This study involves the mastitic camels admitted to the Veterinary Teaching Hospital of King Faisal University, Saudi Arabia. The mean age of the animals was above twelve years old and all appeared clinically sound. The fore quarters of the udder were more frequently affected, alone or together with the hind quarters. MASTITIS was categorized as: Per-acute necrotizing (gangrenous), Acute, sub-acute and chronic. The latter was further subdivided into chronic obstructive MASTITIS; chronic fibrosing “nonsuppurative” or chronic suppurative MASTITIS. The necrotizing MASTITIS was characterized by degeneration and necroses of acinal epithelium, abscess formation and thrombosis. Loss of glandular tissue and diffuse fibrosis was seen in chronic nonsuppurative MASTITIS, In chronic obstructive type, periductal fibrosis hypertrophy of smooth muscles and dilatation of the duct were seen. Teat canal was lined with keratinized epithelium. Intramummy installation of antibiotic and local liniments were tried to treat the acute type. Treatment of the chronic MASTITIS was by radical amputation of the affected gland(s). Surgery was conducted under sedation with xylazine supplemented with ketamine hydrochloride or under epidural analgesia supplemented with xylazine/ketamine mixture. Milk samples and tissue samples from amputated glands were taken aseptically for bacteriology. Milk samples was collected from apparently healthy she-camel to detect subclinical MASTITIS.