

THE USE OF APRAMYCIN IN THE TREATMENT OF LAMBS COLIBACILLOSIS IN FARMS IN IRAQ

A.M. Khalaf & K.A. Al-Salehi

Dept. of Veterinary Medicine & Therapy,
College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Baghdad

SUMMARY

The role of Apramycin (20mg/kg.BW) in the treatment of colibacillosis in farms was studied. For this purpose, lambs were divided into three treatment groups. Lambs in the first group (29 lambs) were given the antibiotic intramuscularly in the first day, followed by two oral doses in the following two days. Lambs in the second group (29 lambs) were given the antibiotic orally for three successive days. The third group was a control group and its 28 lambs were given placebo solution.

Recovery was complete in the first group while nine of lambs in the second group needed two extra oral doses for recovery.

None of the lambs in the first and second groups died while ill lambs in the control group continued to show symptoms of the disease and 21.43% of its lambs died of colibacillosis during the period of observation.

Data concerning the mean body weight for lambs in the three groups was also collected, and the findings in this concern was analysed statistically.

INTRODUCTION

Apramycin is a relatively new antibiotic in veterinary field. It belongs to aminocyclitol group of antibiotics which includes Gentamicin, Kanamycin and Neomycin. (Rinehart, 1969) This antibiotic was firstly recognized and reported by Stark Hoehn & Knox (1967). It was produced from Streptomyces tenebrarius, and at this time was named Nebramycin-F-2. Several workers studied the activity of apramycin against micro-organism in vitro (Wick & Welles, 1969; Bowen *et. al.*, 1967; O'conner *et. al.*, 1973a; O'conner *et. al.*, 1973b; Walton, 1978; Ryden & Moore, 1977). Other workers studied the efficacy of apramycin in treatment of pneumonia and enteritis in farm animals. (Kyriakis *et. al.*, 1982; Espinasse *et. al.*, 1981; Pankhurst *et. al.*, 1975; Stoforos *et. al.*, 1978a; Ballarini *et. al.*, 1979; Lohmann, 1980)

The present work was conducted to study the efficacy of apramycin in the treatment of colibacillosis in new born lambs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A- Animals:

86 infected lamb (newly born to Awassi and Hamadani Iraqi ewes) were used in this study. They all showed clinical signs of colibacillosis either in it