TITLE: BACTERIAL ISOLATED VETERINARY HOSPITAL ENVIRONMENT

AUTHORS: STELLA, A. E.[1]; OLIVEIRA, A. F. [1]; VIALI, K. G. [1]; ZAIDEN, L. [1]; PÁDUA, G. T. [1]; VENTURA, G. F. [1]

INSTITUTION: 1. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF GOIAS STATE – REGIONAL JATAÍ.

ABSTRACT: Nosocomial infections are acquired infections after entering the hospital environment or even after their exit. Contact between sick animals and employees, as well as the nature of the procedure performed during hospitalizations can lead to infections. The microorganisms involved in these infections can generate high rates of morbidity and mortality, out the risks that exist related to bacterial drug resistance, as these circulating microorganisms are being exposed to drugs and antimicrobials. Characterizing this bacterial population becomes extremely important, so it was the objective of this work to identify bacterial agents circulating in a Veterinary Hospital. Samples were collected through drag-swabs of materials and equipment at the hospital. The sample collections were performed 9 times in periods not less than 30 days between each collection. The microorganism have been identified biochemically through specific test, or with the aid of the Bactray® (Laborclin) for identification of Gram-negative bacilli. Of the 276 samples collected, 310 bacterial strains were isolated. The most frequently observed microorganisms among the Gram-positive, were the Gram-positive rods (82/26, 5%), followed by coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus* (CNS) (81/26, 2%), *Micrococcus spp*. (73/23, 5%), *Staphylococcus aureus* (22/7, 1%) e *Enterococcus sp.* (8/2, 6%). Among the Gram-negative bacterial, the most frequent were *Pseudomonas sp.* (16/5, 2%), followed by *Escherichia coli* (7/2, 2%), *Proteus sp*. (4/1, 3%), *Klebsiella sp.* (4/1, 3%) e *Enterobacter sp.* (3/1, 0%). Despite the observation of a great variety of circulating species, the presence of groups that potentially can harbor multiresistant strains, such as *S. aureus*, *Pseudomonas sp. e Klebsiella sp.* Concluded, therefore, that of the bacterial groups usually related to hospital infections, the most frequent ones identified in this study were the coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus* (CNS), *Micrococcus sp*., *Pseudomonas sp*. and *S. aureus.*

KEYWORDS: Bacterial drug resistance, nosocomial infections, veterinary hospital.