

Part 1. CHEMOTHERAPY

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Abstract

Sensitivity of 27 Pasteurella multocida isolates were assayed in terms of Minimum Inhibitory Concentration based on the principle of serial broth dilution technique. Preprepared microtitre plates used in the study contained 17 antimicrobial agents in four or eight dilutions along with four controls.

The different groups of isolates of P. multocida used in this study include, isolates from field outbreaks, carriers, species other than from cattle and buffaloes and National Reference Strains.

Great uniformity in sensitivity were observed to majority of antibacterial agents used although they were taken from different sources. All P. multocida isolates were highly sensitive to penicillin, ampicillin, cephalothin, enrofloxacin, chloramphenicol and nitrofurantoin.

All isolates except three were highly sensitive to streptomycin. High resistance to streptomycin was observed in one field isolate, 'streptomycin resistant' marker strain (33 S) used in Sri Lanka and the Thai strain. Considerable number of isolates tested were resistant to Fusidin, Sulphamethaxazole, Spiramycin and Clindamycin. Therefore, based on this study field practice of using sulphadimidine administration to clinically affected animals is discouraged.