

Journal of the Hellenic Veterinary Medical Society

Vol 75, No 2 (2024)



Cross-sectional survey on bacterial co-infections in Peste des Petits Ruminants virus-infected small ruminants in Enugu State, Nigeria

IC Chukwudi, KI Ogbu, IC Ugochukwu, OB Daodu, PE Duile, UC Obiekwe, SE Nwankwo, PC Animoke, NH Ikenna-Ezeh, O Oyeleye, TM Ogunniran, H Momoh-Abdulateef

doi: [10.12681/jhvms.35389](https://doi.org/10.12681/jhvms.35389)

Copyright © 2024, IC Chukwudi, KI Ogbu, IC Ugochukwu, OB Daodu, PE Duile, UC Obiekwe, SE Nwankwo, PC Animoke, NH Ikenna-Ezeh, O Oyeleye, TM Ogunniran, H Momoh-Abdulateef



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/).

To cite this article:

Chukwudi, I., Ogbu, K., Ugochukwu, I., Daodu, O., Duile, P., Obiekwe, U., Nwankwo, S., Animoke, P., Ikenna-Ezeh, N., Oyeleye, O., Ogunniran, T., & Momoh-Abdulateef, H. (2024). Cross-sectional survey on bacterial co-infections in Peste des Petits Ruminants virus-infected small ruminants in Enugu State, Nigeria. *Journal of the Hellenic Veterinary Medical Society*, 75(2), 7619–7626. <https://doi.org/10.12681/jhvms.35389>

Cross-sectional survey on bacterial co-infections in Peste des Petits Ruminants virus-infected small ruminants in Enugu State, Nigeria

I.C. Chukwudi^{1*}, K.I. Ogbu², I.C. Ugochukwu³, O.B. Daodu⁴, P.E. Duile⁵,
U.C. Obiekwe¹, S.E. Nwankwo¹, P.C. Animoke¹, N.H. Ikenna-Ezeh³, O. Oyeleye⁶,
T.MOgunniran¹, H. Momoh-Abdulateef²

¹Department of Veterinary Medicine, University of Nigeria Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria

²Department of Animal Health, Federal College of Animal Health and Production Technology, National Veterinary Research Institute Vom, Plateau State, Nigeria

³Department of Veterinary Pathology and Microbiology, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria⁴Department of Veterinary Microbiology, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria

⁵Department of Bacteriology, Federal College of Veterinary and Medical Laboratory Technology, National Veterinary Research Institute Vom, Plateau State, Nigeria

⁶Veterinary Teaching Hospital, University of Nigeria Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria

ABSTRACT: Small ruminant productivity in Nigeria has been hampered by the Peste des Petits Ruminants Virus (PPRV) and a subsequent bacterial infection. It is vital to understand the most prevalent bacteria that might exacerbate PPRV disease in order to enhance the prognosis and treatment of PPRV patients. The objective of the study was to determine the bacterial co-infections in PPRV infections. Sheep and goats offered for sale at local markets in Nigeria's Enugu state were examined for typical clinical signs of PPR infection and selected for this study. Two hundred and ten ocular, nasal and oral swab samples were collected from 70 sheep and goats. An additional 70 nasal swabs were collected for molecular confirmation by reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction, while the remaining samples were used for bacterial isolation and identification. The detection rate of the PPRV gene was 25.7% (18/70), affecting three sheep (4.3%; 3/70) and 15 goats (21.4%; 15/70). Based on the PPRV-positive animals, 72 bacterial isolates consisting of eight genera and eleven species were obtained. *Staphylococcus aureus* was the most frequently isolated Gram-positive bacterium (31.9%; 23/72), while *Escherichia coli* was the most frequently isolated Gram-negative bacterium (19.44%; 14/72). Staphylococci were the most frequently isolated bacteria from all samples. In this study, it was found that small ruminants infected with PPRV were sold in the study area, providing a potential means of spreading the disease to other animals. In addition, it is highlighted that several bacteria, some of which might be part of the normal flora, might complicate and worsen the clinical presentation of PPRV cases.

Keywords: small ruminant; Peste des petits ruminants; bacterial co-infection; reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction; Nigeria

Corresponding Author:

Ijeoma Chekwube Chukwudi, Department of Veterinary Medicine, University of Nigeria Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria
E-mail address: ijeoma.adieme@unn.edu.ng

Date of initial submission: 13-09-2023
Date of acceptance: 01-12-2023

INTRODUCTION

Mass production of small ruminants is constrained by disease, inadequate nutrition, poor genetic resources of local stocks, marketing, social factors, structural constraints and a lack of highly skilled labor (Yesuf *et al.*, 2012). Bacterial respiratory infection can be primary, occurring in healthy individuals or secondary to a variety of diseases that cause immunosuppression (Yesuf *et al.*, 2012). These immunosuppressive disorders could be viral in nature, with the Pest des petits ruminants virus (PPRV) playing an important role. Pest des petits ruminants (PPR) is an acute, highly contagious and devastating disease of small ruminants, a World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) notifiable and economically important transboundary viral disease in sheep and goats, resulting in high morbidity and mortality with devastating economic consequences for livestock farming (Balamurugan *et al.*, 2014; Soltan and Abd-Eldaim, 2014; Kumar *et al.*, 2017). Therefore, this disease has devastating effects and significant socioeconomic impact (Torsson *et al.*, 2016). The PPRV has a strong affinity for epithelial cells and lymphoid tissue. The epithelial cells of the respiratory tract are damaged by the virus, leading to respiratory and intestinal diseases (Truong *et al.*, 2014). It has been suggested that the virus infects immune cells in the mucosa of the respiratory tract and also damages lymphocytes, leading to significant immunosuppression (Sahinduran *et al.*, 2012). Secondary bacterial infections occur primarily when the resistance of the airway mucosa is reduced and bacteria growing in the upper airway spread downward (Yesuf *et al.*, 2012). PPR, characterized by fever, mouth sores, nasal and ocular discharge, diarrhea, severe gastroenteritis, pneumonia, and death in natural onset, has been complicated by secondary bacterial infections, which have led to an increase in morbidity and mortality rates (Balamurugan *et al.*, 2014; Kumar *et al.*, 2014). Some bacteria isolated from sheep and goat pulmonary lungs are *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumonia*, *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pasteurella multocida* (Ugochukwu *et al.*, 2017). Therefore, it is important to isolate and identify the different bacteria involved in order to allow better treatment of PPR cases and thus reduce mortality. This can help reduce the high morbidity and mortality in natural cases.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sampling site and inclusion criteria

Between March and June 2018, sheep and goats offered for sale in local markets (Orba and Obollo

afor) in Udenu local Government area of Enugu State, Nigeria, were targeted with the consent of the owners. Prior to sampling, the animals were examined for typical clinical manifestations of PPR infection, e.g. mucopurulent nasal discharge, eye discharge, mouth sores, coughing, sneezing, frothy salivation, stiff coat, oral crusts, diarrhea, shortness of breath, stomatitis, dehydration, lethargy (Pope *et al.*, 2013; Kumar *et al.*, 2014). These small ruminants were raised by local small farmers and small ruminant traders and they received no form of treatment nor vaccination. The predominant breeds in goats are Sokoto Red and West African Dwarf, while sheep are West African Dwarf.

Sample collection and transportation

Nasal (collected in pairs), oral and ocular swabs were collected from 70 small ruminants (sheep and goats) clinically diagnosed with PPR, using sterile swabs after proper restraint of the animals. A total of 210 collected samples (nose, mouth and eye swabs) were immediately taken to the Veterinary Medicine Laboratory, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, for further microbiological processing and analysis, while 70 samples (the second pair of nasal swabs) were properly packed in dry ice and sent to the Biotechnology Centre, National Veterinary Research Institute, Vom, Jos Plateau State, Nigeria for reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) analysis.

Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)

Sterile phosphate buffered saline (500 μ L) was added to each tube containing the nasal swab sample. This was centrifuged at 10,000xg for 3-5 minutes at 4°C. The swab extract was transferred to a sterile tube. Viral RNA was extracted from 140 μ L swab extract using the QIAamp Viral RNA Mini Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) and RT-PCR was performed using the Qiagen OneStep Ahead RT-PCR Kit (Qiagen) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Amplification was performed under the following thermal conditions: 50°C for 10 minutes to activate reverse transcriptases, 95°C for 5 minutes to activate DNA polymerases, followed by 40 cycles of 95°C for 10 seconds, 55°C for 10 sec, 72 °C for 10 sec and a final extension at 72 °C for 2 min. Each amplicon (5 μ l) was analysed by electrophoresis, examined and photographed under ultraviolet light using a gel documentation system (BioRad Gel DocTMxRT model no. Universal HoodII, BioRad, USA) as described by

Chukwudi *et al.* (2020a). PPR positive samples were observed to have bands consistent with the positive control sample (vaccine strain Nig 75/1)

Bacterial isolation and identification

The collected samples were inoculated into various microbiological media such as Nutrient Agar, Blood Agar, MacConkey Agar, Salmonella Shigella Agar (SSA), Eosin Methylene Blue Agar (EMB), Chocolate Agar and Blood Agar, etc. These were incubated at 37°C for 24 hours aerobically. Each sample was properly identified in the different media. Each of the inoculated petri dish plates was thoroughly examined and Gram stained according to the procedures described by Smith and Hussey (2005). Enzymatic and biochemical tests such as catalase test (Reiner, 2010), coagulase test (Becker *et al.*, 2014), methyl red test and Voges-Proskauer test (McDevitt, 2009), hemolysis test (Snively and Brahier, 1960), oxidase test (Isenberg, 2004), indole production test (Oyeleke and Manga, 2008) and urease production test (Beishir, 1991) were performed to subdivide isolated organisms into species.

Statistical analysis

Data were entered into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 10. Descriptive data were analyzed.

RESULTS

Detection of PPR viral genome in nasal swabs of sheep and goat using RT-PCR technique

Of the 70 small ruminants clinically diagnosed with PPR, only 18 (25.7%) were positive given the expected band size of 351 bp on the agarose gel (Fig. 1). These were three (4.3%; 3/70) sheep (all West African dwarf breeds) and 15 (21.4%; 15/70) goats (four West African dwarf and 11 Red Sokoto breeds).

Bacterial isolation and identification

The 54 swab samples (18 oral, 18 nasal and 18 ocular swabs) collected from the 18 PPR-infected sheep and goats yielded 72 bacterial isolates. Eight genera and eleven bacterial species were isolated (Table 1; Fig 2). Among the Gram-positive bacteria, *Staphylococcus aureus* had the highest isolation rate (23/72, 31.9%) while *Streptococcus pyogenes* had the lowest

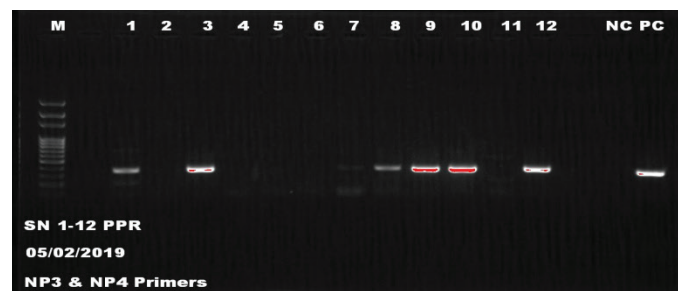
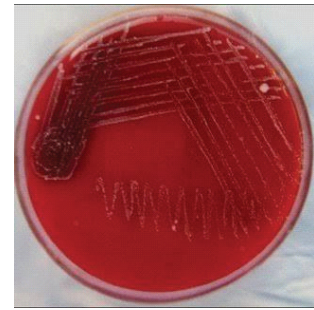
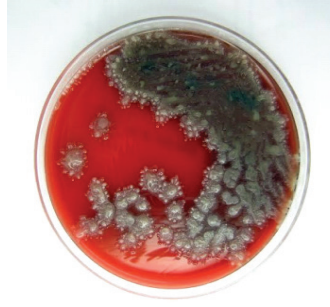
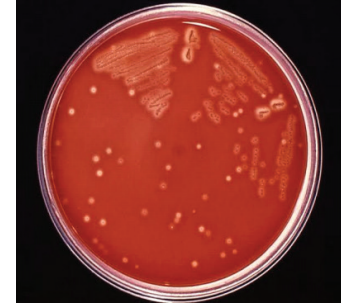
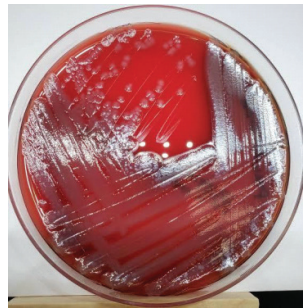
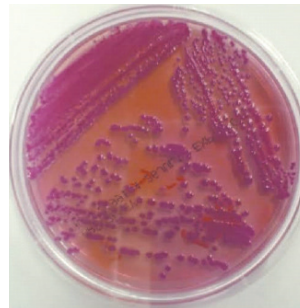
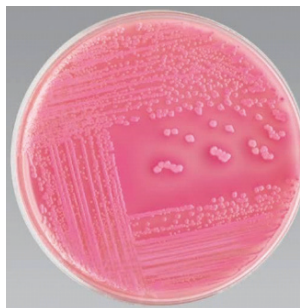


Fig. 1 Gel image of the amplified product prepared from representative samples analyzed by RT-PCR. Lane M = 100 bp DNA molecular weight markers, lanes 1-12 are the test RT-PCR products. Lanes CC and PC are negative and positive controls, respectively

Table 1: Distribution of the different isolates from discharges from PPR-infected sheep and goats

Bacterial isolates	Isolation freq. (%)	*Isolation rate by sample (n=54)
Gram-positive		
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	23 (31.94)	42.59
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	8 (11.11)	14.81
<i>Streptococcus viridens</i>	7 (9.72)	12.96
<i>Bacillus spp</i>	2 (2.78)	3.70
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	1 (1.39)	1.85
Gram-negative		
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	14 (19.44)	25.93
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	7 (9.72)	12.96
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	4 (5.56)	7.40
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	3 (4.17)	5.56
<i>Pasturellamultocida</i>	2 (2.78)	3.70
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	1 (1.39)	1.85

Key: *Percentage frequency in terms of the total number of samples.

a. *Staphylococcus aureus*b. *Staphylococcus epidermidis*c. *Staphylococcus viridans*d. *Pasteurella mutocida*e. *Bacillus* specief. *Streptococcus pyogenes*g. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*h. *Klebsiella oxytoca*i. *Klebsiella pneumonia*j. *Proteus mirabilis*k. *Escherichia coli***Figure 2. A-K.** Pictorial representation of isolated bacteria

(1/72, 1.39%). Among the isolated Gram-negative bacteria, *Escherichia coli* was the most frequently isolated bacterial species (14/72, 19.44%) while *Klebsiella oxytoca* was the least frequent (1/72, 1.39%).

The isolation rates by bacterial species and by sample follow the same pattern (Table 1). However, the result showed that no bacteria were isolated from some samples while others contained at most

three types of bacteria (Table 2). The probability distribution showed that 20.37% (11/72 samples) of the samples collected had no bacterial infestation, while only 5.55% (3/72 samples) had involvement of three bacterial species (Table 2).

The bacteria most frequently isolated from oral and nasal and ocular swabs were *Staphylococcus* (Table 3, Fig. 3) while *Bacillus* was only isolated from

nasal and ocular swabs.

Based on the frequency of isolates, nasal swabs yielded the highest isolation rate for *Staphylococcus* (14/31, 45.2%) and *Escherichia* (9/14, 64.3%), oral swabs yielded the highest isolation rate for *Proteus* (3/4, 75%) and *Pseudomonas* (3/3, 100.0%). However, Oral and nasal swabs showed the same isolation rate for *Klebsiella* and *Pasteurella*.

DISCUSSION

Respiratory, digestive, and lymphatic diseases caused by PPR virus (PPRV) were well described (Truong *et al.*, 2014; Parida *et al.*, 2015). This virus is known to be endemic in Nigeria and many parts of Africa. The resulting economic loss typically results from moderate to high morbidity and mortality, particularly in unvaccinated small ruminants (Bardhan *et al.*, 2017). In this survey, we observed a moderately

Table 2: Distribution of bacteria (genus) isolated from oral, nasal and ocular swabs from PPR-positive small ruminant

Bacterial isolate (genus)	Oral swab (%)	Nasal swab (%)	Ocular swab (%)
<i>Staphylococcus</i>	9 (34.6)	14 (43.8)	8 (57.1)
<i>Escherichia</i>	5 (19.2)	9 (28.1)	0 (0.0)
<i>Klebsiella</i>	4 (15.4)	4 (12.5)	0 (0.0)
<i>Proteus</i>	3 (11.5)	1 (3.1)	0 (0.0)
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	3 (11.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
<i>Streptococcus</i>	1 (3.8)	2 (6.3)	5 (35.7)
<i>Pasteurella</i>	1 (3.8)	1(3.1)	0 (0.0)
<i>Bacillus</i>	0 (0.0)	1 (3.1)	1 (7.1)
Total	26	32	14

Table 3: Showing the relative distribution of the number of organisms isolated per swab

Number of bacterial isolated	No. of swab	Bacterial isolation rate from swab (%)
0	11	0
1	17	31.48
2	23	42.6
3	3	5.55
Total	54	100

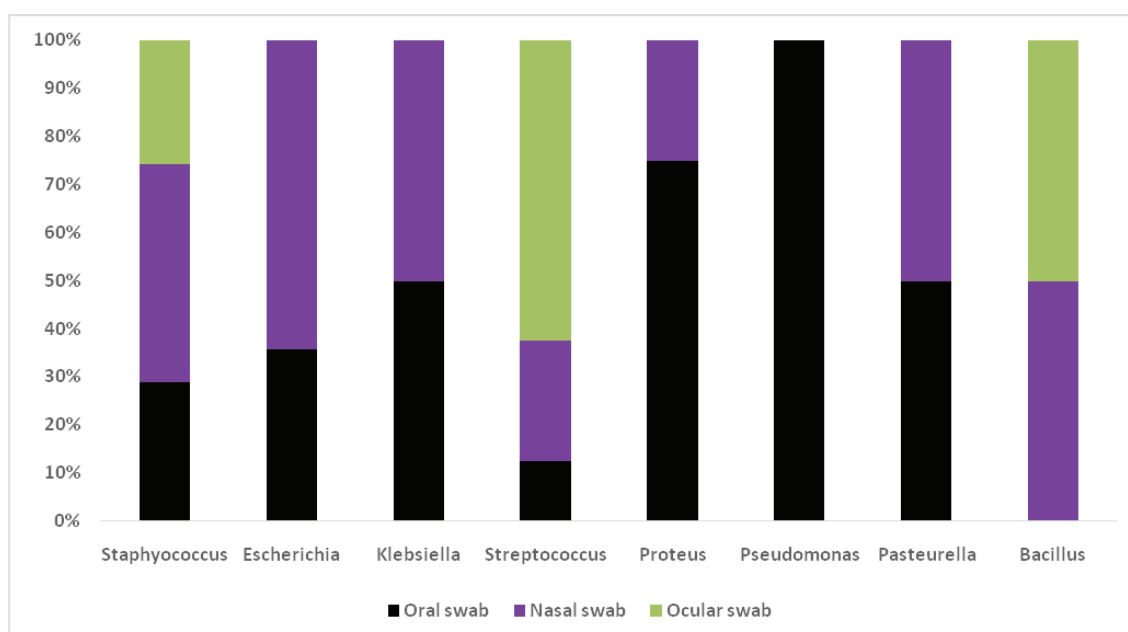


Figure 3: Distribution of bacterial isolates (genus) across swab regions of PPR-infected small ruminants

high PPR infection rate of 25.7% (18/70), which was less than 51.5% reported in North-Central, Nigeria (Luka *et al.*, 2011) and 33.3% in Bangladesh (Nabi *et al.*, 2018). This could be due to variation in sampling time, location, sampling method and management practice (Devi *et al.*, 2016). Peste des petits ruminant disease is commonly observed in Nigeria during the harmattan period, which is characterized by dry, cold and dusty weather (Ezeibe *et al.*, 2008). In addition, since the PPRV gene has been detected in nasal swabs, this suggests that the virus enters the environment and may be transmitted to other susceptible ruminants that are in close contact. While this study highlights that PPRV-infected ruminants are brought to market for sale, which is an unhealthy practice, it showed that animals purchased at the market and those not sold on the day (since it is a weekly market) are likely to be at high risk of exposure and could eventually develop PPRV if not vaccinated against the virus (Woma *et al.*, 2016; Chukwudi *et al.*, 2020b). Transmission of PPRV is commonly via aerosol and faeco-oral routes (Herzog *et al.*, 2020), therefore unvaccinated ruminants exposed to contaminated aerosol or grass/forage are likely to become infected. In addition, due to this active shedding of PPRV (infection rate 27.7%), one could speak of a contamination of the market with the virus.

Secondary bacterial infections often complicate viral diseases and often complicate treatment. Furthermore, the normal bacterial flora can take on a pathogenic role (opportunistic pathogens) if their population is not regulated, as has been observed in healthy animals (Wu *et al.*, 2021). A virus-infected animal tends to induce immunosuppression, especially when a virus such as PPRV attacks the immune system. PPRV induces severe lymphocytosis in tonsils, Peyers patches, spleen and lymph nodes, particularly mediastinal and mesenteric lymph nodes (Madboli and Ali, 2012). This PPRV immunosuppression causes metabolic disorders and eventually secondary bacterial infection. However, the isolation of bacteria from PPRV-positive ruminants could not be categorically labelled to as secondary bacteria, as this could also be a co-infection. Several co-infections between viruses and bacteria have been reported in ruminants (Stonos *et al.*, 2017). This study had 72 bacterial isolates from 18 PPRV-positive small ruminants (54 swabs). Although *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Staphylococcus epidermidis* are part of the normal flora, most bacterial isolates from the oral, nasal and ocular cavities that can complicate PPR cases are observed

in this study. It has been reported that *Staphylococcus* species also complicate disease in ruminants or are a major cause of diseases such as mastitis, leading to the formation of pus or giving way to other pathogenic bacteria (Bergonier *et al.*, 2014; CABI, 2022). The isolation of *Streptococcus viridens* and *Streptococcus pyogenes* in PPR diseases with the consequent formation of mucous discharge from the eye and nostrils has also been described (Chakraborty *et al.*, 2014). In this study, the *Streptococcus* species was the second most common bacterium isolated from mucopurulent ocular discharge from PPRV-positive small ruminants. However, it is not surprising to isolate *Bacillus* species as they are easily airborne. This survey is limited because the species of *Bacillus* involved were not determined, although their isolation rate was among the lowest bacterial cultures in the samples collected. *Escherichia coli* were the most abundant Gram-negative bacteria and second-highest bacteria isolated from PPRV-positive small ruminants in this study. While several *E. coli* strains have been isolated from the gastrointestinal tract, some pathogenic and some nonpathogenic (Croxen *et al.*, 2013), their occurrence in nasal cavity swabs is uncommon. However, these *E. coli* isolates from the nasal cavity could have originated from the oral cavity when licking nasal mucus with the tongue, a habit often observed in ruminants. Of course, *Klebsiella pneumonia* and *Pasteurella multocida* have been implicated as the main causes of respiratory infections. The clinical presentation of PPRV-infected ruminants becomes more complex when these bacterial species are superimposed, and these bacteria may still be present even when the virus is eliminated (Hanada *et al.*, 2018). The lack of an antibiogram for these isolates limits our discussion of their antibiotic resistance pattern. However, *Klebsiella pneumonia*, *Pasteurella multocida* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* have been reported to be resistant to several antibiotics commonly used in ruminant medicine (Eliasi *et al.*, 2020; Awandkar *et al.*, 2022). In addition, we observed that the isolation rate of the bacterial species differed in the caves studied. The reason for this cannot be easily elucidated, but the presence of bacterial species could depend on the characteristics of the bacteria, the animal's immune response and environmental factors, including the presence of other pathogens. In this survey, bacteria were isolated from PPRV-positive ruminants, suggesting a high risk of secondary bacteria and/or co-infection, which can complicate the pathogenesis of the disease owing to the immunosuppressive effect of the virus, and lead

to poor prognosis, high mortality and associated financial losses. Thus, earlier incorporation of antibiotic therapy in the management of PPRV infection will help limit financial losses resulting from death of animal.

In conclusion, Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria were isolated from PPRV-infected small ruminants, with *Staphylococcus* species and *E. coli* being the most frequently isolated organisms. The research consequently expands the clinical horizon of ruminant clinicians regarding the importance of using broad-spectrum antibiotics in the management of PPRV infection so as to reduce mortality that may oc-

cur due to the accompanying bacterial infection.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This work is part of a wider study and was partially funded by the Tertiary Educational Trust Fund (TETFund) of the Nigerian government through the University of Nigeria, Nsukka Institution-Based Research (IBR) Intervention (TETFUND/DESS/UNN/NSUKKA/RP/VOL.X). CHUKWUDI I.C. is the recipient of this fund.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest

REFERENCES

- Awandkar SP, Kulkarni MB, Khode NV (2022) Bacteria from bovine clinical mastitis showed multiple drug resistance. *Vet Res Commun.* 46:147-158. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11259-021-09838-8>
- Balamurugan V, Hemadri D, Gajendragad MR, Singh RK, Rahman H (2014) Diagnosis and control of peste des petits ruminants: a comprehensive review. *Virus disease.* 25(1):39-56.
- Bardhan D, Kumar S, Anandsekaran G, Chaudhury JK, Meraj M, Singh RK, Verma MR, Kumar D, Kumar PTN, Ahmed LS, Mishra V, Mohanty BS, Korade N, De UK (2017) The economic impact of peste des petits ruminants in India. *Rev Sci Tech.* 36(1): 245-263. <https://doi.org/10.20506/rst.36.1.2626>
- Becker K, Heilmann C, Peters G (2014) Coagulase-negative staphylococci. *Clin Microbiol Rev.* 27(4):870-926. <https://doi.org/10.1128/CMR.00109-13>
- Beishir L (1991) *Microbiology in Practice. A self-instructional laboratory course.* 15th ed, Harper Collins Publishers Inc. New York: pp 53-131.
- Bergonier D, Sobral D, Feßler AT, Jacquet E, Gilbert FB, Schwarz S, Treilles M, Boulouc P, Pourcel C, Vergnaud G (2014) *Staphylococcus aureus* from 152 cases of bovine, ovine and caprine mastitis investigated by Multiple-locus variable number of tandem repeat analysis (MLVA). *Vet Res.* 45(1):97. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13567-014-0097-4>
- CABI (2022) *Staphylococcus aureus* infections: Invasive species compendium. Available: <https://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/63044> Accessed on 17 Mar 2022.
- Chakraborty S, Kumar A, Tiwari R, Rahal A, Malik Y, Dhama K, Pal A, Prasad M (2014) Advances in Diagnosis of Respiratory Diseases of Small Ruminants. *Vet Med Int.* Article ID 508304, 16 pages <https://doi.org/10.1155/2014/508304>
- Chukwudi IC, Ogbu KI, Luka PD, Malesa RP, Heath LE, Ugochukwu EI, Chah KF (2020a) Comparison of colorimetric loop-mediated isothermal amplification kit and reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction in the diagnosis of peste des petits ruminants in sheep and goats in Southeast Nigeria. *Vet World.* 13(11):2358-2363.
- Chukwudi IC, Ogbu KI, Nwabueze AL, Olaolu OS, Ugochukwu EI, Chah KF (2020b) Update on Peste des petits ruminants status in South-East Nigeria: serological and farmers' awareness investigation, and potential risk factors. *Trop Anim Health Prod.* 52(6):3285-3291.
- Croxen MA, Law RJ, Scholz R, Keeney KM, Wlodarska M, Finlay BB (2013) Recent advances in understanding enteric pathogenic *Escherichia coli*. *Clin Microbiol Rev.* 26(4):822-880. <https://doi.org/10.1128/CMR.00022-13>
- Devi M, Das S, Sharma K, Dutta R (2016) Seroprevalence and molecular detection of peste des petits ruminants in goats of Assam. *Virus disease.* 27:91-97.
- Eliasi UL, Sebola D, Oguttu JW, Qekwana DN (2020) Antimicrobial resistance patterns of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolated from canine clinical cases at a veterinary academic hospital in South Africa. *J S Afr Vet Assoc.* 91(0):e1-e6. <https://doi.org/10.4102/jsava.v91i0.2052>
- Ezeibe MCO, Okoroafor ON, Ngene AA, Eze JI, Eze IC, Ugonabo JAC (2008) Persistent detection of Peste des petits ruminants antigen in the faeces of recovered goats. *Trop Anim Health Prod.* 40:517-519. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11250-008-9128-3>
- Hanada S, Pirzadeh M, Carver KY, Deng JC (2018) Respiratory Viral Infection-Induced Microbiome Alterations and Secondary Bacterial Pneumonia. *Front Immunol.* 9:2640. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fimmu.2018.02640>
- Herzog CM, de Glanville WA, Willett BJ, Cattadori IM, Kapur V, Hudson PJ, Buza J, Swai ES, Cleaveland S, Bjørnstad ON (2020) *Peste des petits ruminants* Virus Transmission Scaling and Husbandry Practices That Contribute to Increased Transmission Risk: An Investigation among Sheep, Goats, and Cattle in Northern Tanzania. *Viruses* 12(9):930. <https://doi.org/10.3390/v12090930>
- Isenberg HD (2004) *Clinical microbiology procedures handbook.* 2nd ed, ASM Press, Washington DC. ISBN 1555812902,9781555812904
- Kumar N, Barua S, Riyesh T, Tripathi BN (2017) Advances in peste des petits ruminants vaccines. *Vet Microbiol.* 206:91-101. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vetmic.2017.01.010>
- Kumar KS, Babu A, Sundarapandian G, Roy P, Thangavelu A, Arumugam R, Chandran ND, Muniraju M, Mahapatra M, Banyard AC, Manohar BM, Parida S (2014) Molecular characterisation of lineage IV Peste des Petits Ruminants virus using multigene sequencing data. *Vet Microbiol.* 174:39-49. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vetmic.2014.08.031>
- Luka PD, Erume J, Mwiine FN, Ayebazibwe C, Shamaki D (2011) Molecular characterization and phylogenetic study of peste des petits ruminants viruses from North-central States of Nigeria. *BMC Vet Res.* 7:32. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1746-6148-7-32>
- Nabi MR, Hossain MS, Saha S, Alam J, Giasuddi M (2018) Molecular epidemiology of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in Goat. *Int J Sci Technol Res.* 7(3):7-12.
- Madboli AA, Ali SM (2012) Histopathological and Immunohistochemical studies on the female genital system and some visceral organs in sheep and goat naturally infected by Peste des Petits Ruminants virus. *Glob Vet.* 9:752-760.
- McDevitt S (2009) Methyl Red and Voges-Proskauer Test Protocols. *Am Soc Microbiol.* <https://asm.org/getattachment/0c828061-9d6f-4ae7-aea3-66e1a8624aa0/Methyl-Red-and-Voges-Proskauer-Test-Protocols.pdf>
- Oyeleke SB, Manga SB (2008). *Essential Laboratory Practical in Microbiology (1sted.)*. To best Publisher, Niger State. Pp.36 - 58. and Pp

- 65-360.
- Parida S, Couacy-Hymann E, Pope RA, Mahapatra M, El Harrak M, Brownlie J, Banyard AC (2015) Pathology of Peste des Petits Ruminants Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2 Chapter 4. Munir (ed.), Peste des Petits Ruminants Virus, DOI 10.1007/978-3-662-45165-6
- Pope RA, Parida S, Bailey D, Brownlie J, Barrett T, Banyard AC (2013) Early events following experimental infection with *Peste des Petits Ruminants* virus suggest immune cell targeting. *PLoS One*. 8(2): e55830. <<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0055830>>
- Reiner K (2010) Catalase test Protocol. *Am Soc Microbiol*. <https://asm.org/getattachment/72a871fc-ba92-4128-a194-6f1bab5c3ab7/Catalase-Test-Protocol.pdf>
- Sahinduran S, Albay MK, Sezer K, Ozmen O, Mamak N, Haligur M, Karakurum C, Yildiz R (2012) Coagulation profile, hematological and biochemical changes in kids naturally infected with *Peste des Petits Ruminants*. *Trop Anim Hlth Prod*. 44: 453-457. doi 10.1007/s11250-011-9917-y
- Smith AC, Hussey MA (2005) Gram staining protocols. *Am Soc Microbiol*. <https://asm.org/getattachment/5c95a063-326b-4b2f-98ce-001de9a5ece3/gram-stain-protocol-2886.pdf>
- Snavely JG, Brahier J (1960). The viability of streptococci under field screening conditions. *Am. J. Clin. Pathol*. 33(6):511-515. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ajcp/33.6.511>
- Soltan MA, Abd-Eldaim MM (2014) Emergence of peste des petits ruminants virus lineage IV in Ismailia Province, Egypt. *Infect Genet Evol*. 28:44-47.
- Stonos N, Bauman C, Menzies P, Wootton SK, Karrow NA (2017) Prevalence of small ruminant lentivirus and *Mycobacterium avium* subsp. *paratuberculosis* co-infection in Ontario dairy sheep and dairy goats. *Can J Vet Res*. 81(2):155-159.
- Torsson E, Kgotlele T, Berg M, Mtui-Malamsha N, Swai ES, Wensman JJ, Misinzo G (2016) History and current status of peste des petits ruminants virus in Tanzania. *Infect Ecol Epidemiol*. 6(1):32701.
- Truong T, Boshra H, Embury-Hyatt C, Nfon C, Gerdt V, Tikoo S, Babiuk LA, Kara P, Chetty T, Mather A, Wallace DB, Babiuk S (2014) Peste des petits ruminants virus tissue tropism and pathogenesis in sheep and goats following experimental infection. *PLoS one*, 9(1):e87145. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0087145>
- Ugochukwu IC, Aneke CI, Ezeasor CK, Mshiela WP, Idoko S, Kwabugge AY, Shoyinka SVO, Chimeme CN, Chah KF, Ugochukwu EI (2017) Pathomorphology and Aerobic Bacteria Associated with Pneumonia in Small Ruminants Slaughtered at the Nsukka Abattoir. *Anim Res Int*. 14(1):2644-2651.
- Woma TY, Ekong PS, Bwala DG, Ibu JO, Taama L, Dyek DY, Saleh L, Shamaki D, Kalla DJU, Bailey D, Kazeem HM, Quan M (2016) Serosurvey of Peste des Petits Ruminants virus in small ruminants from different agro-ecological zones of Nigeria. *Onderstepoort J Vet Res*. 83:1035. <https://doi.org/10.4102/ojvr.v83i1.1035>
- Wu Y, Wang Y, Yang H, Li Q, Gong X, Zhang G, Zhu K (2021) Resident bacteria contribute to opportunistic infections of the respiratory tract. *PLoS Pathol*. 17(3):e1009436. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1009436>
- Yesuf M, Mazengia M, Mersha C (2012) Histopathological and Bacterial examination of pneumonic lungs of small ruminants slaughtered at Gondar, Ethiopia. *Am.-Eurasian J Sci Res*. 7(6):226-231.