

MICROBIAL FLORA OF THE DOG EYES

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Summary. The purpose of this investigation was to isolate microbial flora of the normal dog eyes and eyes with clinical signs of external ocular disease.

Samples were collected from 46 dog eyes (92 samples). Pathogens were isolated from 58 eye samples of dogs without clinical signs and 34 – from dogs with clinical signs of one or both eyes. Among the isolated pathogens from eyes of dogs without clinical signs were *Staphylococcus* spp. (55%), *Pseudomonas* spp. (11.4%) and *Corynebacterium* spp. (6.8%). Among the isolated pathogens from eyes of dogs with clinical signs of external ocular diseases commonly isolated microorganisms were *Staphylococcus* spp. – 58%. *Staphylococcus aureus* was the most frequent microorganism isolated (20.5%) of total isolates. We detected certain pathogens (*Staphylococcus* spp.) which are commonly related to dog eyes microbial flora.

The antibiotic susceptibility tests were carried out according to the Kirby–Bauer method.

Our data showed that *Staphylococcus aureus* were the most susceptible to Methicillin, Oxacillin and Amoxicillin with clavulanic acid.

According to the results of dispersive analysis (ANOVA) we determined that *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolation frequency depends on a dog hair length and breed ($p < 0.05$).

Keywords: *Staphylococcus* spp., microorganisms, dog, eye.