TITTLE: PREVALENCE OF PYODERMITIS IN DOGS AND CATS TAKEN CARE OF IN THE VETERINARY HOSPITAL OF THE UNIVERSDADE FEDERAL DO VALE DO SÃO FRANCISCO

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ABSTRACT: The pyodermitis are skin infections caused by bacteria, quite common in small animals. In dogs and cats, the most common microorganisms are Staphylococcus intermedius and Staphylococcus epidermidis. The treatment is performed through antibiotics and the knowledge about the microorganisms most commonly found, as well as the resistance profile assists in choosing the most appropriate treatment. Therefore, the aim of this study was to perform a survey of the cases of pyodermatitis and its antibiotic resistance profiles at the University Veterinary Hospital (UVH) of the Universidade Federal do Vale do São Francisco (UNIVASF). 217 animals were taken care, 32 of which had dermatological problems and skin lesions from different origins. 47 skin samples were collected and cultured in blood agar medium and Mackonkey. Gram staining was performed and gram-positive bacteria were identified by catalase and oxidase biochemical tests. All isolates were submitted to antibiogram. Among the samples collected, it was possible to isolate *Staphylococcus* sp. (72.34%), *Streptococcus* sp. (4.25%) and gram-negative bacteria (12.77%). In order to evaluate the sensitivity profile for gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria, 140 discs were used, with a percentage of 16.34% for Aminoglycosides, Penicillins and Fluoroquinolones, 18.27% for Cephalosporins of the 1st generation, 0, 97% for Cephalosporins for 2nd generation, 17.30% for Phenols, 13.47% for Inhibitors of Folic Acid and 27.45% for Penicillins, soon the resistance profile presented 21.57% for Folic Acid Inhibitor, 11, 76% for Phenols and Aminoglycosides, 7.84% for Fluoroquinolones, 7.8% for Tetracycline, 5.9% for Macrolides, 3.92% for Cephalosporins of 3rd generation and 1.97% for Cephalosporins of 1st generation. For gram negative bacteria, there was observed a percentage of 22.22% for fluoroquinolones, 18.51% for Aminoglycosides, 14.81% for Penicillin, 11.11% for phenol, 1st generation cephalosporin and folic acid inhibitors, 7.4% for 2nd Generation Cephalosporin, 3.7% for Macrolides and Tetracycline, showing that the resistance profile represents 25% for Phenols and Folic Acid Inhibitors, 12.5% for Penicillin, and Cephalosporin of 1st/2nd/3rd generation, Aminoglycoside and Fluoquinolones. Therefore, it was possible to observe that the bacterium with the highest prevalence in cutaneous conditions is Staphylococcus sp., and the antibiotics that presented the highest sensitivity were those belonging to the classes of Folic Acid Inhibitor and Fluoquinolones for gram positive and gram-negative bacteria, respectively.

Keywords: pyodermatitis; Staphylococcus sp; Antibiotics.