

# GI in veterinary medicine

GI stands for **Gastrointestinal Infections**. They are a type of nosocomial infection (NI), meaning an infection acquired in a veterinary clinic or hospital.

## Rates



- 4.1 % – 7.4 % GI in veterinary medicine (1, 2)
- Salmonellosis is the most commonly described GI (2–4)

## Consequences and costs



- High costs and high mortality rates (7)
- Salmonellosis: Risk of transmission to veterinary professionals (5, 6)

## Factors



- GI transmitted via hands, patient contact, or environment (8)

## Approaches & Solutions



- Salmonella spp., clostridioides spp., parvoviruses and giardia pose special requirements on disinfectants and prevention
- Good hand, surface, and process hygiene

## It's in Your Hands



Our many years of process consulting and product development experience help us offer solutions and support tailored specifically to veterinary medical needs. Extensive information on infection prevention in veterinary medicine is available at:

[www.bbraun-vetcare.com/inyourhands](http://www.bbraun-vetcare.com/inyourhands)



### Sources

- (1) Ruple-Czerniak A, Aceto HW, Bender JB, Paradis MR, Shaw SP, van Metre DC et al. Using syndromic surveillance to estimate baseline rates for healthcare-associated infections in critical care units of small animal referral hospitals. *J Vet Intern Med* 2013; 27(6):1392–9.
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- (3) Benedict KM, Morley PS, van Metre DC. Characteristics of biosecurity and infection control programs at veterinary teaching hospitals. *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 2008; 233(5):767–73.
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- (5) Wright JG, Tengelsen LA, Smith KE, et al. Multidrug-resistant *Salmonella typhimurium* in four animal facilities. *Emerg Infect Dis* 2005; 11: 1235–1241.
- (6) Cherry B, Burns A, Johnson GS, et al. *Salmonella typhimurium* outbreak associated with veterinary clinic. *Emerg Infect Dis* 2004; 10: 2249–2251.
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- (8) Melgarejo NA, DUPont HL (2012) Healscare-associated gastrointestinal tract infection. In Mayhall (Hrsg) *Hospital epidemiology and infection control*, 4. Aufl. Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, S. 330–337.