



Aislamiento de *Plesiomonas shigelloides* y *Aeromonas veronii* biotipo *sobria* en heces de lobo marino común sudamericano, *Otaria flavescens* (Shaw, 1800) [

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text (article)

Analítica

Plesiomonas shigelloides and *Aeromonas* spp. are Gram negative bacteria vastly distributed in the environment, being isolated from aquatic ecosystems and terrestrial and marine animals. The South American sea lion (*Otaria flavescens*) is the most frequent marine mammal of the Chilean coasts, living in beaches, rocks or coastline of rivers. In this work we determined the isolation frequency of *P. shigelloides* and *A. veronii* biotype *sobria* in fecal samples of South American sea lions belonging to a colony established at the urban South coastline of Valdivia River, southern Chile. From the 30 samples under study, *P. shigelloides* was isolated in 27 (90.0%) and *A. veronii* biotype *sobria* in 17 (56.6%). To our knowledge, this is the first report of the isolation of *P. shigelloides* and *Aeromonas* spp. from South American sea lions in Chile. However, further studies are needed to clarify if these bacteria play any role in producing disease, or are merely commensals, in these marine mammals

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