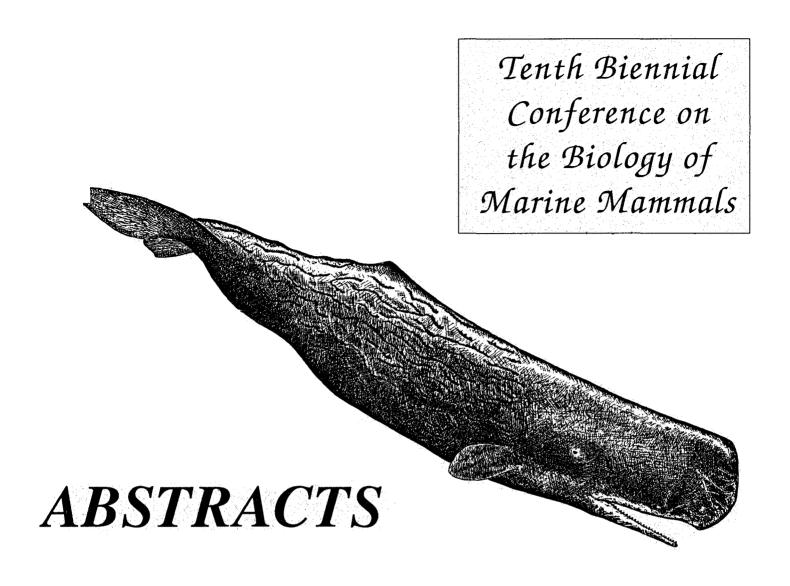
BACTERIAL AND CHLAMYDIAL CULTURE RESULTS FROM STELLER SEA LIONS FROM THE GULF OF ALASKA AND SOUTHEAST ALASKA Bradley, D.J., Spraker, T.R., Calkins, D., Loughlin, T. Office of the County Veterinarian, San Diego, CA 92123; Department of Pathology, College of Veterinary Medicine, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Anchorage, AK 99518; National Marine Mammal Laboratory, NOAA, Seattle, WA 98115

During 1992 and 1993, bacterial and chlamydial cultures were taken from Steller Sea Lions from Alaska. The cultures were collected from aborted fetues, live pups, and live, anesthetized adults. The sites cultured included lung, amnionic fluid, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, placenta, nares, eye, pharynx, mouth, vagina, and rectum. The cultures were plated onto TSA 5% Sheep blood agar; CNA 5% sheep blood agar, Macconkey agar, Brilliant Green agar and TCBS agar. A direct sample slide was prepared for gram stain. Chlamydial cultures were taken from eye, lung, vagina and rectal samples and cell cultured. and cell cultured.

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The gram positive organisms isolated included: Staph sp., various Strep sp., Corynebacterium aquaticum, Micrococcus sp., Bacillus sp., and Listeria sp. The gram negative organisms included: various Pseudomonas sp., Enterobacter sp., Provendencia/Morganella sp., Kluyvera sp., Edwardsiella tarda, various E. coli, Plesiomonas shigelloides; Proteus penneri and mirabilis, Hafnia alvei, Vibrio fulvialis, and Salmonella saint-paul. The gram stains showed a gram negative cork screw shaped bacteria, probably a Campylobacter and a gram negative spiral bacteria, possibly a Borrelia type organism. Chiamydial cutures isolated Chamydia psittaci from an aborted fetus.

Identification of normal bacterial flora and potential pathogens is important in understanding the effects of concurrent disease and environmentals factors in the decline of the Steller Sea Lion populations.



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