

duration of the titles, and their reactions were detected earlier than those observed in the crossbred sheep. According to the molecular diagnosis, the Santa Inês sheep presented more reactions (urine and vaginal fluid) compared to crossbred, but there was no predominance in the detection of leptospiral DNA when comparing urine and vaginal fluid results, nor even between the number of positive kidney and uterus. The Santa Inês sheep presented a higher number of positive bacteriological cultures. **Conclusion:** Pure-bred sheep may be more susceptible than crossbred ones to *Leptospira* sp. infection. The obtained results emphasized the importance of the genital tract as a site of extraurinary infection and indicate the possibility of venereal transmission in sheeps. **CEUA:** 020/2016. **Funding:** CNPq, Capes.

50. SUSCEPTIBLE OF *LEPTOSPIRA INTERROGANS* TO THE SNAKE VENOMS

Suscetível a *Leptospira interrogans* para os venenos de cobra

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Introduction: Nowadays bacterial resistance to antibiotics are becoming an important cause of failures in infectious diseases therapy. Snake venoms have antimicrobial activity and are being used as drugs. Their activity on *Leptospira* is still unknown. **Objective:** To report on the susceptible profile of *L. interrogans* to venoms of *Bothrops pauloensis* and *Crotalus durissus terrificus*. **Methods:** 200µl of culture of *Leptospira interrogans* serovar Icterohaemorrhagiae was subjected to serial decimal dilutions with 200µl of *Bothrops* venom at 3,0mg/mL. Being the first well of the plate, the one of highest concentration of the venom, and the fifth, the lowest concentration (3×10^0 and 3×10^{-4} respectively). The same procedure was performed for *Crotalus* venom.

Samples were observed under microscope for analysis of the movement and viability of *Leptospira*, before and after the addition of the venom, with 0, 24, 48 and 72 hours of incubation. After 72 hours, to confirm the inhibition of bacterial growth, all dilutions were inoculated in EMJH, incubated for seven days and then observed under a microscope. **Results:** *Leptospira* was resistant to *Bothrops* venom, as it continued with unchanged motility, even after 72 hours of venom addition, and the culture of the five dilutions in EMJH after seven days of incubation demonstrated the presence of viable *Leptospira* in all tubes. The efficiency of *Crotalus* venom was dose-dependent. *Leptospira* ceased the movement after 48 hours of the addition of the venom, in the concentration 3×10^0 mg/mL and after 72 hours in the other dilutions. When these dilutions were cultivated in EMJH for seven days, was observed the presence of viable *Leptospira* in the cultures corresponding to the dilutions 3×10^{-2} , 3×10^{-3} , 3×10^{-4} mg/mL. Bacteria were susceptible to *Crotalus* venom at 3×10^0 and 3×10^{-1} mg/ml concentrations. **Conclusion:** *Leptospira* is susceptible to *Crotalus* venom at the highest concentrations. **CEUA:** Not applicable. **Funding:** Capes, Fapemig.

51. USAGE OF A COMBINATION OF T80/40LH MEDIUM+STAFF COCKTAIL FOR CULTURING LEPTOSPIRAL STRAINS FROM SEJROE SEROGROUP

Uso de combinação de coquetel de meio t80/40lh + staff para a cultura de estirpes leptospirais do sorogrupo Sejroe

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Introduction: Bovine leptospirosis is an infectious-contagious disease of worldwide distribution, endemic in tropical countries. Correlation between reproductive problems and *Leptospira* infection has been demonstrated, especially for strains of serogroup Sejroe. However, culturing those strains from bovine clinical samples is still challenging, since it is laborious and demands expertise. **Objective:** The present study aimed to analyze the growth dynamics of leptospiral strains from serogroup Sejroe in different culture media in order to suggest better approaches for primary culturing