Abstract: Background:
Pasteurella multocida (P.m) is one of the most commonly diagnosed pneumonia infectious causes of death in sheep. Among the antibiotics are common to prevent pasteurellosis, penicillin is important members of the beta-lactam group of antibiotics to treat the disease wide spectrum. During the last years many Pasteurella isolates indicated the sign of resistant to penicillin and some other antibiotics. Half of the P.m isolates in this study was resistant to penicillin followed by clindomycin, oxacillin and vancomycin. According to Etest and Disk diffusion method multidrug resistance was also observed among the isolates. Over all penicillin resistance to P.m should be considered a risk for treatment of human pasteurellosis.

Materials and method:
A collection of 32 P. multocida strains isolated from sheep and goats in Shiraz-Iran was selected. This study investigated the incidence of 24 antibiotics resistance, determining by disk diffusion method and Etest.

Results:
The percentages of isolates resistant to drugs were 50% to penicillin, 28.12% to Oxacillin, 34.37% to Clindomycin, and 25% to Vancomycin. Our study indicates that while Enrofloxacin and Ceftriaxon combinations have been found to be effective against isolates of P. multocida, more than half strains were resistant to less expensive antimicrobials, such as penicillin and some of them resistant to Vancomycin, Oxacillin and Clindomycin.

Conclusion :
It is difficult to compare results from various studies due to a large number of testing variables as well as to the different interpretive criteria used. Multidrug-resistance (penicillin, vancomycin, Oxacillin, and Clindomycin) was observed in Pasteurella multocida that was isolated from sheep and goats. Over all penicillin resistance to P.m should be considered a risk for treatment of human pasteurellosis.

Key word. Pasteurella multocida, antibiotic resistant, penicillin, sheep, goats, β -lactam

Presentation: Poster