Antimicrobial susceptibility of Staphylococci isolated from small animals

University of Sao Paulo, Brazil

Staphylococcus spp. are clinically important Gram-positive bacteria that are capable of causing a wide variety of diseases in humans and animals. The overuse of antimicrobials can select resistant bacteria strains, that represent a major threat to animal and public health worldwide. The susceptibility to 19 antimicrobial agents was determined in 75 isolates of canine (70) and feline (5) origin. Among the Staphylococcus 54 (72%) S. pseudointermedius, 17 (22.7%) S. epidermidis, 2 (2.7%) S. aureus, 1 (1.3%) S. schleiferi, 1 (1.3%) Staphylococcus spp., were isolated. Resistance of isolates antimicrobials was frequently observed. The percentages of resistances were: 53.33% to erythromycin, 40 % to clindamycin, 27.02% to chloramphenicol, 23% to norfloxac and ciprofloxac, 20% to cefadroxil, 18.6% to amoxicilin, cefalexin, gentamicin, and enrofloxacin, 16% to neomycin, 13% doxyciclin. Susceptibility to oxacilin was also tested, 82.6% of the isolates were susceptible, and 17.3% presented intermediate sensitivity. Obtained results highlighted that members of the Staphylococcus genus often exhibit in vitro resistance to commonly used antimicrobials. It is necessary for judicious use of antibiotics in small animals Veterinary Medicine.

Biography

Bacca J D V Graduated in Veterinary Medicine, University of Environmental and Applied Sciences, Bogota - Colombia (2006). He is currently MSc student, University of Sao Paulo, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Preventive Veterinary Medicine and Animal Health, Sao Paulo, Brazil. He has experience in Preventive Veterinary Medicine with emphasis on infectious diseases.

juandavalenz@usp.br

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