



UNIVERSIDADE
DE ÉVORA



A ESCOLHA EMPIRICA DE UM ANTIBIÓTICO NAS AFEÇÕES DO TRATO URINÁRIO INFERIOR: OS CONTRAS

Bruno Santos¹, Raquel Valério², Sara Neto¹, Tamara Santos¹, Tomás Oliveira¹, Cristina Queiroga², Joana Reis²

¹Universidade de Évora

²Departamento de Medicina Veterinária, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade de Évora e CEMAT

Departamento de Medicina Veterinária, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade de Évora e CICECO

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OBJETIVOS

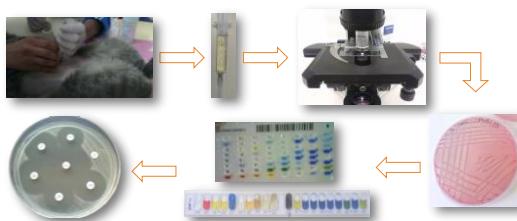
- Quantificar as infecções de trato urinário em animais sintomáticos
- Identificar agentes patogénicos
- Traçar o seu perfil de sensibilidade aos antibióticos
- Escolha Inespecífica/Empírica VS Escolha Fundamentada

INTRODUÇÃO

Os antibióticos são recursos terapêuticos imprescindíveis nas infecções trato urinário inferior.

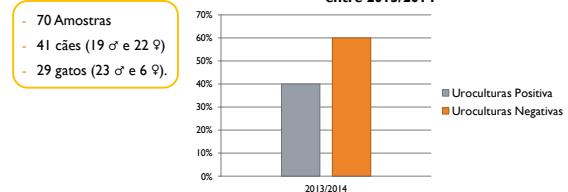


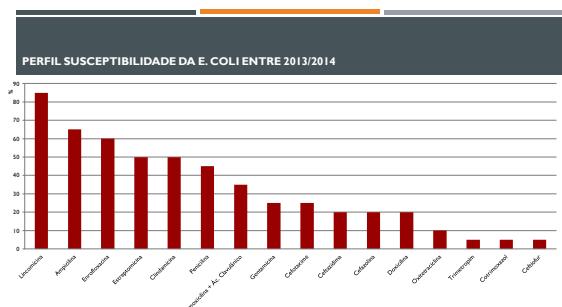
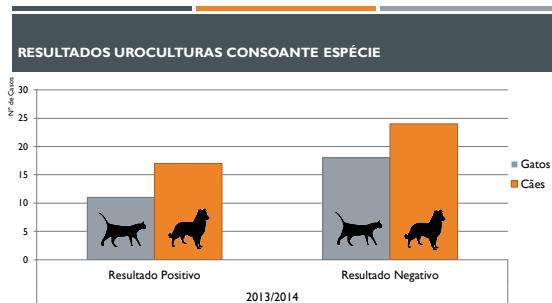
MÉTODOS



RESULTADOS

Resultados das Uroculturas Realizadas entre 2013/2014





CONCLUSÕES

- E. Coli – Bactéria mais isolada
 - Windahl et al. 2014
- Urocultura Positiva – mais comum em Cadelas e Gatos
 - Knöbl et al. 2014
- Elevada percentagem de resistências a variados AB
 - Knöbl et al. 2014

OS CONTRAS...

- Menor eficácia terapêutica → Aumento dos custos com tratamento inespecífico
- Seleção de bactérias multiresistentes → Risco para Saúde Animal
→ Risco para Saúde Pública

OS CONTRAS... EM 2002

Enrofloxacin resistance in *Escherichia coli* isolated from dogs with urinary tract infections

Cara L. Cooke, BS; Randall S. Singer, DVM, MPVM, PhD; Spencer S. Jang, BA; Dwight C. Hirsh, DVM, PhD

Conclusions and Clinical Relevance—The increased occurrence of enrofloxacin-resistant *E. coli* from urine samples from dogs at the VMTH was not likely attributable to a single enrofloxacin-resistant clone but may be attributed to a collective increase in enrofloxacin resistance among uropathogenic *E. coli* in dogs in general. (*J Am Vet Med Assoc* 2002;220:190–192)

OS CONTRAS... PARA A SAÚDE PÚBLICA NA EUROPA (2010)

Emergence of human pandemic O25:H4-ST131 CTX-M-15 extended-spectrum-β-lactamase-producing *Escherichia coli* among companion animalsChrista Ewers^{1*}, Mirjam Grobbel², Ivonne Stamm², Peter A. Kopp², Ines Diehl², Torsten Semmler¹, Angelika Fruth⁴, Janine Beutlich³, Beatriz Guerra³, Lothar H. Weller² and Sebastian Guenther²

Conclusions: Our findings demonstrate that the group of clonally related human B2-O25:H4-ST131 CTX-M-15-type ESBL-producing *E. coli* strains is present in companion animals from various European countries. This highlights the possibility of inter-species transmission of these multiresistant strains from human to animal and vice versa.

O QUE MUDAR? O QUE FAZER NA PRÁTICA?

A abordagem clínica :

- Rigorosa
- Prudente
- Informada
- Viável
- Responsável

O indispensável...

- Urocultura e Antibiograma

OS CONTRAS... EM 2014

Multidrug-resistant *Escherichia coli* from canine urinary tract infections tend to have commensal phyletypes, lower prevalence of virulence determinants and *ampC*-replicons

Samuel Wagner, David L. Gally, Sally A. Argyle *

Royal Dick School of Veterinary Studies and The Roslin Institute, University of Edinburgh, Roslin, Midlothian EH25 9RG, United Kingdom

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These findings demonstrate clinically significant MDR *E. coli* in canine urinary tract infections. The antibiogram phenotype of isolates (Table 1) shows that treatment options are limited. All MDR isolates were resistant to the recommended first line treatment amoxicillin-clavulanate and more than half of the isolates were resistant to fluoroquinolones, third line option (Weese et al., 2011).

OS CONTRAS... PARA A SAÚDE PÚBLICA EM PORTUGAL (2009)

Detection of the Pandemic O25-ST131 Human Virulent *Escherichia coli* CTX-M-15-Producing Clone Harboring the *qnrB2* and *aac(6')-Ib-cr* Genes in a Dog¹

Pomba C., da Fonseca J.D., Baptista B.C. et al.

It is possible that human-to-animal or animal-to-human transmission of the O25-ST131 clone has occurred.

"Our *E. coli* strain of animal origin shares features identical to those of an intercontinental human clone"