

Title: Epidemiological and Microbiological Aspects of Bovine Salmonellosis in ParanaState-Brazil

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The bovine diarrhogenic syndromes although intensive researchs have been done, show several aspects that still must be cleared, each one depending of many regional factors. Among the main bacterial diseases involved untill now, neonatal Colibacillosis, Enterotoxemia and Salmonellosis are the principal concern. During five years, were analyzed feces and organs of 382 suspected cases of salmonellosis using special selective culture media in order to isolate the aetiologic agent. From total animals 48(12,5%) were positive to *Salmonella* sp. All the strains were submitted to serological identifications at Oswaldo Cruz Foundation and belonged to S. Dublin 46(95,83%); S. Panamá 1(2,08%) and S. Typhimurium 1(2,08%). In relation to seazonal occurrence, there was a higher incidence in the August month with 6 cases (12,9%); September 10 (20,83%) and October 7 (14,58%) with clear predominance in the Spring season. In relation to the range age, there was a higher predominance below six months, totalyizing 32 cases (66,6%) although a remarkable majority was seen between one to three months - 24 caes (50,0%). With ages above one year of age, there was a total of 15 caes (31,25%). When related to the kind of cattle, 45 cases (93,75%) came from small farms with dairy and beef cattle activities together with predominance of mixed cattle of Zebuine and European breeds. Only three cases (6,25%) came from beef cattle rural property. This was the first microbiological study in Parana State involving the salmonellosis disease.