

SESSION IV - VETERINARY MEDICINE

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THE INCIDENCE OF ZONOOSES IN DOMESTIC ANIMAL CARCASSES AND THEIR IMPACT ON PUBLIC HEALTH

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Transmissible animal diseases are a major problem in animal health and have a significant impact on human health and the economy. Epidemiological surveillance and prophylactic measures are essential for the prevention and control of these diseases. This article addresses the importance of epidemiological surveillance and prophylactic measures in the management of communicable diseases in animals.

Epidemiological surveillance is the systematic process of collecting, analyzing and interpreting animal health data to assess and monitor the evolution of communicable diseases.

The material for the investigations was taken from the carcasses of broiler chickens and some species of agricultural animals, refrigerated and frozen, some types of cheeses, placed in the marketing network of the Central Agricultural Market of the municipality of Chisinau. 157 samples of the following animal species were taken: sheep, pigs, horses, birds, salted Gingirica and sheep's cheese. The incidence of bacteria from the genera: *Streptococcus*, *Listeria spp.* and *Salmonella spp.*, was monitored. The detection and serotyping of bacteria from the genus *Salmonella spp.*, was carried out according to the international standard: SM EN ISO 6579-1:2017 - Microbiology of the food chain „Horizontal method for the detection, enumeration and serological typing of bacteria of the genus *Salmonella spp.*” were performed on special and selective culture media.

When examining smears made from cultures and stained Gram, the presence of short Gram-positive bacilli was found, without a characteristic arrangement, but „V”, „Y” or polysade groups can be observed.

As a result of the laboratory investigations, it appears that *Listeria* pathogenic germs predominated: *L. Monocytogenes* in 22 samples (34.54%), *L. Innocua* in 2 samples (3.14%). Pathogenic germs from the genus *Salmonella* were detected: *S. Enteritidis* in 2 samples (3.14%), *S. Typhimurium* - 2 samples (3.14%) and *Salmonella spp* - 15 samples (23.55%).

The results of the conducted research confirmed the presence and incidence of zoonotic pathogens, with a rate in frozen meat products of – 26.69%, in refrigerated meat of – 14.13% and in cheeses of – 1.57%.

The results obtained demonstrate that products of animal origin pose a major risk to public health, a fact that argues for the need to strengthen their monitoring measures in animal populations, as well as in products obtained from animals.

Key words: *bacterial flora, micromycetes, microbial colonies, nutrient media.*