



EQUINE

Antimicrobial resistance has been documented in the bacterial pathogens that affect equine health and can have significant economic consequences. Therefore, preventing infections and preserving the efficacy of antimicrobials to treat, prevent and control infections is crucial.

PATHOGEN OF CONCERN:

- *Staphylococcus* spp.
 - *S. aureus*
- *Enterobacteriaceae*
 - *Escherichia coli*
 - *Proteus* spp
 - *Enterobacter* spp
 - *Klebsiella* spp
- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

Preserving the efficacy of antimicrobials to treat infections is critical. Antimicrobials currently FDA-approved for horses are often not active against the resistant pathogens discussed in this document; legal extralabel use of human and animal drugs may be necessary for treatment.

What you need to know

- Resistant infections can affect horses and may be spread to horses from other animals, from people, or from the environment.
- Some of the pathogens affecting equine health may be resistant to multiple antimicrobials and therefore be difficult to treat.

WHAT VETERINARIANS CAN DO:

- Infection control is critical to preventing resistant infections among equine patients.
- Infection control and prompt resolution of the infection is important when resistant infections are identified.
- Use diagnostic testing to inform treatment decisions.