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Studies on the bacterial etiology of pneumonia in camel in northern Jordan

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ABSTRACT

Pneumonic lungs (71) of 42 camel were examined for their bacterial etiology. The dominant isolated bacteria were identified as *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Pasteurella haemolytica*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus*. They were determined in 17 (23.9%), 23 (32.4%), 13(18.3%), 9(12.6%) and 4 (5.6%) isolates, respectively. Each of the *Escherichia coli* and the yeast *Candida albicans* were identified twice. The resistance toward the penicillin, amoxicillin, ampicillin, kanamycin, gentamicin, ciprofloxacin, amikacin, enrofloxacin, tetracycline, erythromycin, streptomycin, co-trimoxazol, nitrofurantoin was determined. Fourteen (61%) and 6 (46%) isolates of the *Pasteurella multocida* and the *Pasteurella haemolytica*, respectively, were resistant to the cidal effect of the camel, calf and sheep sera where their count (\log_{10}) increased and ranged between 0.2 – 3.6 logs after 1-3 hours interaction time.