

ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY TESTING OF AMPICILLIN, ENROFLOXACIN AND CEPHALEXIN AGAINST DOG S INTESTINAL ESCHERICHIA COLI AFTER TREATMENT WITH ANTIMICROBIAL DRUGS

Pimlada Ingkaninun, Sasithorn Yoosoong, Jakrawuth Phrakaiya

*Department of Small Animal Clinic, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine,
Chiang Mai University*

Abstract The changes of Minimal Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) of intestinal *Escherichia coli* (*E.coli*) in dogs before and after treatment with antimicrobial drug were studied. One hundred and one colonies of *E.coli* were isolated from rectal swab samples collected from 18 dogs before treatment and three days after treatment with 3 antimicrobial drugs. The dogs were divided into 3 groups treated with ampicillin, enrofloxacin and cephalexin respectively. After treatment, MIC level of ampicillin in the group treated with ampicillin increased significantly ($P=0.03$). The dogs treated with enrofloxacin had statistically significant increasing of MIC level of ampicillin ($P=0.01$) and enrofloxacin ($P=0.000$) after treatment. There was no significant change of MIC level after treatment with cephalexin.

Keywords : Minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC), *Escherichia coli* (*E.coli*), antimicrobial drugs, dogs
