

TITLE: SHEEP FLOCK PASTEURILLOSIS OUTBREAK CAUSED BY *Mannheimia haemolytica* IN PARANA STATE-BRAZIL.

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ABSTRACT:

Pasteurellosis is a common respiratory disease in a great variety of animal species all over the world. *Pasteurella multocida* and *Mannheimia haemolytica* are the most common aetiologic agents isolated from these cases with higher prevalence of these infections in stress situations like cold weather, starvation and mainly when animals are shipped in close overcrowded conditions during over long distances. According to Lo (2010), bovine pneumonic pasteurellosis is a major caused sickness and death in cattle industry in North America. In Brazil, probably because of climate and others husbandry factors these infections are rarely seen or reported (Hancock *et al.*, 1991; Viana *et al.*, 2007). It is described in this report an outbreak of upper respiratory disease affecting a sheep flock with 47 animals showing cough, nasal purulent discharge, sneeze and two abortions occurring in the fall season during cold and windy days. In order to isolate the aetiological agent, nasal secretion samples were collected in Stuart transport medium and sent to microbiology laboratory of Veterinary Department at Parana Federal University at the same day. From these nasal clinical samples were obtained profuse hemolytic brilliant colonies in Blood Agar after 48 hours at 37°C and, in MacConkey Agar, lactose fermentative colonies displaying a poor and rare colonies growth of Gram negative cocobacilar bacteria. Additional biochemical tests confirmed the taxonomic identification of *M. haemolytica*. The use of enrofloxacin as a better choice based in antibiograma, showed a health completely recovery after a week. This is the first report of this disease causing sheep respiratory infection in Parana State-Brazil.

Keywords: *Mannheimia haemolytica*, pasteurellosis, respiratory disease, sheep.

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