DOGS URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS IN JATAÍ, GO: AGENTS AND ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY

(INFECÇÕES DO TRATO URINÁRIO EM CÃES NO MUNICÍPIO DE JATAÍ-GO: AGENTES E SENSIBILIDADE A ANTIMICROBIANOS)

A. E. STELLA[1*], G. A. BORGES[2], R. B. MEIRELLES-BARTOLI[1], A. F. OLIVEIRA[3], S. A. REZENDE JUNIOR[3], V. L. D. S. FONTANA[1]

The urinary tract infections (UTI) are usually caused by bacteria constituents of the intestinal microflora or the distal portion of the lower urinary tract. Bacteria are difficult to be visualized through sedimentoscopy; however, their absence in the sediment analysis does not indicate the absence of infection, as well. Hidden UTI cases, that is, the absence of bacteria and leukocytes in urine sediment may occur when systemic diseases such as diabetes mellitus and hyperadrenocorticism are present. Therefore, urine culture is the most reliable procedure for UTI diagnosis. The present study aimed to determine the causative agents of urinary tract infections in dogs and characterize antimicrobial resistance. We collected 53 urine samples by cystocentesis of dogs clinically suspected of having UTI. The micro-organisms were isolated and identified by biochemical tests and were tested for sensitivity to antibiotics. Of the 53 urine samples collected, 33 (62%) were positive. The main micro-organisms isolated were *Pseudomonas* sp. (8/24.2%), *Staphylococcus aureus* (6/18.1%), *Enterobacter* sp. (4/12.1%), *Escherichia coli* (4/12.1%), *Micrococcus* sp (4/12.1%), *Shigella* sp (3/9.1%), *Staphylococcus* coagulase negative (2/6.1%), *Klebsiella* sp (1/3.1%) and *Salmonella* sp (1/3.1%). We distinguish penicillin (80%), clindamycin (76.4%) and ampicillin (64.2%) among the antibiotics to which the microorganisms were more resistant while high susceptibility was observed to the antibiotics imipenem (100%), gentamicin (96.4%), ciprofloxacin (94.2%), and tobramycin (93.3%). *Pseudomonas* sp stands out among the microorganisms isolated in this study since it has been extensively reported in the scientific literature as the agent of complicated urinary tract infections. Noteworthy was the presence of an isolate of *Salmonella* sp, previously reported as less frequent causative agent of UTI. Furthermore, pet animals may be carriers of multidrug resistant strains of bacteria, of which potentially zoonotic species could represent a major public health risk.

[1]Curso de Medicina Veterinária, Campus Jataí/UFG. (e-mail do autor para correspondência: ariel.vet@gmail.com).
[2]Acadêmico do curso de Medicina Veterinária, Campus Jataí/UFG.
[3]Laboratório de Microbiologia Veterinária e Laboratório de Análises Clínicas Veterinárias, Campus Jataí/UFG.