



**UWI**  
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**“Alternative Sustainable Conservation & Utilization Methods**

**“Conservacion y Metodos de Utilizacion Alternativos y Sostenibles para los Animales Neo-tropicales”**

**“Alternativas Sustentáveis Métodos de Conservação e Utilização de Animais Neo-tropicais”**

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**LIVRO DE RESUMOS**  
**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**  
**LIBRO DE RESÚMENES**



Title: **FEEDING THE AGOUTI (*Dasyprocta leporina*): A NEO-TROPICAL RODENT WITH POTENTIAL FOR SEMI INTENSIVE PRODUCTION**

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**Abstract:**

Agouti (*Dasyprocta leporina*) is the most hunted wildlife species in Trinidad and Tobago, as a result Semi intensive systems for captive rearing are being developed in order to decrease the burden on the wild populations. This provides business opportunities for rural communities. This study was done to evaluate the feeding hierarchy of male and female agouti in order to understand their feeding temperament in captivity. Four groups of agoutis were monitored each day when fed. Observations were made to determine if there was any dominant feeder based on the sex of the animal. The animals were fed for twenty (20) days at the same time in a feeding trough. The observations showed male dominance in three of the four cages. The males ate from the trough before the females, in some cases; they went into the troughs and grunt or move their bodies in an aggressive manner preventing the females from feeding in the area. Most days, several females would eat of the ground where grains of feed fell without coming in contact with the males. In one cage, a single female showed dominance over the others. Males showed dominance in feeding in social colonies which suggests that the nutrition and quantity of food left for the females may affect their growth and performance.

Title: **ISOLAMENTO DE *Escherichia coli* DO TRATO**

**GASTROINTESTINAL E FEZES DE CAITITUS (*Pecari tajacu*) CRIADOS EM CATIVEIRO**

**[ISOLATION OF *Escherichia coli* OF GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT AND FECES OF CAITITUS (*Pecari tajacu*) BRED IN CAPTIVITY]**

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**Abstract:**

**Portuguese**

Este trabalho teve como objetivo a indentificação de *Escherichia coli* do trato gastrointestinal e fezes de caititu (*Pecari tajacu*) criados em cativeiro, assim como testar a eficácia de antimicrobianos sobre as bactérias isoladas. Foram utilizadas 20 fêmeas, com idades de um a dois anos, mantidas em baias experimentais de 2m X 6m no criatório científico da Embrapa Amazônia Oriental (Belém-PA), no qual foram colhidas amostras de quatro diferentes porções do estômago (bolsa gástrica, saco cego ventral, saco cego dorsal e estômago glandular), intestino delgado e fezes para avaliação bacteriológica no Laboratório de Tecnologia Biomolecular LTB/UFGA. As amostras foram semeadas em Agar MacConkey e Agar Sangue de carneiro desfibrinado a 5% e incubadas em estufa bacteriológica à 37°C por 24 a 48 horas. As bactérias que apresentaram crescimento foram submetidas às provas bioquímicas para identificação e classificação e confirmadas na reação de cadeia em polimerase (PCR). As bactérias foram também testadas frente aos antimicrobianos: ampicilina,

ácido nalidíxico, cefalotina, cefotoxina, clorafenicol, eritromicina, estreptomicina, gentamicina, lincomicina, nitrofurantoina, penicilina G, sulfonamida e tetraciclina. Foram obtidos 76 isolados de *E. coli* do trato gastrointestinal e fezes com a seguinte distribuição: 13 (17%) da bolsa gástrica, 14 (18,4%) do saco cego ventral, 10 (13%) do saco cego dorsal, nove (11,8%) do estômago glandular, 11 (14,4%) do intestino delgado e 19 (25%) das fezes. Das 76 bactérias identificadas pela prova bioquímica, 48 (63%) foram confirmadas na PCR. As cepas de *E.coli* testadas frente aos antibióticos apresentaram sensibilidade ao ácido nalidíxico (100%), cefotoxina (100%), gentamicina (100%), nitrofurantoina (100%), ampicilina (94,7%), clorafenicol (98,7%), estreptomicina (98,7%), sulfonamida (92%) e tetraciclina (90,8%), e resistentes a lincomicina (100%), penicilina G (100%) e eritromicina (93,3%). Conclui-se que a maioria das bactérias *E.coli* isoladas do trato gastrointestinal e fezes dos caititus apresentou alta sensibilidade antimicrobiana, no entanto, alguns isolados foram altamente resistentes, sugerindo mais estudos sobre a resistência antimicrobiana dessa bactéria entérica.

### **English**

This work was aimed at the identification of *Escherichia coli* of gastrointestinal tract and feces of collared peccary (*Pecari tajacu*) bred in captivity% 2C as well as test the effectiveness of antimicrobials on the isolated bacteria. Were used 20 female% 2C aged one to two years% 2C maintained in experimental pens of 2m X 6m in scientific put the Embrapa Eastern Amazon (Bethlehem, PA% 2C in which samples were collected from four different portions of the stomach (gastric pouch% 2C bag blind lap% 2C bag blind and dorsal glandular stomach% 2C small intestine and feces for evaluation bacteriológica in Laboratory of biomolecular Technology LTB% 2FUFPA. The samples were plated on agar and MacConkey agar defibrinated sheep blood at 5% and incubated in an incubator bacteriological to 37 C for 24 to 48 hours. The bacteria that showed growth were submitted to biochemical tests for identification and classification and confirmed in the reaction chain reaction (PCR). The bacteria were also tested antimicrobials susceptibility% 3ampicillin% 2C acid nalidíxico% 2C cephalothin% 2C cefotoxina% 2C clorafenicol% 2C erythromycin% 2C streptomycin% 2C gentamicin% 2C lincomycin% 2C nitrofurantoin% 2C penicillin G% 2C sulfonamide and tetracycline. Were obtained 76 isolates of *E. coli* from the gastrointestinal tract and feces with the following distribution% 313 (17 %) of the gastric pouch% 2C 14 (18 % 2C4 %) blind bag lap% 2C 10 (13 %) of blind bag dorsal% 2C nine (11 % 2C8 %) of glandular stomach% 2C 11 (14 % 2C4 %) of the small intestine and 19 (25 %) of feces. Of the 76 bacteria identified by biochemical evidence% 2C 48 (63 %) were confirmed by PCR. The *E. coli* strains tested front to antibiotics showed sensitivity to acid nalidíxico (100 %)% 2C cefotoxina (100 %)% 2C gentamicin (100 %)% 2C nitrofurantoin (100 %)% 2C ampicillin (94 % 2C7 %)% 2C clorafenicol (98 % 2C7 %)% 2C streptomycin (98 % 2C7 %)% 2C sulfonamide (92 %) and tetracycline (90 % 2C8 %)% 2C and resistant to lincomycin (100 %)% 2C penicillin G (100 %) and erythromycin (93 % 2C3 % ). It is concluded that the majority of the bacteria *E. coli* isolated from the gastrointestinal tract and feces of caititus showed high antimicrobial sensitivity% 2C however% 2C some isolates were highly resistant% 2C suggesting more studies on antimicrobial resistance of enteric bacteria.