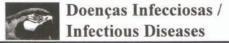
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SENSIBILIDADE DOS <u>Staphylococcus</u> COAGULASE POSITIVA, ISOLADOS EM CASOS DE MASTITE SUBCLÍNICA BOVINA, À AÇÃO DE ANTIBIÓTICOS E QUIMIOTRAPICOS.

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F.A.:

Foram submetidas ao California Mastitis Test (CMT), 48 vacas, aparentemente sadias, em 2 propriedades rurais situadas na região de Jaboticahal/SP.

Das 17 (35,4%) femeas positivas a esta prova, foram colhidas 35 amostras le leite, entre as quais os Staphylococcus coaquiase positiva foram isolados de 10 (20,8%) animais, Os testes de sensibilidade "in vivo" evidencianem que a Nitrofurantoña (68,2%) e a Penicilina (zero), foram os princípios ativos que apresentaram maior e menor eficiência, respectivamente. Os resultados obtidos revelaram que nenham dos antibióticos e quimioterápicos ensalados, agindo isoladamente, pode ser ativo contra todas as cepas de staphylococcus coagulase positiva testadas.

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SERGEPIDEMIOLOGIC SURVEY ON ANTI-LEPTOSPIRA AGGLUTININS IN EQUINE SERA BETWEEN 1992-1996

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The prevalence of anti-leptospira agglutinins was studied in 696 equine serum samples sent to Zoonosis Diagnostic Laboratory from several counties of São Paulo State using the microscopic serum agglutination test (MSA). A titre of 1:100 and above was considered positive according to the health Ministry. 419 (60.2%) reacted positively. The prevalence of serovars and their percentage in a decreasing disposition were: icterohaemorrhagiae (n=285-68.8%), djasiman (n=216-51.5%), castellonis (n=157-37.4%), bratislava (n=132-31.6%), hardjo (n=77-18.4%), copenhageni (n=73-17.4%), gryppotyphosa (n=46-10.9%), wolffi (n=35-8.4%), tarassovi (n=34-8.2%) and pomona (n=19-4.5%). The high prevalence observed to the serovars djasiman, castellonis and bratislava, is not referred to in the literature and demonstrates the importance of a regional serological study related to different serovars of the equine leptospirosis.

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SERO-PREVALENCE OF BRUCELLOSIS IN CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA.

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Eight years data on serological prevalence of Brucellosis in cattle and buffaloes of some farms in Uttar Pradesh have been presented. Serum samples were collected from individual animals and subjected to standard tube agrlutination test using plain Brucella antigen. In three University Farms 65% animals (cattle and buffaloes) were screened against Brucellosis out of which 52 animals were positive (.83%).

49 positive cases were present in 5341 cattle (.91%) wheres out of 1011 buffaloes there were only 4 positive cases (.38%). Sera samples collected from 279 cow bulls and 333 buffalo bulls from almost all parts of Uttar Pradesh were tested to keep a check on the spread of Brucellosis during breeding, 8 cow bulls (2.11%) and 5 buffalo bulls (1.51%) were positive for Brucellosis. The incidence of Brucellosis and anortion in 3 University Farms during last eight years was analysed and results presented. The incidence of Brucellosis and abortions in Uttar Pradesh have been discussed as compared to reports from there states of India. In contrast data have also been presented from 2 State Livestock Farms and one Gaushala where a high incidence of Brucellosis has been reported. The littlet Farm alone out of 273 cattle 64 were positive (23.44%) and out of 279 buffaloes 75 were positive (1.64%) for Brucellosis In Mardhara Farm, sers were collected from 717 buffaloes and tested against Brucellosis (07.39%) whereas in Hasanand Gaushala blood sera were collected from 129 cattle out of which 7 were found positive for Brucellosis (5.42%).

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SEROEPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ON CAE ON DAIRY GOATS

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An epidemiological study on dairy goats in Sobral, CE, Brasil, was carried out of a total of 4189 serum samples tested by agar gel microimmunodiffusion test using Maedi-Visna virus antigen. Out of 272 positive sera, significant differences $(\chi^2:p>0,001)$ were found between rates of positivity record in exotic pure breed french alpine (20/142:13,78), saanen (56/520:10,78), nublan (37/602:6,18), crossbreed (150/243:6,28) moxotô native breed (0/392:0,08) and SRD (non-descript) (9/110:8,28). The moxoto animals were from one single herd and didn't have contact with infected herds. Out of 4079 serum samples grouped according to age, significant differences $(\chi^2:p>0,001)$ were found between rates recorded in younger than 12 months-old (71/1277:5,68), from 12 to 23 (72/716:18,28) from 24 to 35 (34/524:13,38) from 36 to 47 (24/383:9,88), from 48 to 59 (28/376:9,68) and older than 59 (43/648:16,78) months-old. In this study, exotic pure dairy goats appears to be infected by CAE virus and that the older animals presents a significant level of positivity. A higher risk to disseminate CAE virus from exotic pure goats to native and SRD goats is evident