

ANTIMICROBIALS
CASE STUDY -one
week old
standardbred foal

Foal was normal until yesterday, other than leaking urine from the umbilicus for 2 days after birth. Yesterday developed swelling of the left hock and is now very lame in that leg.

Clinical Examination:

Lameness, fluid swelling of the tibiotarsal joint, left hock, febrile with a moist exudative umbilicus.

ANTIMICROBIALS CASE STUDY 1 - 1 week old standardbred foal

List the Problems you can identify: Lameness Tibial tarsal joint is swollen Fever Umbilicus leaking urine

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What samples would you take?

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Describe your procedures for
collecting the samples for culture.

Diagnostic Workup

- Radiographs of the left hock do not indicate osteomyelitis.
- Ultrasound scan of the umbilicus indicates fluid accumulation in an umbilical remnant, suggestive of an abscess

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standardbred foal

What immediate treatment would you give while awaiting the culture and sensitivity results?

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What problems might be anticipated with
the treatment you selected?

ANTIMICROBIALS CASE STUDY 1 - 1 week old

standardbred foal What other immediate treatment would you give while awaiting the culture and sensitivity results? CASE STUDY - 1 week old standardbred foal Results: Joint fluid - E. coli (1) Blood culture - E coli (2) Bacillus spp (3) Umbilical fluid - E coli (4) Antibiotic MIC ug/mL1,2,4 Ampicillin Penicillin 0.5 amoxycillin co-trimazine gentamicin (& amikacin) 0.25 0.1 0.032 erythromycin cephalothin oxytetracycline enrofloxacin

ANTIMICROBIALS CASE STUDY 1 - 1 week old

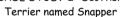
standardbred foal

What antibiotic treatment would you choose based on the sensitivities?

What practical considerations should be taken into account?

How long will the foal need to be treated?

ANTIMICROBIALS CASE STUDY 2- Scottish



10 year old entire male dog History:

Treated by Ref vet "on and off" for 8 mos for a recurrent urinary cystitis

History of dysuria and proteinuria

Amoxycillin, co-trimazine and enrofloxacin used at 6-7 day courses without complete success.

ANTIMICROBIALS CASE STUDY 2- Scottish

Terrier named Snapper List the problems that you can identify:

Recurring urinary problem
Dysuria and proteinuria
Ineffective treatment? Only temporary
improvement

ANTIMICROBIALS CASE STUDY 2- Scottish

Terrier named Snapper

10 year old entire male dog
On clinical examination you find a
bilaterally symmetrical but large prostate,
urinary bladder wall slightly thickened and
dysuria

Now list the problems you identified on examination:

ANTIMICROBIALS CASE STUDY 2- Scottish

Terrier named Snapper

Problem List:

dysuria

bilaterally symmetrical enlarged prostate

urinary bladder wall slightly thickened

CASE S	STUDY -	Snapper	
Urine culture - E. coli	(1)		
Urine culture - Proteu	s (2)		
Antibiotic MIC ug/r	mL1	2	
amoxycillin	16	>32	
carbenicillin	>32	>32	
cephalothin	16	1	
cephadroxil	0.5	0.5	
erythromycin	1	16	
gentamicin	2	>32	
amikacin	1	2	
co-trimoxazole	0.5	0.5	
tetracycline	2	4	
norfloxacin	0.08	0.08	

ANTIMICROBIALS CASE STUDY 2- Scottish

Terrier named Snapper What other clinical pathology test would be most likely to benefit your diagnosis?

Urine culture - E. coli (1)		Ejaculate - E. coli (3)		
Jrine culture - Proteus (2)				
Antibiotic MIC ug	/mL 1	2	3	
amoxycillin	16	>32	>32	
carbenicillin	>32	>32	>32	
cephalothin	16	1	1	
cephadroxil	0.5	0.5	0.5	
erythromycin	1	16	1	
gentamicin	2	>32	2	
amikacin	1	2	1	
co-trimoxazole	0.5	0.5	0.5	
tetracycline	2	4	2	
norfloxacin	0.08	0.08	0.08	

ANTIMICROBIALS CASE STUDY 2- Scottish Terrier named Snapper

What are the limitations of in vitro antibiotic sensitivity testing?

Misleading due to:

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CASE STUDY 2- Scottish Terrier named Snapper

Choose a treatment plan for Snapper. Be able to justify your plan.

ANTIMICROBIALS CASE STUDY 2- Scottish

Terrier named Snapper Antibiotic sensitivity for E. coli:

cephalothin sensitive cephadroxil sensitive gentamicin sensitive amikacin sensitive co-trimoxazole sensitive norfloxacin sensitive