Abstract

It was elaborated a formulated for elimination of Pseudomonas aeruginosa of genital tract of reproductive bulls, using the 2-bromo-5-(2-bromo-2-nitrovinil)-furan, denominated G-1, as active pharmaceutical ingredient, the one that was administered in dose of 5 mg/kg of weight, for deep intramuscular route, daily during five days. They were 25 bulls in exploitation, separated from the production because the germ was detected in the samples of semen. The treatment was made under rigorous clinical control, being assisted the presentation of any sign of acute toxicity; before the beginning and after the last treatment, they took samples of blood for hematological investigations, sanguine biochemistry and for the evaluation of the action germicide of the serum as well as samples of semen for their evaluation physical-chemistry and quality. At 72 hours after having concluded the treatment were carried out bacteriological investigations of the semen for P. aeruginosa and before incorporating the bulls to the production, they were carried out serial investigations as it is established. After the last treatment they took again samples of semen for their evaluation physical-chemistry and quality. Of the total of treated bulls they were recovered totally and were incorporated to the production 84.0%. Four bulls (16.0%) that were recovered, later on were infected and it was necessary to treat them again, recovering all of them, what we attribute to the resistance and virulence of the circulating stump. Signs of sharp toxicity neither abnormal variation were not detected in the hematological and biochemical values of the blood as well as in the physical-chemical parameters of the semen and its quality. The effect germicide of the serum in front of the stump control, showed concentrations germicides until the dilution $\frac{1}{4}$, until the 48 later hours to the last treatment.

Keywords

Artificial insemination, Reproductive bulls, Genital tract, Pseudomonas aeruginosa.