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tested using the disk diffusion method according to the EUCAST. Multi-locus sequence typing (MLST) was performed according to Dingle et al (2001).

From 248 dogs, 46 (18.5%) *Campylobacter* spp. were isolated. Of these, 26 (56.5%) were *C. jejuni*. Resistance to ciprofloxacin was 57.7%, to tetracycline 23.1%, and to erythromycin 3.8%. Five (19.2%) isolates were resistant to two antimicrobials; four to ciprofloxacin and tetracycline and one to ciprofloxacin and erythromycin. Fifteen isolates were randomly selected for MLST and classified into six clonal complexes (CC-21, CC-206, CC-403, CC-45, CC-443, and CC-48) and 10 sequence types; three each from ST-1943 and ST-10039, two from ST-538, and one each from ST-3156, ST-19, ST-2086, ST-572, ST-3335, ST-475, and ST-51. Six of these STs have not been previously detected in dogs. Six STs have not been confirmed in Croatia to date. High genetic diversity was found among the typed isolates. Given the increasing contact of dogs and humans, continuous epidemiological studies of campylobacteriosis and antimicrobial susceptibility of isolates from all sources are needed.

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PSA18

SEROPOSITIVITY OF *COXIELLA BURNETII* IN WILD BOAR (*SUS SCROFA*) AND RED DEER (*CERVUS ELAPHUS*) IN PORTUGAL

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OBJECTIVES: *Coxiella burnetii* is a zoonotic microorganism that infects a wide range of wild and domestic species, causing the disease Q fever, frequently involving ticks as vectors. To better understand the occurrence of *C. burnetii* infection in wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) and red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), an epidemiological study was conducted in the Centre region of Portugal. **MATERIAL**

AND METHODS: A serological survey was performed on samples from 377 wild boar and 240 red deer, totalizing 617 animals from the Centre of Portugal. Only adult animals were sampled in this study. Antibodies specific to *C. burnetii* were detected with a commercial enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA; IDVet®, Montpellier, France) according to the manufacturer instructions. **RESULTS:** A total of 9/617 samples (1.5%, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.1-1.9%) were reactive to *C. burnetii* and regarded as positive. The seropositivity for wild boar was found to be 1.1% (4/377, 95% CI: 0.6-1.6%), and for red deer 2.1% (5/240, 95% CI: 1.5-2.7%).

CONCLUSION: Results indicate that wild boar and red deer from the Centre of Portugal are exposed to *C. burnetii*. This study demonstrates that wild boar and red deer can be reservoirs of infection for both livestock and humans.

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USEFULNESS OF MALDI-TOF MASS SPECTROMETRY IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF BOVINE MASTITIS

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