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Detection of bacteria and fungi associated with canine otitis

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Abstract

Otitis externa (OE) is the inflammation of external auditory canal, outside the tympanic membrane. The present study aimed to clarify bacteriological and mycological pathogens associated with canine otitis. This study was carried on forty-four dogs suffering from otitis belonged to 8 breeds (Golden Retriever, German shepherd, Cocker spaniel, Siberian husky, Labrador retriever, Rottweiler and Pekinese and Griffon). These dogs of different age groups less than 1 year, 1-5 years

and more than 5 years and of both sexes. On bacterial culture, Staphylococcus S. aureus) (44.11%),aureus Staphylococcus epidermidis (S. epidermidis) (22.05%), Klebsiella pneumoniae (K. pneumoniae) (16.17%), Escherichia coli (E. coli) (14.7%), and Pseudomonas aeruginosa (P. aeruginosa) (2.9%) represented the bacterial isolates. S. aureus was the most commonly isolated bacteria. All bacterial isolates were subjected to antimicrobial sensitivity tests by using 20 antibacterial agents. The antibiogram assay showed that all bacterial isolates were sensitive to Piperacillin / tazobactam and imipenem / meropeneneum. The yeast isolates represented Malassezia pachydermatis (M. pachydermatis) (9.1%), Candida albicans (C. albicans) (2.27%) and Aspergillus niger (A. niger) (6.8%). All yeast isolates were subjected to antifungal susceptibility testing and confirmed by PCR. The antifungal susceptibility showed sensitivity to all discs used except two isolate of M. pachydermatis were resistant to fluconazole (FLC) and C. albicans was intermediate to itraconazole (IT). Conclusively to control OE, antibiogram should be applied on isolates to guide the veterinarians to choose the most effective therapeutic regimen that reduce the risk of resistance is recommended.

Key words: Antibiogram, bacteria, otitis externa, PCR.

Dedication

I would extend my sincere thanks to my father and my mother, for their care and help. Their constant support behind makes me concentrate on my study and work, and also own enough courage to accept challenges and solve problems.

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List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full name
A. fumigatus	Aspergillus fumigatus
AK	Amikacin
AMC	Amoxicillin Clavulanate
A. niger	Aspergillus niger
AP	Amphotericin B
API	Analytical profile index
AZM	Azithromycin
Вр	Base pair
C. albicans	Candida albicans
CAZ	Ceftazidime
CC	Clotrinazole
CD	Clindamycin
CI	Confidence interval
CIP	Ciprofloxacin
C. laurentii	Cryptococcus laurentii
CLR	Clarithromycin
CLSI	Clinical Laboratory Standard Institute

CN	Gentamycin
C. parapsilosis	Candida parapsilosis
CRO	Ceftriaxone
C. tropicalis	Candida tropicalis
CTX	Cefotaxime
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
E. coli	Escherichia coli
E test	Epsilometer
FLC	Fluconazole
FOX	Cefoxitin
IT	Itraconazole
ITS	Internal transcribed spacer
K. pneumoniae	Klebsiella pneumoniae
KT	Ketoconazole
LEV	Levofloxacin
LNZ	Linezolid
LSN	Large subunit
MALDI	Matrix assisted lase desorption/ionization
MHA	Mueller Hinton agar
MIC	Minimal inhibitory concentration

M. pachydermatis	Malassezia pachydermatis
MSA	Mannitol salt agar
OE	Otitis externa
OFX	Ofloxacin
OM	Otitis media
P. aeuroginosa	Pseudomonas aeuroginosa
PBS	Phosphate buffered saline
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
P. mirabilis	Proteus mirabilis
qPCR	Quantitative polymerase chain reaction
rDNA	Ribosomal deoxyribonucleic acid
RFLP	Restriction fragment length polymorphism
RPMI	Roswell Park memorial institute
rRNA	Ribosomal ribonucleic acid
S. agalactiae	Streptococcus agalactiae
S. aureus	Staphylococcus aureus
S. canis	Streptococcus canis
SDA	Sabouraud's dextrose agar
S. epidermidis	Staphylococcus epidermidis
S. intermidius	Staphylococcus intermidius

S. pseudointermedius	Staphylococcus pseudointermedius
Spp	Species
SXT	Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole
T. cutaneum	Trichosporon cutaneum
TZP	Piperacillin/Tazobactam
Ml	Micro liter
VA	Vancomycin
VRC	Voriconazole
YPD	Yeast extract peptone dextrose