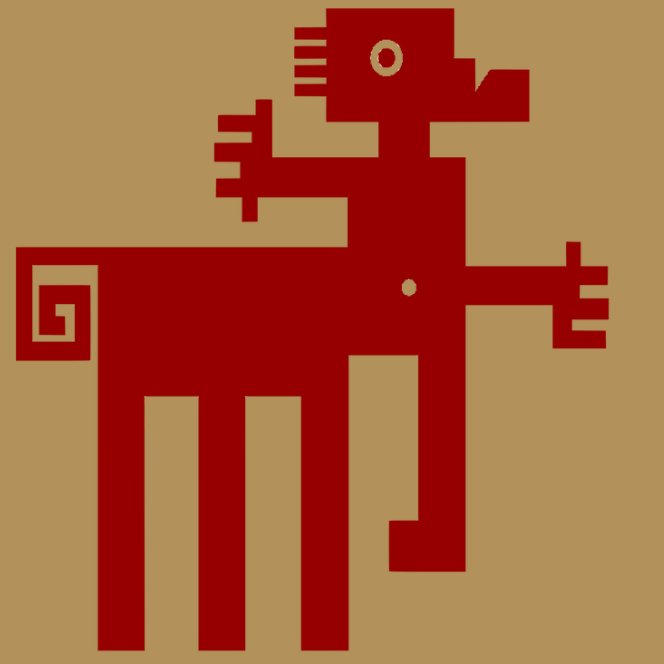


EVALUATION OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE IN MICROORGANISMS ISOLATED FROM THE REPRODUCTIVE TRACT OF BITCHES



OBJECTIVES

- To isolate and identify microorganisms from the normal genital microbiota of healthy bitches.
- To assess the possible resistance of the isolated microorganisms.
- To interpretate and analyze the data obtained.

METHODOLOGY



RESULTS

Identification

- Aerobic conditions { *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus lugdunensis*, *Citrobacter freundii*, *Streptococcus canis*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Staphylococcus xylosus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Enterococcus faecalis*
- Anaerobic conditions { *Bacteroides ovatus*, *Gemella morbillorum*, *Streptococcus intermedius*, *Aerococcus viridans*, *Enterococcus durans*

Sensitivity tests

Table 1. Sensitivity tests results of bacteria isolated from genital microbiota of healthy bitches. Source: own development.

| | IPM | MEM | S | CAZ | CIP | AM | AMX | TE | AN | C | VA | TM |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>E. coli</i> | Green | Green | Yellow | Green | Green | Yellow | Red | Yellow | Green | Green | Grey | Green |
| <i>S. lugdunensis</i> | Green | Green | Red | Yellow | Red | Red | Red | Red | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| <i>C. freundii</i> | Green | Green | Yellow | Green | Green | Red | Red | Green | Green | Green | Grey | Green |
| <i>S. canis</i> | Red | Red | Red | Red | Green | Green | Green | Red | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| <i>P. mirabilis</i> | Green | Green | Green | Red | Green | Green | Green | Grey | Green | Green | Grey | Red |
| <i>S. xylosus</i> | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green | Red |
| <i>B. subtilis</i> | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green | Red | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| <i>P. aeruginosa</i> | Green | Green | Yellow | Green | Green | Grey | Grey | Grey | Green | Green | Grey | Green |
| <i>E. faecalis</i> | Green | Green | Yellow | Grey | Yellow | Green | Red | Red | Green | Green | Red | Red |
| <i>E. durans</i> | Green | Green | Grey | Yellow | Green | Green | Green | Red | Red | Red | Green | Grey |
| <i>B. ovatus</i> | Green | Green | Green | Green | Red | Green | Red | Green | Yellow | Green | Grey | Green |
| <i>G. morbillorum</i> | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green | Red | Red | Red | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| <i>S. intermedius</i> | Green | Green | Green | Red | Yellow | Yellow | Green | Green | Yellow | Green | Green | Green |
| <i>A. viridans</i> | Green | Green | Grey | Green | Yellow | Green | Green | Red | Red | Green | Green | Grey |

● Sensible ● Resistant ● Intermediate ● Natural resistant

IPM = Imipenem; MEM = Meropenem; S = Streptomycin; CAZ = Ceftazidime; CIP = Ciprofloxacin; AM = Ampicillin; AMX = Amoxicillin; TE = Tetracycline; AN = Amikacin; C = Chloramphenicol; VA = Vancomycin; TM = Trimethoprim

CONCLUSIONS

- 1) The largest number of resistant bacteria were detected in the aminopenicillic β - lactams, followed by tetracycline, trimethoprim and ceftazidime.
- 2) Many of the isolated bacteria showed several resistances to tested antibiotics.
- 3) These antibiotic resistances can compromise the treatment of possible infections caused by the isolated strains.

RELEVANT REFERENCES

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