

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE OF *STAPHYLOCOCCUS SPP.* STRAINS ISOLATED OF ENDOMETRITIS COWS

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Endometritis is a bacterial infection that occurs from 21 days postpartum caused great economic losses by increasing the interval between partum. The objective of the study was to determine the resistance of *Staphylococcus spp.* isolated from cows with endometritis to antimicrobial Penicillin G, Sulfazotrim, Tetracycline and Neomycin by disk diffusion technique following protocol proposed by the CLSI (2010). Of the *Staphylococcus spp.* strains tested 72.7% were resistant to the antibiotic Penicillin G; for antimicrobial Tetracycline and Neomycin found resistance to 36.4%, 45.4% and 9.5% for Sulfazotrim. In another study conducted in Santa Catarina, antimicrobial resistance Penicillin G is notable, often associated with indiscriminate use in the treatment of multiple diseases, underdosing or overdosing and an insufficient period of treatment or lack of animals. Studies evaluating endometritis point out that classic indication for drug therapy for uterine disorders in dairy cattle, as Penicillin, Tetracycline and the association Sulfadiazine/Trimethoprim have a high resistance ratifying the concern with multiple resistance agents as noted in this study. The cited high resistance to antibiotics might have occurred by high frequency election for treating animals with mastitis, which may have caused the transfer of resistance genes between different isolates of diseases. The high resistance of agents as *Staphylococcus spp.* points out to the need to conduct sensitivity tests aimed at choosing the specific antimicrobial to the infecting micro-organisms and for the correct antimicrobial therapy and reduction of cases of multiple resistance. In Brazil there isn't an effective policy on restricting the use of antibiotics leading to increased cases of resistance and concern over the increase of multi-resistant strains.

Key words: antibiotics, bacteria, resistance, endometritis.