

***Candida* yeasts isolated from the oral mucosa of dogs in the city of Campinas, São Paulo.**

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Resumo

The canine species animals are in directly contact with men. As they can shelter pathogenic agents, they are part of a risk group for the transmission of zoonosis. *Candida* genus yeast can constitute the oral microbiota for those animals, possibly causing some fungal infection in the animal and/or in its owners. Thus, knowing dogs' oral mucosa's *Candida* species is very important, since the scientific literature is scarce mainly for monitoring and forward treating fungal infections in the animal and its tutor. Therefore, the purpose of this research was to identify *Candida* genus yeast isolated from mixed breed dogs' oral cavities in the city of Campinas, São Paulo. For this research, it was selected twenty-five animals from the canine species, non defined breed, with periodontal illness or not, both sex, with weight and age varied. To collect the samples the animals were submitted to a sedation protocol and then were made a scraping the oral and gingival mucosa region, with the aid of a sterile swab. The samples were spread on plaques with agar Sabouraud Dextrose plus Cloranfenicol. From the isolated yeast colonies, a presumptive identification with chromogenic CHROMagar® - *Candida* culture media was made. Of the twenty-five dogs were isolated sixty-one strains, of which 31/61 *C. krusei*, 7/61 *C. glabrata*, 5/61 *C. tropicalis*, 2/61 *C. albicans*, 1/61 of *C. dubliniensis* and 15/61 other yeast species. Species non-*albicans* are considered more resistant to the existing treatments which demand great attention to dogs' treatment, whereas the treatment is currently made empirically without methods that indicate the fungal species or antifungal susceptibility testing. It increases even more the yeast's resistance and increasingly hampers the treatment of domestic animals, which being domestic may transfer the pathology for their owners. Thus, the greater knowledge of this area, gathers information that will be valuable both for veterinary surgeons in the treatment of dogs, as well as doctors and dentists in epidemiological surveillance and treatment of this infection in humans.

Palavras-chave: Oral mucosa, dogs, yeast, *Candida* sp.

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