ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE PROFILE OF CLINICAL SAMPLES ISOLATED FROM DIFERENT SPECIES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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The emergence of multidrug-resistant strains causes failures in the treatment of various infections, leading to inappropriate use of antimicrobial drugs. This contributes for the development of resistant bacteria to antimicrobials present in animals and humans. The same classes of antimicrobials used for human treatment are also used for animals, thus the wrong use of these drugs to treat infections in pets may contribute to the emergence of multidrug-resistant strains both in human and veterinary medicine. 5136 tests of antimicrobial drugs performed reviews of antimicrobial resistance by disk diffusion in 247 bacterial strains isolated from clinical samples of animals. Bacterial identification was performed through analysis of morphological dyeing and biochemical characteristics, according to ANVISA (2012) and the halos of inhibition were evaluated according to the M31-A3 of CLSI (2008) and CLSI (2013). 29,19% (n = 1499) were considered resistant and 7,42% (n = 381) with intermediate resistance. 132 showed MAR (multiple antimicrobial resistance) > = 0.2 (53.44%), 59 with MAR> = 0.5 (23.89%), 17 with MAR> = 0.7 (6.88%) and 5 with MAR> = 0.8 (2.2%). *Staphylococcus* spp. isolates were resistant to 46% oxacillin, the resistance to penicillin was 74.56%, 16.1% to gentamicin, chloramphenicol to 12.3%, 55% to tetracycline, 47.3% to sulfa and 30% to norfloxacin. Of enterobacteria isolated, amoxicillin with clavulonic acid showed resistant to 41.5%, 28.6% ceftriaxone, meropenem 7.4%, 18.3% gentamicin, chloramphenicol 12.6%, 44.8% tetracycline, norfloxacin 18.7%. Nonfermenters: 31.6% ceftriaxone, meropenem 4.8%, polymyxicin 22.2%, 21.1% gentamicin, norfloxacin 14.3%. With the indiscriminate use of antimicrobial drugs that happens both in human medicine and in veterinary medicine the number of multiresistant isolates is growing. The emergence of multidrug-resistant strains is already a reality in veterinary medicine that should be better observed by both clinical professionals and surgeons.

Palavras-chaves: Bacterium, microorganism, multidrug-resistant , susceptibility.
Suporte Financerio: Fundação Araucária.
Área de conhecimento: Microbiologia Animal.