

SUMMARY

Isolation of Staphylococcus spp from dogs skin and Determining the Existence of Exfoliative Toxin

Staphylococci are widely found in nature, mucosa and skin of yeh animals and also grow in the nasal cavity and lesions of human. This bacteria is known to cause skin infections in human. In the dogs, this bacteria causes pyoderma. In pyoderma infections, ETA and ETB takes role in SHDS cases in human.

In our study, it is aimed to detect exfoliative toxin from 100 dogs from healthy and infected dogs with differend breed, age and gender. The exfoliative toxins of Staphylococci was detected by PCR technique. 23 samples were detected as Staphylococci out of 100 samples. Out of these 23 samples, 21 of them were ETA negative for template DNA, 2 of them were ETB positive. for template DNA 2 of strains were negative for ETA, and positive for ETA. When ETB was examined from these 23 strains 21 of them were ETA negative for template DNA, 2 of them were ETB positive.

As a result, in this study, it is presented that Staphylococci could produce exfoliative toxin and high isolation ratios could take role in canine pyoderma aetiology.

Keywords: staphylococci, exfoliative toxin, pyoderma