Meningoencephalitis Associated with *Globicatella sanguinis* Infection in Lambs

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Thirty lambs displayed symptoms of meningoencephalitis. An unusual gram-positive coccus was isolated in pure culture from the blood and brain samples from one of the affected animals, and phenotypic and phylogenetic characterization showed this to be *Globicatella sanguinis*. This is the first report of the isolation of *G. sanguinis* in pure culture from an animal infection.

*Globicatella sanguinis* was described in 1992 as a new genus and species of catalase-negative, facultatively anaerobic, gram-positive cocci (3). The organism has been recovered from a variety of human clinical specimens, including blood of bactereemic patients, urine of patients with urinary tract infections, cerebrospinal fluid of a patient with menigitis, and wounds (3, 10). Meningitis and meningoencephalitis are two of the most frequent pathologies affecting the central nervous system in domestic animals. A broad range of microorganisms are associated with these conditions in small ruminants (2), although *Listeria monocytogenes* is the pathogen most frequently implicated (13–15). In this paper, we describe an unusual outbreak of meningoencephalitis in lambs produced by *Globicatella sanguinis*. To our knowledge, this is the first report of the association of *G. sanguinis* with animal disease.

**Case report.** Thirty 8-month-old lambs out of a total of 156 lambs within a flock located in the province of Toledo, central region of Spain, developed neurological disorders characteristic of meningoencephalitis in lambs produced by *Globicatella sanguinis*. The disease in the other lambs. This report indicates that *G. sanguinis* was also responsible for the disease in the other lambs. This report indicates that *G.
sanguinis should be included in the list of possible etiological agents of disease showing neurological signs in small ruminants. It is pertinent to note that G. sanguinis is one of a plethora of gram-positive catalase-negative coccus-shaped taxa described from human and/or animal clinical sources in the last decade (e.g., Helcococcus [4, 6, 12], Facklamia [7], and Dolosigranulum [1]). Although the identification of G. sanguinis and other newly described organisms can be achieved by phenotypic tests, difficulties can often occur, and the use of molecular genetic tools such as 16S rRNA gene sequencing should be encouraged for the identification of such problematic veterinary organisms. This would greatly improve our knowledge of the host distribution, range of clinical conditions, and significance of these unusual gram-positive catalase-negative taxa.

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