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ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITY PROFILE OF *Haemophilus*
paragallinarum ISOLATES IN FIGHTING COCKS
FROM SELECTED FARMS IN
INDANG, CAVITE

THESIS

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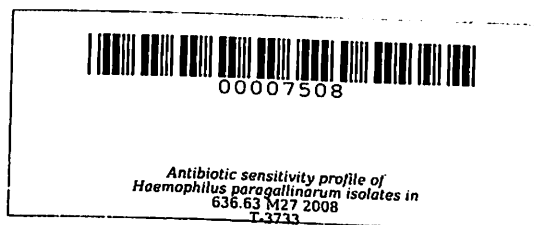
College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences
CAVITE STATE UNIVERSITY
Indang, Cavite

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**ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITY PROFILE OF *Haemophilus paragallinarum*
ISOLATES IN FIGHTING COCKS FROM SELECTED FARMS
IN INDANG, CAVITE**

Undergraduate Thesis
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ABSTRACT

MAGO, EMMANUEL R., Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite, April 2008. Antibiotic Sensitivity Profile of *Haemophilus paragallinarum* Isolates in Fighting Cocks from Selected Farms in Indang, Cavite. Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite. Adviser: Ma. Cynthia N. Rundina – dela Cruz, MS.

The study was conducted to isolate and characterize *Haemophilus paragallinarum* from 100 fighting cocks in selected farms in Indang, Cavite, determine the prevalence of *H. paragallinarum* and perform antibiotic sensitivity test on the isolates using selected antimicrobials. One hundred and forty five small, dew drop and semi-opaque colonies characteristic of *Haemophilus* spp. were isolated from 100 fighting cocks. Morphological characterization showed that 44 of 145 isolates were gram negative, rod-shaped and encapsulated organisms. Four isolates were identified by biochemical tests to be catalase negative, urease negative and oxidase negative typical of *H. paragallinarum* organisms. These isolates also fermented glucose, lactose and maltose without producing gas.

All isolates were found to be susceptible to fosfomycin, clindamycin, norfloxacin, trimethoprim-sulfonamide, fosfomycin-tylosin combination, gentamicin and doxycycline but resistant to lincomycin and amoxicillin.

The prevalence rate of *Haemophilus paragallinarum* in fighting cocks from selected farms in Indang, Cavite was found to be 4 %. The presence of *H. paragallinarum* in fighting cocks warrants preventive measures such as bacterin administration as well as therapeutic interventions particularly the conscientious use of antimicrobials in fighting cocks to prevent the development of drug resistance.

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ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITY PROFILE OF *Haemophilus paragallinarum* ISOLATES IN FIGHTING COCKS FROM SELECTED FARMS IN INDANG, CAVITE¹

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INTRODUCTION

Poultry raising is one of the major agricultural industry in the Philippines. This ranges from raising broiler chickens for their meat, eggs and breeding stocks. Aside from these, some chickens are raised for sports and leisure and these are the fighting cocks.

Fighting cocks are highly valued animals which are bred to produce cocks capable of winning derbies. However, these fighting cocks are susceptible to various diseases that may hamper their performance. One important disease affecting these birds is infectious coryza. Infectious coryza is an upper respiratory tract disease of chickens caused by *Haemophilus paragallinarum*. Although the disease typically causes only mild clinical signs, the disease is of economic importance wherever chickens were raised. The major effects of the disease include an increase in unthrift chickens and a marked decrease (10%-40%) in egg production particularly in multi-age farms (Blackall and Yamamoto, 1997). These may also lead to disqualification from fights and may pose disease hazards for other cocks and chickens on the same premises (Adler et al., 1992). The disease is