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Prevalence and antimicrobial susceptibility of *Salmonella* isolates from apparently healthy slaughtered goats at Dire Dawa municipal abattoir, Eastern Ethiopia

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An increase in the resistance of *Salmonella* to commonly used antimicrobials has been noted in both public health and veterinary sectors in Ethiopia. The extensive use of the first line drugs has led to the development of multiple drug resistance at a level which could pose a serious problem in the near future. Although, little study has so far been undertaken to isolate *Salmonella* from goat's meat in Ethiopia, there was no report regarding antimicrobial sensitivity and the status of the *Salmonella* from Dire Dawa municipal abattoir. The purpose of this study is to identify the prevalence of *Salmonella* from goat meat slaughtered at Dire Dawa municipal abattoir and moreover to delineate the antimicrobial sensitivity of the isolated pathogen. A cross-sectional study was conducted from January to April 2014 on 249 apparently healthy slaughtered goats at the municipal abattoir of Dire Dawa. A total of 249 goat carcass swab samples were collected using a systematic random sampling technique and examined for the presence of *Salmonella*. Out of the total of 249 carcass swab samples, 44(17.7%) were positive for *Salmonella*. Of all the isolates, 41(93.2%) were multiple antimicrobial resistant and the highest level of resistance was observed for tetracycline (100%), nitrofurans (100%), Streptomycin (81.8%) and Kanamycin (79.5%). However, all isolates were susceptible to ciprofloxacin. This study shows high prevalence of *Salmonella* species contamination of goat meat and resistance of the pathogen to most antimicrobials except ciprofloxacin. Accordingly, authors recommended the use of standardized procedures and applications in handling of goat meat in the abattoir and rational use of antimicrobials particularly ciprofloxacin. Furthermore studies should be conducted on identification of genes responsible for antimicrobial resistance.

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Epidemiology of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infections and antibiotics resistance in Algeria

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This study was conducted in the ward of control for tuberculosis and respiratory diseases, in Bejaia city. It aimed to, fellow the diagnosis of *M. tuberculosis* by bacilloscopy and culture in Lowenstein-Jensen medium, to evaluate the impact of some epidemiological factors and finally to test the sensitivity of isolates to antibiotics of first and second line. 104 patients were diagnosed positive for tuberculosis on a total of 707 patients. Patients between 16 to 65 years were the most affected, with 94 of cases, followed by those aged over 65 years with 9 cases. Within children under 15, only one case was recorded. 157 patients supported by the ward were followed in this study. Men represented 52.87% of the total patients. The pulmonary tuberculosis was slightly more frequent than extra pulmonary. 131patients aged between 15 years and 65 years, 19 more than 65 and 7 young patients (less than 15 years). Finally, one case of failure, one of a progressive recovery and one relapse were recorded. Within the 34 isolates tested for drug susceptibility, 13 (38.28%) were resistant, at least, to one antibiotic. The isoniazid is most affected by this resistance, with 9 strains (26.47%), followed by rifampicin, with 3 strains (8.82%). However, only 2 isolates expressed resistance to pyrazinamide (5.88%), one isolate resistant to *Streptomycin* and another to ethambutol (2.94%).

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