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SENSIBILIDADE DOS *Staphylococcus* COAGULASE POSITIVA, ISOLADOS EM CASOS DE MASTITE SUBCLÍNICA BOVINA, À AÇÃO DE ANTIBIÓTICOS E QUIMIOTERÁPICOS.

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Foram submetidas ao California Mastitis Test (CMT), 48 vacas, aparentemente saudáveis, em 2 propriedades rurais situadas na região de Jaboticabal/SP. Das 17 (35,4%) fêmeas positivas a esta prova, foram colhidas 35 amostras de leite, entre as quais os *Staphylococcus* coagulase positiva foram isolados de 10 (20,8%) animais. Os testes de sensibilidade "in vivo" evidenciaram que a Nitrofurantoína (68,2%) e a Penicilina (zero), foram os princípios ativos que apresentaram maior e menor eficiência, respectivamente. Os resultados obtidos revelaram que nenhum dos antibióticos e quimioterápicos ensaiados, agindo isoladamente, pode ser ativo contra todas as cepas de *Staphylococcus* coagulase positiva testadas.

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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 agglutination test using plain Brucella antigen. In three University Farms 6262 animals (cattle and buffaloes) were screened against Brucellosis out of which 53 animals were positive (.83%). 49 positive cases were present in 5341 cattle (.91%) whereas out of 1011 buffaloes there were only 4 positive cases (.38%). Sera samples collected from 379 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 abortion 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 other 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. In Niblet Farm alone out of 273 cattle 64 were positive (22.44%) and out of 227 buffaloes 75 were positive (31.64%) for Brucellosis. In Haughara Farm, sera were collected from 717 buffaloes and tested against Brucellosis out of which 53 buffaloes were positive for Brucellosis (7.39%) whereas in Hasanand Gaushala blood sera were collected from 128 cattle out of which 7 were found positive for Brucellosis (5.42%).

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SEROEPIDEMIOLOGIC 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%), castellanis (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, castellanis 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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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 (χ^2 ; $p > 0,001$) were found between rates of positivity record in exotic pure breed french alpine (20/142; 13,7%), saanen (56/520; 10,7%), nubian (37/602; 6,1%), crossbreed (150/243; 6,2%), moxotó native breed (0/392; 0,0%) and SRD (non-descript) (9/110; 8,2%). 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 (χ^2 ; $p > 0,001$) were found between rates recorded in younger than 12 months-old (71/1277; 5,5%), from 12 to 23 (72/716; 10,2%), from 24 to 35 (34/524; 6,5%), from 36 to 47 (24/383; 6,3%), from 48 to 59 (28/376; 7,4%) and older than 59 (43/648; 6,6%) 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.