

Antimicrobial susceptibility profile of several bacteria species identified in the peritoneal exudate of cows affected by parietal fibrinous peritonitis after caesarean section

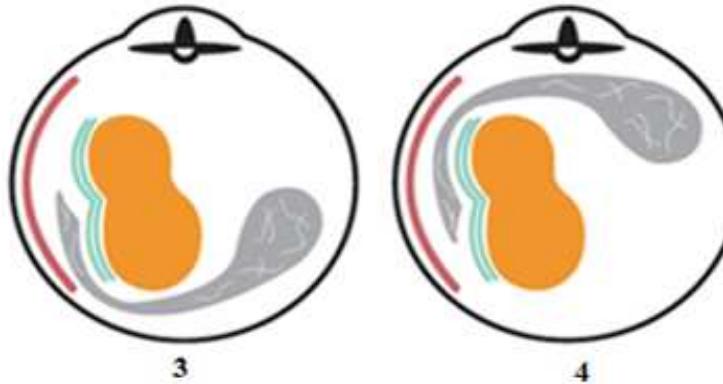
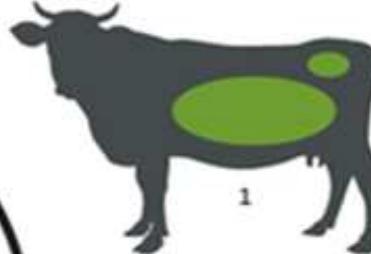
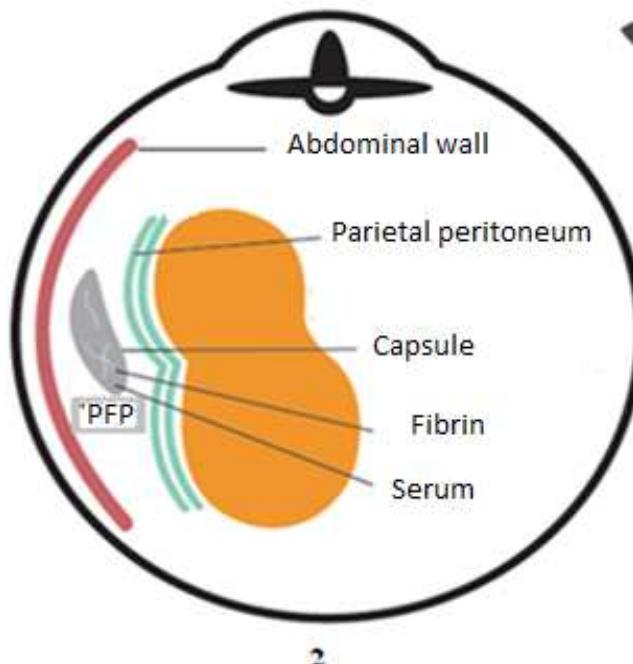
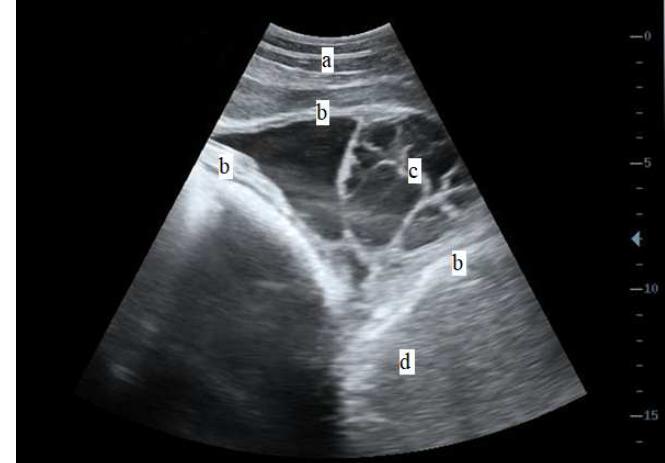
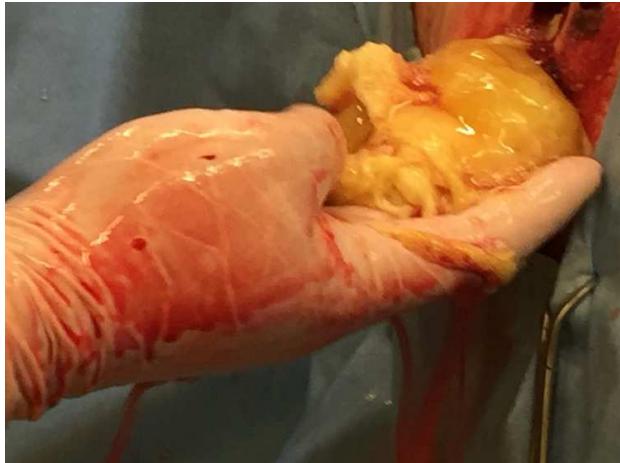


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Bovine Clinic, Sustainable Livestock Production, FARAH

Introduction





Introduction

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Study Abstract:

Background: Parietal fibrinous peritonitis is a common complication in cattle after caesarean section. The aim of this study was to describe the clinical and clinicopathologic characteristics, treatment, and outcome of cattle that developed a retroperitoneal abscess (RA) following paralumbar fossa laparotomy.

Objective: To describe the clinical and clinicopathologic characteristics, treatment, and outcome for cattle that developed a retroperitoneal abscess (RA) following paralumbar fossa laparotomy.

Animals: 32 Holstein cows with RA.

Methods: Clinical Department of Ruminants, University of Liège, Belgium; Calixte Bayrou et al., Regional Association of Health and Animal Production, Ciney, Belgium; Artisans 2, 5590 Ciney, Belgium; Gestion et Prévention de Santé et Prévention de l'Environnement, Ciney, Belgium; Département d'Anatomie Pathologique, Université de Liège, Belgique.

Results: A total of 32 cattle were included in the study. The mean age was 4.2 years (range, 1.5–10 years). The mean parity was 2.2 (range, 1–5). The mean time from surgery to diagnosis was 10 days (range, 1–30 days). The mean time from diagnosis to treatment was 1 day (range, 0–3 days). The mean time from diagnosis to resolution of the abscess was 10 days (range, 1–30 days). The mean time from diagnosis to death or euthanasia was 10 days (range, 1–30 days).

Conclusion: Parietal fibrinous peritonitis is a common complication in cattle after caesarean section. The aim of this study was to describe the clinical and clinicopathologic characteristics, treatment, and outcome of cattle that developed a retroperitoneal abscess (RA) following paralumbar fossa laparotomy.

Keywords: Parietal fibrinous peritonitis, cattle, caesarean section, retroperitoneal abscess, treatment, outcome.

Original Research

Ruminants

Veterinary Medicine International

MDPI



Material and methods



- Sensitive
- Intermediate
- Resistant
- Weakly resistant
- Multidrug resistant
- Extensively drug resistant
- Pan-drug resistant

Antibiogram Committee of the
French Society of Microbiology
(2018)

Magiorakos et al. (2012)

Results and discussion (Bacterial culture : 156 samples)

Aerobic / facultative anaerobic bacteria cultured	Number of positive samples	Anaerobic bacteria cultured	Number of positive samples
<i>Trueperella pyogenes</i>	107	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	6
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	38	<i>Fusobacterium necrophorum</i>	3
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	6	<i>Bacteroides sp.</i>	1
<i>Streptococcus uberis</i>	3	<i>Bacteroides fragilis</i>	1
<i>Helcococcus ovis</i>	2	<i>Helcococcus ovis</i>	1
<i>Mannheimia varigena</i>	2	<i>Peptoniphilus indolicus</i>	1
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	2	/	/
<i>Streptococcus dysgalactiae</i>	2	/	/
<i>Providencia rettgeri</i>	2	/	/
<i>Proteus sp.</i>	2	/	/
<i>Proteus vulgaris</i>	1	/	/
<i>Helcococcus sp.</i>	1	/	/
<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i>	1	/	/
<i>Streptococcus mitis</i>	1	/	/
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	1	/	/
<i>Actinobacillus rossii</i>	1	/	/
contaminants	9	/	1
Total	172 strains	Total	13 strains

Results and discussion (Antibiotic susceptibility : 12 species, 59 strains)

	Weakly resistant : resistant to less than 3 tested antimicrobial classes	Multidrug resistant : resistant to 3 or more tested antimicrobial classes	Extensively drug resistant : resistant to all except one or two antimicrobial classes	Pandrug resistant : resistant to all tested antimicrobials
<i>E. coli</i> (38)	12	18	8	0
<i>P. mirabilis</i> (6)	1	3	2	0
<i>S. uberis</i> (3)	3	0	0	0
<i>P. rettgeri</i> (2)	0	1	0	1
<i>S. dysgalactiae</i> (2)	2	0	0	0
<i>M. varigena</i> (2)	2	0	0	0
<i>S. mitis</i> (1)	1	0	0	0
<i>S. aureus</i> (1)	0	1	0	0
<i>A. rossii</i> (1)	1	0	0	0
<i>P. sp</i> (1)	0	0	1	0
<i>P. aeruginosa</i> (1)	0	0	1	0
<i>S. typhimurium</i> (1)	0	1	0	0
Total	22/59 (37%)	24/59 (41%)	12/59 (20%)	1/59 (2%)

Results and discussion (Antibiotic susceptibility : 12 species, 59 strains)

Antibiotics	Susceptible	Resistant	Intermediate
Florfenicol	29 (56%)	21 (40%)	2 (4%)
Trimethoprim-sulfonamide	28 (47%)	31 (53%)	0
Amoxicillin	16 (31%)	36 (69%)	0
Kanamycin	21 (40%)	31 (60%)	0
Tetracycline	18 (30%)	41 (70%)	0

Antibiotics	Susceptible	Resistant	Intermediate
Cefquinome	49 (83%)	10 (17%)	0
Ceftiofur	49 (83%)	10 (17%)	0
Enrofloxacin	42 (80%)	17 (20%)	0
Marbofloxacin	44 (75%)	13 (22%)	2 (3%)



Conclusion

- Parietal fibrinous peritonitis (PFP) is not a sterile process.
- Antimicrobial resistance is common in the isolated bacterial strains
- Antimicrobial resistance, includes molecules of critical importance
- **Antimicrobial treatment of PFP should be based on bacterial isolation and antimicrobial susceptibility testing.**



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Thank you for your attention