

SUMMARY

In this study, a total of 400 sampling was made from 50 hair goat and 50 Saanen goat in lactation period from Aydin Province region in summer time of year 2010, then samples were brought to Adnan Menderes University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Department of Microbiology. A total of 48 (12,0 %) *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates were obtained out of 400 samples.

8 (16,0 %) of the milk-borne *S. aureus* isolates were obtained from Saanen goats, 19 (38,0 %) of the milk-borne *S. aureus* isolates were obtained from hair goats. 3 (6,0 %) of the skin-borne *S. aureus* isolates were obtained from Saanen goats, 4 (8,0 %) of the skin-borne *S. aureus* isolates were obtained from hair goats. 1 (2,0 %) of the nasal-borne *S. aureus* isolates were obtained from Saanen goats, 6 (12,0 %) of the nasal-borne *S. aureus* isolates were obtained from hair goats. 2 (4,0 %) of the vaginal-borne *S. aureus* isolates were obtained from Saanen goats, 5 (10,0 %) of the vaginal-borne *S. aureus* isolates were obtained from hair goats. Milk, nasal, skin, and vagina borne *S. aureus* isolates were detected higher from hair goats.

As the same samples were detected by polymerase chain reaction, out of 48 isolates, sek staphylococcal enterotoxin gene was detected between 278 bp fragment from 13 (27,0 %) samples. Detected enterotoxin genes were obtained from milk isolates in the number of 10 (66,7 %), 2 (22) of the genes were obtained from nasal isolates, 1 (11,1 %) of the genes were obtained from skin isolates. 8 (42,1 %) of the genes were detected from milk-borne *S. aureus* isolates in hair goats, 2 (25,0 %) of the genes were detected from milk-borne *S. aureus* isolates in Saanen goats, 1 (5,2 %) of the genes were detected from skin-borne *S. aureus* isolates in hair goats, 2 (10,5 %) of the genes were detected from nasal-borne *S. aureus* isolates in hair goats.

Keywords: *Staphylococcus aureus*, goat, milk, PCR, enterotoxin gene