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Bacteria in canine oral cavity
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Editor, I read the recent publication by Lavy et al with great interest (1). Lavy et al reached the conclusion that "This study showed that the quantity of caries causing bacteria and the quantity of total supragingival bacteria are related to the environment in which the dogs were kept (1)." Indeed, this finding is very important in both veterinarian medicine and human medicine. Oehler et al noted that "Domestic cat and dog bite wounds can produce substantial morbidity and often require specialised care techniques and specific antibiotic therapy (2)." It implies that the risk of contamination of dog bite wounds due to bacteria in the canine oral cavity is also related to the dog's environment. Oehler et al also mentioned that meticillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* infection in dogs were mainly acquired from their owners and this can be the cause of further cycles between dogs and human beings (2).

REFERENCES

1. Lavy E., Golani Y., Friedman M., Bdolah-Abram T., Steinberg D.: Comparison of the distribution of oral cavity bacteria in various dog populations. Israel J Vet Med 2009; 64: 78 - 83.
2. Oehler RL., Velez AP., Mizrachi M., Lamache J., Gompf S.: Bite related and septic syndromes caused by cats and dogs. Lancet Infect Dis 2009; 9: 439 – 47.