Evaluation of *Staphylococcus aureus* Prevalence and Antimicrobial Resistance in Rabbit Infections: Public Health Concerns

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INTRODUCTION

I Background

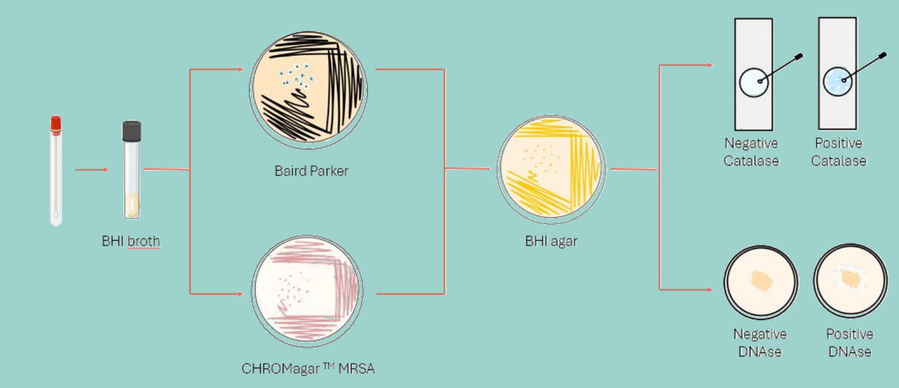
Staphylococcus aureus, a well known human pathogen, is increasingly recognized as a significant cause of infections in various animal species, including rabbits. Its growing prevalence and the development of resistance to multiple antibiotics, resulting from their excessive and incorrect use, represents a significant threat to public health.

II Objectives

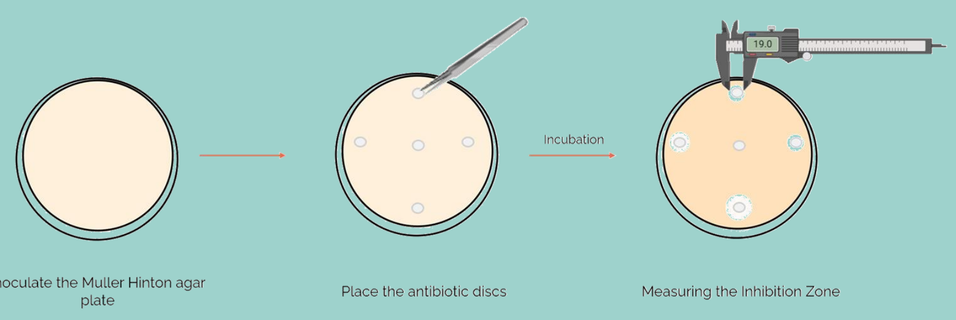
The main objectives of this study were to assess the presence of methicillin-sensitive S. *aureus* (MSSA) and methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) in rabbits with infections and to determine their antimicrobial resistance, shedding light on potential public health implications.

METHODOLOGY

I Microbiological Culture and Identification



I Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing



RESULTS

35 Pododermatites:
- 31% MRSA
- 17% MSSA

33 Mastitis:
- 45% MRSA
- 15% MSSA

79 Samples

3 Metritis:
- 0% MRSA
- 0% MSSA

8 Abscess:
- 25% MRSA
- 12,5% MSSA

37,5%	Resistant to	Penicillin, Ciprofloxacin, Gentamicin, Tobramycin, Erythromycin and Clindamycin
12,5%	Resistant to	Kanamycin, Tetracycline, Trimethoprim-Sulfametoxazol
0%	Resistant to	Cefoxitin, Linezolid, Chloramphenicol, Fusidic Acid and Mupirocin

These results highlight the need to monitor and control S. *aureus* in rabbits for both animal welfare and public health, given the antibiotic resistance challenges.

CONCLUSION

Some strategies are therefore needed to alleviate these problems, from the appropriate and conscientious use of antimicrobials, reinforcement of infection control measures, and surveillance of antimicrobial resistance. Future studies should investigate the potential routes of transmission between rabbits, humans, and the environment to better inform control measures

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