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THE APPRECIATION OF ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF ENROFLOXACIN AND CEFTIOFUR BY DETERMINING THE FIBRINOGEN AMOUNT FOR THE CLINICAL TESTING IN SHEEP

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SUMMARY

Many times; the combination of antibiotics is proved to be a better alternative in therapy; especially when the associated antibiotics are synergic. In this study; two bactericidal antibiotics – enrofloxacin and ceftiofur – were clinically tested in young sheep diagnosed with salmonellosis; by interpreting the value of fibrinogen; an acute phase reactant; before the therapy; and also in day 1;3; and 7 of treatment; in the groups treated both with a combination of antibiotics and also with an antibiotic alone.

The values of the fibrinogen were two times higher; at the beginning of the therapy; in diseased sheep than the values of the control group; after a day of treatment; the fibrinogen increased in ENR group; meanwhile in ENR+EFT group started to decrease; in the day 3 of therapy; the fibrinogen increased more in ENR group; but for ENR+EFT group it was registered the grew less and less in comparison with day 1; the day 7 present the fibrinogen in ENR group in a pronounced decreasing than the day 3 ; the high value of the fibrinogen in ENR group in comparison with the decreasing of the fibrinogen values in ENR+EFT group determined a statistically distinct significant difference between the treated groups.

Analyzing these data; it can be considered that enrofloxacin combined with ceftiofur was more efficient; starting with day 3; in comparison with enrofloxacin; that had better results after 7 days of treatment.

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