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Efficacy of oxfendazole in calves

Oxfendazole, formulated into a 22.5% suspension, was administered by intraruminal injection to cattle at the rates of 0, 1.125, 2.25, 4.50, and 6.75 mg/kg of body weight. Fifty calves with natural nematode infections were used, with 10 being allocated to each of the 5 treatment groups on the basis of pretreatment counts of nematode eggs per gram of feces. All calves were necropsied 7 days after treatment. The trial was done between December 1983 and January 1984, with the animals kept on concrete for a minimum of 35 days immediately before necropsy. For all nematodes and stages combined, efficacies were 97.4%, 98.8%, 99.5%, and 99.8% for oxfendazole at dosages of 1.125, 2.25, 4.50, and 6.75 mg/kg of body weight, respectively. Early 4th-stage larvae of *Ostertagia* sp and *Nematodirus helvetianus* adults were eliminated at rates >93% only at dosages ≥4.50 mg/kg.—*T. A. Yazwinski, B. L. Presson, and H. Featherstone in Am J Vet Res, 47 (Feb 1986):326.*

Campylobacteriosis in cattle

Bile samples collected from 477 Iowa dairy cows were cultured for thermophilic campylobacters. The prevalence of thermophilic campylobacters in the bile was 15.5%. *Campylobacter jejuni* and *C coli* from dairy cattle, chickens, pigs, sheep, and human beings were serotyped to develop host-species profiles. Human and cattle serologic profiles were the most similar, and human and chicken profiles shared several similarities. Epidemiologic data from 168 human cases of campylobacteriosis indicated that 23% of the cases were associated with consumption of unpasteurized milk.—*D. P. Warner, J. H. Bryner, and G. W. Beran in Am J Vet Res, 47 (Feb 1986):254.*

Antimicrobial susceptibility of *Staphylococcus* spp isolated from pyogenic skin lesions in dogs

Specimens obtained from pyogenic skin lesions of 210 dogs were culturally examined for staphylococci. A total of 215 isolates of staphylococci were biotyped, using biochemical tests in a commercial staphylococcal identifications system. Of 201 coagulase-positive isolates, 197 were identified as *Staphylococcus intermedius*, 3 as *S aureus*, and 1 as *S hyicus*. Of 14 coagulase-negative isolates, 5 were identified as *S epidermidis*, 5 as *S xylosus*, 3 as *S simulans*, and 1 as *S hominis*.

Antimicrobial susceptibility tests were done on all staphylococcal isolates, using the standard disk-diffusion method. *Staphylococcus intermedius* isolates were susceptible to cephalothin, methicillin, and gentamicin. Resistance to ampicillin, penicillin G, and tetracycline was frequent. Antimicrobial resistance was not associated with the depth of skin infection. Resistance to ampicillin, penicillin, tetracycline, and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole was not associated with prior antibiotic use. Increased resistance to chloramphenicol, clindamycin, and erythromycin was associated with prior antibiotic therapy. Regarding antimicrobial susceptibilities of the other *Staphylococcus* spp isolated, the small numbers of these species precluded making meaningful comparison with *S intermedius*.—*L. Medleau, R. E. Long, J. Brown, et al in Am J Vet Res, 47 (Feb 1986):229.*