Chapter 32

Nanoparticles: An Alternative Strategy against Antibiotic-Resistant Mastitogens

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ABSTRACT

The emergence of antibiotic-resistant mastitogens exacerbates the serious problems being faced by dairy industry from mastitis, an inflammatory illness of the mammary glands. This chapter offers an in-depth analysis of mastitis, covering its etiology, pathophysiology, prevalence, and the difficulties involved in using traditional therapeutic approaches. Alternative therapeutic techniques are essential considering the ever-present problem of antibiotic resistance because traditional treatments are becoming less and less effective against these pathogens. In the fight against antibiotic resistance in mastitis, nanoparticles have shown promising results. The potential of nanoparticles to defeat antibiotic-resistant mastitogens is thoroughly reviewed in this chapter. The chapter delves into the intriguing possibilities of using nanoparticles to treat mastitis, explaining how their antibacterial, drug-delivery, and immunomodulatory properties work. It highlights the value of interdisciplinary cooperation and technological innovation in efficiently treating mastitis through a synthesis of recent research findings and prospective viewpoints. Nanoparticles offer a step-up in mastitis therapy, overcoming the shortcomings of traditional antibiotics by destroying biofilms and improving medication efficacy. This chapter offers insightful data on the changing mastitis control scenario and emphasizes the need for preventative actions to protect animal welfare and the sustainability of the dairy business from antibiotic-resistant mastitogens.

KEYWORDS		
Mastitis, Antibiotic-resistant mastitogens, Prevalence, Alternative therapeutics, Nanoparticles	Received: 30-Jun-2024 Revised: 21-Jul-2024 Accepted: 31-Aug-2024	A Publication of Unique Scientific Publishers

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INTRODUCTION

Mastitis is an inflammatory disorder of the mammary gland that continues to pose a major issue in veterinary and human medicine, resulting in substantial global health and economic burdens (Paramasivam et al., 2023). Even with the significant efforts made to treat mastitis, the effectiveness of traditional antibiotic therapy has been weakened by the appearance and dissemination of antibiotic-resistant mastitogens (Abdi et al., 2021). The emergence of nanotechnology presents a viable approach to overcome antibiotic resistance and augment the effectiveness of mastitis treatment (He et al., 2017).

Mastitogens' increasing incidence of antibiotic resistance presents a serious danger to livestock production systems and public health (Banza, 2020). Various reasons, including genetic mutations, horizontal gene transfer, and indiscriminate antibiotic usage, have contributed to the spread of resistant strains and the inefficacy of conventional antibiotic treatments (Mbindyo et al., 2021). Furthermore, since biofilms give improved resistance to antibiotics and host immunological defense (Guliy et al., 2023), the persistence of biofilm-associated mastitogens further complicates therapeutic methods.

Nanoparticles have become effective tools in the fight against antibiotic-resistant mastitogens due to their distinct physicochemical characteristics and high surface-to-volume ratio (Jampilek and Kralova, 2022). Nanoparticles provide a versatile strategy to treating mastitis by targeting resistant bacterial populations and avoiding conventional resistance mechanisms by taking advantage of their innate antibacterial activity (Jamil, Bokhari, and Imran, 2017). Furthermore, because of the design flexibility of nanoparticles, customized formulations optimized for particular antimicrobial applications are possible, encompassing anything from wound dressings and diagnostic imaging agents to drug delivery systems (Paladini and Pollini, 2019).

In this chapter a thorough review of the mechanisms of action, kinds, applications, difficulties, and potential uses of nanoparticles in combating antibiotic-resistant mastitogens is given (Paramasivam et al., 2023). By synthesizing recent research findings and upcoming trends, we hope to shed light on the potential of nanoparticles as a game-changing weapon against antibiotic-resistant mastitis and develop long-term plans for preserving both animal and human health (Algharib, Dawood, and Xie, 2020).

Etiology of Mastitis

Bacterial Pathogens

The primary cause of mastitis in dairy cattle is the invasion of mammary gland tissue by bacterial infections. The pathogens in concern can be broadly classified into two groups: infectious and environmental bacteria. The environment surrounding cows is frequently home to environmental infections including *Streptococcus uberis* and *Staphylococcus aureus*, which can enter the udder through damage to the teat or through the teat canal during milking. *Mycoplasma* species and *Staphylococcus aureus* are two examples of contagious diseases that are commonly spread from diseased cows to healthy ones by milking or contaminated milking equipment. For effective management and treatment, it is imperative to comprehend the wide range of bacterial pathogens involved in mastitis (Schunig et al., 2024).

Non-Bacterial Causes

In addition to the main cause of mastitis, other variables could play a role in its development. The non-bacterial reasons include immune-mediated reactions, physical trauma to the udder and chemical irritants. Harsh teat disinfectants and incorrect intramammary antibiotic use are examples of chemical irritants that can harm the mammary gland's sensitive tissues, making the cow more susceptible to infection. Physical trauma such as cuts sustained during hard handling or by using incorrect milking methods can increase inflammation and provide bacterial entry routes. Moreover, inflammation and tissue damage within the udder can result from immune-mediated reactions, such as those observed in allergic reactions or autoimmune illnesses. Non-bacterial causes of mastitis are less frequent than bacterial infections however, they still emphasize the significance of thorough management techniques for the illness' prevention and treatment (Hogeveen, Huijps, and Lam, 2011).

Prevalence of Mastitis

Epidemiological Studies

Epidemiological studies plays an important role in understanding the efficacy of mastitis management and the prevalence as well as spatial distribution of mastitis in dairy cattle herds, identifying risk factors linked to the onset of the disease (De Jong, 2024). Epidemiologists can detect patterns across time, evaluate how management strategies affect illness outcomes, and develop evidence-based interventions to lessen the burden of mastitis by gathering and evaluating data on mastitis incidence, prevalence, and etiology. To precisely identify mastitis cases and the organisms causing them, these studies use a variety of designs and methodologies, including cross-sectional and longitudinal approaches, and diagnostic tools such bacteriological culture, genetic techniques, and somatic cell count (SCC) analysis (Kabui et al., 2024). The prevalence of mastitis varies significantly amongst different geographic regions, herd sizes, and management approaches, according to epidemiological data. Mastitis risk has been found to be significantly influenced by a number of factors, including living conditions, hygiene standards for milking, and cleanliness of milking equipment. Furthermore, herd-level variables that affect disease prevalence and transmission dynamics include herd size, breed mix, and production system. Epidemiological investigations have additionally emphasized the significance of particular bacterial pathogens in the etiology of mastitis, with prevalent causal agents being identified as Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus agalactiae, and Escherichia coli. The prevalence of mastitis varies significantly amongst different geographic regions, herd sizes and management approaches, according to epidemiological data (Jesse, Bitrus, Peter, Chung, and Tukiran, 2023).

Economic Impact

Mastitis not only affects the health and welfare of animals but also causes significant financial losses for the dairy sector. These losses are the result of decreased milk yield, lower milk quality (i.e., due to elevated somatic cell counts), higher veterinary expenses, and the culling of afflicted animals. The financial impact of mastitis on dairy farms has been quantified using economic modeling studies, emphasizing the necessity of putting in place affordable mastitis control measures to lessen these losses (Hogeveen et al., 2011).

Pathogenesis of Mastitis

Infection and Inflammation

The pathophysiology of mastitis is caused by pathogenic bacteria invading the tissue of the mammary gland triggering off a cascade of inflammatory and immunological reactions. Bacteria adhere themselves and then penetrate mammary epithelial cells upon entering the udder, where they multiply and release poisons. The cow's immune system is triggered by this invasion, which causes neutrophils and other immune cells to be drawn to the infection site. These immune cells cause tissue damage by increasing the inflammatory response and releasing pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines. As the inflammatory process worsens, the udder may swell, turn red, hurt, and may produce a decrease in milk production. Necrosis or the formation of an abscess may result from severe tissue injury. For effective treatment and control mastitis, one must comprehend the intricate interactions between bacterial infections and the animal immune system (Meng et al., 2022).

Biofilm Formation

Bacterial ailments linked to mastitis possess a propensity of producing biofilms, which are intricate bacterial populations wrapped in an extracellular polymeric material matrix. Biofilms are a major cause of the chronicity and recurrence of mastitis because they offer defense against both host immune responses and antimicrobial therapies. Bacteria can grow into biofilms on the surface of the mammary epithelial cells or inside the ducts within the mammary gland, producing infection reservoirs that are challenging to clear up. Furthermore, biofilms can let bacteria exchange genetic material, which can propagate genes that confer resistance to antibiotics. Improving the results of mastitis requires methods to prevent biofilm development and increase the effectiveness of antimicrobial therapies (Nourbakhsh, Nasrollahzadeh, Tajani, Soheili, and Hadizadeh, 2022).

Antibiotic Resistance in Mastitis

Antibiotics have been the mainstay of care for mastitis affected animals since a long time. They are essential in reducing symptoms and managing bacterial infections in the mammary gland. Antibiotic-resistant mastitogens have emerged as a result of the indiscriminate and frequently overuse of antibiotics in both agricultural and medical settings (Abdi et al., 2021). For the purpose of developing efficient treatment plans and preventing the spread of resistant strains, it is essential to comprehend the mechanisms behind antibiotic resistance in mastitis.

Emergence of Antibiotic Resistance

Antibiotic resistance is a growing concern in the management of mastitis, posing significant challenges to treatment efficacy and animal welfare. The widespread use of antibiotics in both human medicine and agriculture has contributed to the emergence and spread of antibiotic-resistant bacteria, including those associated with mastitis. Over time, bacteria can develop various mechanisms to evade the effects of antibiotics, such as the production of antibiotic-degrading enzymes, efflux pumps to expel antibiotics from the cell, and mutations in target sites to prevent antibiotic binding. This evolution of resistance is accelerated by factors such as inappropriate antibiotic use, suboptimal dosing regimens, and the use of broad-spectrum antibiotics, which exert selective pressure on bacterial populations. As a result, antibiotic-resistant mastitis pathogens have become increasingly prevalent in dairy herds, complicating treatment decisions and necessitating alternative therapeutic approaches (Bradley, 2002).

Causes of Antibiotic Resistance

Overuse and Misuse of Antibiotics

Antibiotics have been used for mastitis treatment for a long time and substantially, which has put selection pressure on bacterial populations and encouraged the emergence of resistance (Banza, 2020). Concerns about antibiotic resistance are becoming more widespread in the management of mastitis, which presents serious obstacles to both animal welfare and therapeutic effectiveness. Antibiotic-resistant bacteria, such as those linked to mastitis, have emerged and proliferated as a result of the extensive use of antibiotics in both human health and agriculture. Bacteria can produce enzymes that degrade drugs, efflux pumps that remove medications from the cell, and target site mutations that stop antibiotic binding are just a few of the ways they can evolve resistance to antibiotics over time. Inappropriate use of antibiotics, inadequate dosage schedules, and the use of broad-spectrum antibiotics, which place selective pressure on bacterial populations, all contribute to the acceleration of this evolution of resistance. Antibiotic-resistant mastitis bacteria have therefore proliferated in dairy herds, making treatment choices more difficult and requiring the use of other therapeutic modalities (Bradley, 2002).

Horizontal Gene Transfer

The transmission of resistance traits within microbial communities is accelerated by the horizontal transfer of resistance genes between bacterial strains, which promotes the spread of antibiotic resistance (Mbindyo et al., 2021).

Genetic Mutations

Antibiotic-resistant bacteria can survive and proliferate in the presence of antimicrobial drugs due to spontaneous mutations in their genomes (Jamil et al., 2017).

Consequences of Antibiotic Resistance

Treatment Failure

Antibiotic-resistant mastitogens frequently resist standard antibiotic treatments, which leads to treatment failure and an extended course of the illness (Paramasivam et al., 2023). Treatment results and clinical response can be significantly influenced by the presence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria in mastitis infections. Treatment failure, prolonged infection, and illness recurrence can result from resistant microorganisms that do not react to conventional antibiotic therapy. This raises the danger of transmission to other members of the herd and the spread of resistance within the farm environment, in addition to lengthening the illness's duration in the affected animals. In severe circumstances, systemic disease, septicemia and even death can result from untreated or inadequately managed mastitis. Furthermore, milk from treated animals may include antibiotic residues, which could jeopardize the safety and quality of the milk and raise concerns from consumers and regulatory bodies. Thus, the development of alternative treatment techniques and responsible antibiotic therapeutic practices are required in light of the enormous threat that the establishment of antibiotic resistance in mastitis poses to public health and the economy (Yang et al., 2023).

Increased Morbidity and Mortality

Antibiotic-resistant mastitogens infection are associated to increased rates of morbidity and mortality, presenting significant health risks to cattle and afflicted humans (Algharib et al., 2020).

Economic Impact

Antibiotic-resistant mastitis leads to significant financial losses due to reduced milk yield, medical costs and the costs of culling affected animals (Paramasivam et al., 2023).

Mechanisms of Resistance

Antibiotic resistance is exhibited by mastitis pathogens via a range of genetic and molecular mechanisms that confer resistance to certain antibiotic classes. A few examples of these techniques include the activation of efflux pumps to remove medications from the bacterial cell, chromosomal mutations that change the targets or metabolic pathways of antibiotics, and the horizontal gene transfer acquisition of resistance genes. Antibiotic-resistant bacteria are additionally provided with a safe haven by bacterial biofilms, which are often associated with recurrent and chronic mastitis infections. This allows the bacteria to evade the host's immune system and antibiotic therapies. Understanding the processes of antibiotic resistance in mastitis pathogens is essential for antimicrobial stewardship programs and focused therapeutic approaches that maintain the efficacy of current medications and curb the spread of resistance (Seixas et al., 2014).

Current Challenges in Mastitis Treatment

Limited Treatment Options

Alternative treatment modalities must be devised due to the decreasing supply of antibiotics that are effective against antibiotic-resistant mastitogens (Abdi et al., 2021).

Biofilm-Mediated Resistance

Biofilm formation by mastitogenic bacteria confers enhanced resistance to antibiotics, reducing the effectiveness of antibiotics and complicating treatment approaches (Paramasivam et al., 2023).

One Health Perspective

A comprehensive One Health approach encompassing animal medicine, human health, agriculture, and environmental stewardship is necessary to address antibiotic resistance in mastitis (Paramasivam et al., 2023).

Nanoparticles: An Emerging Approach

Nanoparticles have become a viable strategy against antibiotic-resistant mastitogens with certain advantages over conventional antibiotic treatments. This section examines the properties of nanoparticles, their function in medicine, and possible uses in the management of mastitis.

Introduction to Nanoparticles

Nanoparticles are particles with dimensions have sizes from 1 to 100 nanometers, exhibiting distinct physicochemical properties compared to their bulk counterparts (Ali et al., 2021). High surface area-to-volume ratio, configurable surface chemistry, and size-dependent behavior are some of the characteristics that enable nanoparticles' multiple application in a wide range of industries, including biomedicine.

Properties of Nanoparticles

(a). Antimicrobial Activity

The inherent antibacterial properties of nanoparticles began from their capacity to rupture bacterial membranes, impede cellular functions, and trigger oxidative stress (Jampilek and Kralova, 2022).

(b). Biocompatibility

Biomedical applications such as medication administration and tissue engineering may advance with using of biocompatible nanoparticles due to their minimal cytotoxicity and immunogenicity (Paladini and Pollini, 2019).

(c). Surface Modification

By precisely modifying the characteristics of nanoparticles through surface functionalization, one may attain targeted delivery, increased stability, and a decrease in nonspecific interactions in biological contexts (Song et al., 2024).

Role of Nanoparticles in Medicine

By providing cutting-edge methods for illness diagnosis, treatment, and monitoring, nanoparticles have completely transformed the medical industry. the confines of medicine, nanoparticles serve a key role in;

(a). Drug Delivery System

By means of nanoparticles, therapeutic medications are carried to certain regions of infection or inflammation, which also allow for enhanced bioavailability, controlled release, and targeted administration (Jampilek and Kralova, 2022).

(b). Diagnostic Imaging Agents

Nanoparticle-based contrast agents make high-resolution imaging modalities attainable, including computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and fluorescence imaging, which helps with early disease identification and monitoring (Paladini and Pollini, 2019).

Advantages of Nanoparticles over Traditional Antibiotics

(a). Overcoming Antibiotic Resistance

With a goal to cure mastitis, nanoparticles impart an versatile approach that can target resistant bacterial populations and get beyond traditional resistance mechanisms (Jamil et al., 2017).

(b). Enhanced Bioavailability

By improving an antimicrobial agent's solubility, stability, and residence frequency in biological systems, nanoparticles enhanced the pharmacokinetic profile of the drug and increase its therapeutic efficacy (Jampilek and Kralova, 2022).

(c). Versatility and Customization

Nanoparticles' adaptable nature allows for customized formulations that have the greatest potential for certain antimicrobial applications, such as drug delivery systems, wound dressings, and diagnostic imaging agents (Song et al., 2024).

Applications of Nanoparticles in Mastitis Treatment

(a). Nanoparticles as Antimicrobial Agents

Nanoparticles have appeared as prospective antibacterial agents for the treatment of mastitis, in light of their distinctive physicochemical characteristics along with their ability to interact with bacterial cells. Many kinds of nanoparticles have shown strong antibacterial action against mastitis pathogens (Rai et al., 2016), including metal nanoparticles (such as silver, copper), metal oxide nanoparticles (such as zinc oxide, titanium dioxide), and polymer-based nanoparticles. These particles have the ability to damage bacterial cell membranes, obstruct vital enzyme routes, and cause oxidative stress, all of which can result in the death of bacterial cells. Moreover, nanoparticles have the ability to break through bacterial biofilms, eliminating resistance mechanisms and boosting the effectiveness of antibiotic therapies. In addition, it is possible to create nanoparticles to specifically target virulence factors or particular species of bacteria, hence reducing off-target effects and maintaining the host microbiota (Shariatinia and Zahraee, 2017).

(b). Drug Delivery Systems

Nanoparticles impart additional advantages as methods to deliver drugs for the treatment of mastitis and by enabling the targeted and regulated release of antimicrobial drugs directly to the site of infection (Liew et al., 2022). Antimicrobial medication encapsulation in nanoparticle carriers can increase the medication's bioavailability, prevent it from degrading, and extend its duration in the mammary gland (Ranch et al., 2021). Furthermore, antimicrobial medications with a higher therapeutic index can have fewer systemic side effects and lessen the emergence of antibiotic resistance when delivered via nanoparticle-based drug delivery systems. Moreover, site-specific drug delivery and regulated release kinetics can be achieved by functionalizing nanoparticles with stimuli-responsive moieties or targeting ligands (Lee et al., 2012). This maximizes therapeutic benefits while reducing side effects.

(c). Immunomodulatory Effects

Moreover, nanoparticles have been demonstrated to have immunomodulatory effects, which strengthen the host immune response against mastitis infection (Amiri, Alavi, Taran, and Kahrizi, 2022). Enhancement in phagocytosis, cytokine generation, and antigen presentation can result from the modulation of immune cell function by some nanoparticles, such as liposomal and gold nanoparticles, which can affect neutrophils, dendritic cells, and macrophages. In the afflicted mammary gland, this immunostimulatory impact can mitigate inflammation, expedite the removal of bacterial infections, and encourage tissue regeneration. Furthermore, immunomodulatory drugs, including cytokines or immunomodulatory peptides, can be delivered directly to the infection site via tailored nanoparticles, boosting mastitis clearance and strengthening the host immune response (Dobrovolskaia and McNeil, 2007).

(d). Biofilm Disruption

Bacterial biofilms present a substantial problem in the treatment of mastitis since they are more resistant to antimicrobial drugs and immunological clearance systems (Flemming et al., 2016). Nanoparticles present intriguing strategies for the eradication of biofilms due to their capacity to infiltrate biofilm matrix, sever bacterial adhesion, and prevent biofilm formation. (Meeker et al., 2016). By interfering with quorum sensing pathways, preventing the formation of extracellular matrix, and encouraging the dispersal of biofilms, metal nanoparticles in particular have demonstrated potent antibiofilm activity. Moreover, the combination of nanoparticle-based tactics, like photothermal therapy and sonochemical treatment, might improve antimicrobial efficiency and biofilm breakup, offering new ways to treat biofilm-associated mastitis infections (Khatun, Bonala, Pogu, and Rengan, 2022).

Challenges and Future Perspectives

Notwithstanding the intriguing potential of nanoparticles in the management of mastitis, a number of obstacles need to be overcome before these developments may be implemented in clinical settings. The use of nanoparticles in the treatment of mastitis is discussed in this section along with its present and potential future applications.

(a). Resistance and Adaptation

Antibiotic-resistant mastitis bacteria present serious obstacles to animal welfare and treatment effectiveness (Bradley, 2002). Antibiotic resistance restricts the therapeutic options for treating mastitis, which might result in treatment failures, longer illness, and higher medical expenses. Antibiotic resistance in mastitis calls for a multimodal response that includes prudent antibiotic usage, alternate treatment plans, and efficient infection prevention and control methods (Hogeveen et al., 2011). Moreover, it is imperative that scientists, veterinarians, dairy farmers, and legislators work together to prevent antibiotic resistance and maintain the effectiveness of antimicrobial treatments for mastitis (Yang et al., 2023).

(b). Biofilm Formation

A significant barrier to the effective treatment of mastitis is the presence of bacterial biofilms, which can lead to treatment failure, recurrence of the disease, and persistent infections (Flemming et al., 2016). Pathogens linked to biofilm-associated mastitis are more resistant to antimicrobial treatments and host immunological responses, which makes them challenging to eliminate. Improving biofilm susceptibility to antibiotic treatments and preventing biofilm development are essential goals for bettering mastitis outcomes. Research endeavors aimed at comprehending the molecular mechanisms underlying biofilm formation, pinpointing unique antibiofilm agents, and creating inventive treatment approaches like photodynamic therapy and quorum sensing inhibitors exhibit potential in surmounting biofilm-related obstacles in the management of mastitis (Meeker et al., 2016).

(c). One Health Approach

Mastitis is a multifaceted disease with a complex etiology that affects human and animal health in significant ways (Erkyihun and Alemayehu, 2022). Addressing the issues raised by mastitis requires a One Health strategy that acknowledges the connections between animal, human, and environmental health. To address common health challenges, such as antimicrobial resistance and zoonotic infections, this multidisciplinary approach prioritizes collaboration and coordination amongst veterinary medicine, human medicine, environmental science, and public health disciplines (Queenan, Häsler, and Rushton, 2016). Through the integration of knowledge and skills from several sectors, the One Health approach may safeguard the health and well-being of humans, animals, and ecosystems, promote sustainable agriculture practices, and inform evidence-based solutions.

(d). Technological Advances

Innovation and technological advancements offer novel opportunities to enhance mastitis prevention, diagnosis, and treatment (Redding et al., 2013). Novel technology, like early identification of mastitis, real-time udder health monitoring, wearable sensors, and precision farming technologies, allow for targeted therapies, and point-of-care diagnostic tools. Furthermore, breakthroughs in immunology, genetics, and nanotechnology offer fresh perspectives on how to create vaccines, antimicrobial drugs, and diagnostic instruments that are specific to mastitis bacteria and host immune responses (Lee et al., 2012). Leveraging these technical advancements can help dairy production systems remain sustainable in the face of changing difficulties, improve disease management methods, and maximize treatment outcomes. Innovative methods for prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of antibiotic-resistant mastitis can be addressed through the potential use of nanoparticles. This chapter summarizes the main conclusions and offers some insights into the potential future directions of nanoparticle-based mastitis treatment medicines.

Summary of Key Findings

(a). Antimicrobial Efficacy

Enhanced antibacterial activity of nanoparticles against mastitogenic bacteria provides a versatile strategy to counteract antibiotic resistance and prevent the production of biofilms.

(b). Diagnostic Imaging

Contrast agents based on nanoparticles allow for high-resolution imaging of lesions linked to mastitis, which helps with early diagnosis and treatment monitoring.

(c). Wound Healing

Nanoparticle-loaded wound care dressings provide a multipurpose method of treating wounds related to mastitis by accelerating wound healing and tissue regeneration.

(d). Targeted Drug Delivery

Antimicrobial medicines can be specifically delivered to mastitis-affected mammary glands using nanoparticles, reducing systemic adverse effects and increasing therapeutic efficacy.

(e). Challenges and Future Perspectives

For nanoparticle-based therapeutics for mastitis to reach their full potential, several obstacles must be overcome, including regulatory barriers, biocompatibility issues, resistance development, and translation to clinical practice.

Conclusion

There is a critical need for novel strategies to combat dairy cattle mastitis because of the financial costs and increasing incidence of antibiotic resistance associated with mastitis. The chapter focused on a number of mastitis-related aspects, such as the etiology, frequency, and therapeutic potential of nanoparticles. It drew attention to the drawbacks of traditional antibiotic treatments and emphasized the significance of implementing substitute tactics, like treatments based on nanoparticles. It also emphasized on how important it is to work together and incorporate cutting-edge technologies in order to effectively prevent mastitis. Although mastitis poses significant obstacles, yet the investigation of nanoparticle-based treatments gives encouraging opportunities for transforming mastitis management and enhancing the general health of dairy herds.

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