

BACTERIAL AGENTS ASSOCIATED WITH RESPIRATORY DISEASE IN GOAT. VIDAL, C.E.S.\*; SANTA ROSA, J. and JOHNSON, E.H. EMBRAPA - Centro Nacional de Pesquisa de Caprinos (CNPQ), Caixa Postal D-10. CEP 62100, Sobral, Ceará, Brasil.

The present work is based on our attempts to determine the relevante bacterians associated with respiratory disease of goat in northeastern Brasil. From June 1984 to June 1986, 499 goat were necropsied. Goat were of the breeds: Anglo-Nubian, Bhuj, Canindé, Marota, Moxotó and Non descrit type (SRD). They ranged in age from 1 day to over 49 months, and were of both sexes. Animals were presented to necropsy with a broad range of clinical histories. One hundred lungs were carefully examined for gross and microscopic lesions. The studies revealed the incidence of broncopneumonia in goats was 20.00%. Bacteria were isolated from of the lungs submitted to bacteriologic exames. The isolated bacteria were *Pasteurella haemolytica* (20,00%), *Escherichia coli* (10.00%), *Staphylococcus* sp (8.00%), *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis* (8.00%), *Corynebacterium* sp (6.00%), *Aeromonas hydrophya* (6.00%), *Moraxella* sp (5.00%), *Proteus* sp (5.00%), *Corynebacterium pyogenes* (5.00%), *Staphylococcus coagulase negative* (5.00%), *Proteus mirabilis* (3.00%), *Pasteurella* sp (3.00%), *Proteus vulgaris* (2.00%), *Pseudomonas* (2.00%), *Staphylococcus coagulase positive* (1.00%), *Actinomyces* (1.00%) and *Streptococcus* sp (1.00%).