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ABSTRACTS

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treatment. Flow cytometry analysis of the BoCD4^{+} T cells revealed significant increase m BoCD4^{+} lymphocytes in milk of the mastitic buffaloes on day 5, 10 and 20 post treatments This up gradation was highly significant (P<0.01) on day 5. In contrast, slight increase and recorded on day 30 and this up regulation was not significant as compared to previous day Milk from mastitic buffaloes showed down regulation in BoCDS' T cells on day 3 and then there was gradual increase which was significant (P<0.05) on day 20. BoWCI I lymphocytes in milk of mastitic buffaloes showed marked increase from day 5 to day 20 However significant up gradation was encountered only on day 20 (P<0.01).There was significant increase in ratio of BoCLM^{1}: B0CD8' T lymphocytes on day 5 and day 10 post treatment indicating an up regulation of BoCTM'^{1} this elevation was highly significant (P<0.01)' on day 5 and significant on day 10 (P<0r05). On day 20 there was an apparent reduction in mean ratio of BoCD4^{+}: BoCD8^{+} T lymphocytes but it remained more than one which is indicative of active immune response.

2.37 Therapeutic efficacy of Mastacure, a homeopathic medicine in buffalo mastitis

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To assess the therapeutic efficacy of mastacure in subclinical mastitis, 359 quarters of- 89 buffaloes located at an organized farm were screened for subclinical mastitis, five buffaloes having sub clinical mastitis were subjected to mastacure

treatment @ 30 drops orally thrice a day for 20 day. Five buffaloes were kept as control. Before treatment out of 20 quarters, 12 quarters were culturally positive for *Str. agaiactiae* (9) and *S. aureus* (3). On day 5 post treatment 10 quarters (83.33%) revealed bacteriological cure and only two quarters were bacteriologically positive. On day 10 and 20 post treatment bacteriological cure decreased to 75.00 and 66.60 per cent, respectively. On day 30 post treatment bacteriological cure rate reached to 83.33 per cent. However, there was persistence of *Str. aga/actiae* and *S. aureus* in one quarter each. Before the start of treatment all the 12 culturally positive quarters were showing SCC more than 5,00,000 per ml, whereas on day- 30 only two quarters revealed SCC more than 5,00,000 per ml of milk. The difference of mean SCC from five sub clinical mastitic buffaloes (175.20 ± 38.30 x 10^4/ml) and five healthy buffaloes (20.4 ± 3.76 x 10^4/ml) before the start of treatment with mastacure was found to be statistically significant ($P<0.01$). The difference in mean SCC ± SF, per ml was also found statistically significant ($P<0.05$) on day 5 post treatment whereas on day 10, 20 and 30 post treatment this difference in mean SCC ± SE per ml was not found statistically significant ($P>0.05$). On the basis of the study we can conclude Mastacure as highly efficacious (83.33%) homeopathic medicine in treating sub clinical mastitis in buffaloes. The medicine was found to be more effective against Streptococci as compared to Staphylococci and resulted in significant decrease in SCC.