PASTEURELLOSIS AS ZOONOSIS

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Background: The studies were made in the University of Agrosivicultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine - Institute of the Comparative Medicine, Bucharest, “Cantacuzino” Institute and the Biodiversity Center as part as the Romanian Academy.

Objectives:

1. Study of the efficiency of the classic antibiotherapy in the analyzed infections.
3. Drawing up a plan of prophylaxis and control measures of pasteurellosis.

Methods:

1. Isolation of the genus on media with blood 5%.
2. Electrophoresis conducted on a Bio-Rad CHEF Mapper and the results were analyzed by means of the Fingerprinter II program, acquired together with Digi Doc image processor.

Results:

1. First lot of 20 cats:
   - at bacteriological test Pasteurella multocida (15 cases) and Pasteurella septica (5 cases) were isolated;
   - ampicillin and chloramphenicol were administered.

2. Second lot of 13 dogs: the etiologic agent was represented by P. canis biotype I, (6 cases), P. multocida (4 cases), P. septica (3 cases).
   - Sodic sulphamidine and ampicillin + amoxicillin were administered.

3. Third lot of 10 persons, attacked by dogs or cats - Pasteurella multocida was isolated; antibiotherapy was realized with ampicillin and amoxicillin (5 cases) and amoxicillin + clavulanate (3 cases).

Conclusions: The prophylaxis consists in:

1. The elimination of commune cats and dogs and of the owners to avoid bites.
2. Keeping evidence of the persons which work with animals as well as of those immunocompromised or pregnant ones.

References: