitated animals). If such was the case, the animals of the dusty premises were taken out. The milk sampling was realized according to the protocol of Guerin and Guerin-faublee [13], which consists in washing itself hands with a disinfecting soap; identify the flask (in wide opening) with the indelible felt-tip: number of the cow, the mammary gland quarter (FR, FL, RR or RL), date and time; the udder was carefully washed with alcohol in 70°C; the sterile flask was opened maintaining the germs); Disinfect the teat canal of the udder with a compress soaked with alcohol in 70°C, and left resting for 30 mn, some gouts of the sediment are then carried out by direct scattering of the swab on the surface of the SDA plates added of chloramphenicol. After incubation for 3 days at 25ºC, the colonies of yeasts are identified as previously.

Mycological analyses of the milk

The mycological analysis was realized in the laboratory of Parasitology - Mycology of the Veterinary graduate school - Algiers. It consists of a direct examination of the samples of milk after coloring with the blue of the lactophenol. Milk samples were centrifuged and the sediment was inoculated on the surface of Sabouraud Dextrose Agar (SDA) (Pasteur institute of Algiers) added of chloramphenicol and incubated for 3 days at 25 ºC. Finally, isolated yeasts and filamentous fungi were identified using microscopic characterization and an auxanogramme performed in a miniature biochemical gallery (Pasteur gallery) (Pasteur institute of Algiers).

Yeast identification was performed taking into consideration morphological characteristics, like formation of chlamydoconidium, pseudohyphae and germinal tube development.

The identification of the fungi colonies were realized as previously. For the genre and the species identification of yeasts, the key of identification of yeasts proposed by Drouhet and Dupont [14].

The anal, vaginal swabs and the material of milking

The vaginal and the anal excretions were collected by swabbing in the region of the perineum and in the vaginal region. Sowings were carried out by direct scattering of the swab on the surface of the SDA plates added of chloramphenicol. After incubation for 3 days at 25°C, the colonies of yeasts are identified as previously.

The litter samples

The collected litter was deposited in one sterilized conical glass cup containing sterile physiological water then the whole was homogenized and left resting for 30 mn, some gouts of the sediment are then inoculated on SDA added of chloramphenicol. Cultures were incubated for 3 days at 25 ºC.

Results and Discussion

Fungal cultures were observed in 68 samples of milk (Table 2).
During period spreading out from December, 2007 till May, 2008, a study was realized on the mammary infection to dairy cows in exploitations of Sidi M’ Hamed Be Ali’s region (wilaya of Relizane).

During our survey, the mycological examination of the samples of milk and the realized swabs, highlighted the presence of yeasts and filamentous fungi with a higher frequency of yeasts (Table 3), who concord with the literature [15-20]. Indeed, the most frequent yeasts genre were Candida (30,76%) and Trichosporon (43,58%) (Table 4).

Many authors note that the fungal bovine mastitis is predominantly caused by yeasts [15-20].

The mycological analysis also revealed that, the same genres of yeasts were found in both types of exploitations namely Candida, Trichosporon, Rhodotorula, Cryptocoques, and Torulopsis [21-23] with a higher frequency for Candida and Trichosporon genres (30,76%; 43,58%), then Rhodotorula with 7,69%, Cryptocoques with 3,84% (Table 4).

All these fungal agents, with the exception of Rhodotorula have been detected before as pathogenic agents in numerous inquiries on fungal mastitis [24]. Prevalence of the fungal mastitis varies 1% to 44% according to authors’ number [2,5,25-29].

Global frequency observed on the present study was considered at 45, 33% for the exploitations with clinical mastitis and subclinical mastitis (Table 5), similar results to those of Swinne-Desgain [15]. This frequency may be explained by the animal management put in place in the visited dairy farms in the region of Sidi M’hamed Ben Ali (results of the questionnaire): 60% of the milkers do not disinfect the hands before and after each milking; the udders were not disinfected before the milking in 45, 71% of the cases; the majority of the farms are hobbled Stalling (54,85%); 57,14% of the farmers use a collective rag for the disinfection of the udder and in 65,71% of the cases, this rag is not disinfected after each use; 25,71% of the farmers disinfect their milking material once a week; 17,14% of the breeders change the cow litters only once a week.

The genus Trichosporon was quoted by several authors as being a potential pathogenic fungi, in particular the species Tr. capitatum, and Tr. cutaneum [2,3]. The present study highlighted these species with a 43, 58% rate (23, 06% for Tr. cutaneum, 16, 66% for Tr. capitatum) widely upper to the rates found in a survey led by Mebarki [11] in the region of Algiers (19, 25%) in dairy exploitations presenting subclinical mastitis. Other authors pointed to lower rates, as Moretti et al. [30], that were able to isolated Tr. capitatum in 31, 2% of the cases and Tr. cutaneum in 18,72% in Italy. Ålbaek et al. [17] described 5 cases of mastitis caused by Tr. capitatum in Denmark, what is lower than the present results (13 cases). Costa et al. [21] have described 21 mastitis cases caused by Tr. cutaneum, in Brazil.

Concerning the Candida genre, its strong predominance (30,76%) in the whole of the positive samples, confirm the importance of this yeast genre, often evoked as the main genre in the etiology of mycotic mastitis [3,16-18,20,26,31,32]. This frequency of Candida isolation was lower than that recorded in the region of Algiers by Mebarki [11] (52, 07%) and in the South of Brazil by Spanamberg et al. [33].

Prevalence of the fungal mastitis according to the milking modality was almost the same: in the manual milking, it is 46, 15% and in the machine milking, it is 44,70%, what means that there is an independence between the positive milk samples and the milking procedure at the beginning of meaning (the difference is not significant, p=5) . It is the Chi-squared test of the independence, used for the comparison between both method (manual milking and machine milking).

This indicates that the problem does not settle at the level of the method of milking but in the conditions of progress of the milking (the factors of enrichments, the factors of releases and the factors of contamination) (Table 5).

Conclusion

The frequency of fungal mastitis is underestimated in Algeria. The present study reports fungal mastitis found in two types of exploitation (using manual milking or machine milking). The isolation of the same genre of fungi in an almost similar percentage in both milking systems, confirms the idea. This leads to conclude that the problem of the fungal mastitis is not only connected to the milking modality but is connected to the conduct of farmers and the hygienic practices applied during the milking. The hygiene practices in the stables of the dairy farm do not have to be an additional act in the conduct of the farmers but a regular component of the farm management. With the aim of limiting the arising of the fungal mastitis, it is important to establish a specific diagnosis on healthy and pathological milk to modulate a treatment according to the etiology and the clinical aspect of the mastitis.

References

1. Klein E (1901) Cité par Loftsgard G et Lindquist K.

Table 3: Summary of the number of yeasts and filamentous fungi isolated from milk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fungi</th>
<th>Manual milking</th>
<th>Machine milking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yeasts</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moulds</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
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Table 4: Frequency of fungi isolations in the samples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genres</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Candida app.</td>
<td>30,76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichosporon app.</td>
<td>43,58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhodotorula app.</td>
<td>8,97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptococcus app.</td>
<td>3,84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torulopsis app.</td>
<td>2,56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penicillium app.</td>
<td>7,69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspergillus app.</td>
<td>2,56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: Frequency positive samples according to the milking procedure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Number of milk samples</th>
<th>Positive samples</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manual milking</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>46,15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine milking</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>44,70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>45,3%</td>
</tr>
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