

**PROFILE OF BACTERIA ISOLATES AND ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE IN  
DOGS WITH CONJUNCTIVITIS TREATED AT THE HV-UEM**

*(PERFIL DE ISOLAMENTO BACTERIANO E RESISTÊNCIA ANTIMICROBIANA EM CÃES  
COM CONJUNTIVITE ATENDIDOS NO HV-UEM)*

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Gram-positive bacteria are the microorganisms primarily found in the conjunctival microflora of animals (TOLAR et al., 2006), but the Gram-negative microorganisms can also be isolated from healthy animals. However, the presence of a large number of Gram-negative microorganisms may indicate ocular health problems (SPINELLI et al., 2010). This study aimed to identify and determine the resistance profile of the major microorganisms in cases of canine conjunctivitis treated at the Hospital Veterinário of the Universidade Estadual de Maringá (HV- UEM). We collected 21 samples that were used to determine the antibiotic resistance profile according to the standards recommended by veterinarian CLSI (2008) for disk diffusion. Of the 21 samples, 15 (71.4%) were identified as Gram-positive, of which 14 belonged to the *Staphylococcus* genus and one to the *Streptococcus* genus, thus corroborating Tolar et al., 2006. Gram-negative bacteria were also identified in six samples (28.6%), of which three *Escherichia coli*, one *Enterobacter* spp. and two other as Cocos Gram-negative. The four samples belonging to the family *Enterobacteriaceae* were negative for the presumptive test to detect ESBL (extended-spectrum beta-lactamases) and all were sensitive to antibiotics belonging to the class of carbapenems (meropenem and imipenem), but there was a 100% resistance to rifampicin, azithromycin and sulfazotrim. Out of the 29 antibiotics tested the *Streptococcus* sample was resistant only to neomycin, tetracycline and levofloxacin. On the other hand, of the *Staphylococcus* spp. samples six were resistant to oxacillin, indicating an intrinsic resistance to beta-lactam antimicrobials. Regarding penicillin and ampicillin, 92.85% of the samples were resistant while 78.6 % were resistant to amoxicillin, tetracycline, sulfazotrim and clindamycin, but there was no resistance to carbapenems and low resistance to cephalosporins (cephalexin, cephalothin and ceftriaxone), amikacin, levofloxacin, tobramycin and chloramphenicol (28.5%, 14.3%, 28.5%, 35.7% and 35.7%, respectively). These high levels of resistance show the importance of controlling the use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine.