Serotyping and antibiotic sensitivity patterns of *Salmonella* serovars from children diagnosed with typhoid fever in Lagos, Nigeria

Moro Dauphin Dighitoghi  
Lagos State University, Nigeria

Two hundred and ten stool samples of children between the ages of six months and five years from three different health centers in Lagos were cultured and serotyped using standard microbiological procedures. Ninety (42.9%) of these samples were positive for Salmonellae. *Salmonella enteritidis* was the most frequently isolated serovar, 42 (20%), followed by *Salmonella typhi*, 28 (13.3%), *Salmonella paratyphi A*, 15 (7.1%) and *Salmonella typhimurium*, 5 (5.6%). Other bacteria recovered from the children included *Proteus* spp., 50 (23.8%) and *Shigella* spp., 32 (15.2%). The antibiotic susceptibility testing with Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion technique showed that *Salmonella typhi* and other bacterial isolates were sensitive to perfloxacin, sparfloxacin, ciprofloxacin and gentamycin. They were however highly resistant to ampiclox, amoxicillin and septrin. The high incidence of salmonellosis is of great public health significance in a developing country like Nigeria.

Biography

Moro Dauphin Dighitoghi completed his PhD in Microbiology in 2003 from the University of Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria. He started his lecturing career at the Lagos State University (L.A.S.U.) in 1996 and has spent over 20 consecutive years on the job. He was the Head of Department of Microbiology, L.A.S. U. from 2010 to 2012. He has published well over 30 papers in reputable journals, has supervised hundreds of undergraduate and postgraduate students in Microbiology, Nursing and Center for Environment and Science Education. He has developed undergraduate and postgraduate courses for the National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN). He is a Reviewer for several journals. He has been an Associate Professor of Microbiology in LASU since September 11, 2011 and Adjunct Professor to Universite Bilingue Libre Du Togo, Lome since November 26, 2015 to date.

Notes: