**DETECTION OF YEAST FUNGI FROM MILK CLAW IN INDUSTRIAL FARMS IN IRAN**

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**Objective of the study:** Fungi are which reproduce sexually and are part of digestive and reproductive systems' normal flora in humans and animals. Tiny change in normal flora of some organs can lead to the yeast's overgrowth and irreversible damage of the organs. Ruminant's udder is an example of such organ. Infiltration of yeast into the cow's udder, irrespective of its source, can cause MASTITIS and decline in milk production. In this study the most probable yeast types which grow on the milk claws were identified and the cause of overgrowth and measures for prevention were discussed.

**Methodology:** For the purpose of identifying the most probable type of yeast which manifest the milk claws, 15 industrial farms, which held Holstein cattle for milk production, were selected randomly. 217 samples were taken with sterile swabs. After the milking was finished, samples were taken from the internal surface of the liners by sterile swabs. All samples were cultivated on Sabouraud dextrose agar (SDA), at 25°C for 7 days. Then the cultures which had yeast colonies were kept in refrigerator. The final and definite recognition was done by the yeast recognition kit (Rapid yeast plus system).

**Results:** These studies show that recognition of yeasts, which contaminate the milk claws, can help to choose the best disinfectant solution and designing the qualified method for controlling the yeasts growth. In this study the number of milk claw's washing per day and the type of disinfectant solutions were also considered as factors involved in yeast growth. Researchers have proven that the presence of some yeasts such as Candida. kefir and Candida .rugosa are useful in dairy industry. On the other hand, some yeasts such as Candida .albicans . geotrichom, Cryptococcus species can cause severe diseases with immeasurable economic damage in the cattle herds and make their dairy products hazardous for human use. The recognition and distinction of different yeasts in milk therefore is important.

**Conclusions:** In conclusion, according to the calculation of computer statistical program (spss), management and culture result had a significant relationship. Also the type of yeasts which identified in milk claws had a significant statistical relationship with the type of disinfectant solution used for washing them. The number of milk claw's wash per day and culture results had also a significant relation.