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Consideration of antimicrobial resistance in *Campylobacter* spp. in cynomolgus monkeys from Asian countries

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Campylobacter spp. are zoonotic pathogens and a major cause of gastroenteritis for humans. The transmission of *Campylobacter* infection is due to consumption of animal products and water and through contact with animals and environments such as soil and rivers. Consequently, *Campylobacter* infection is of great importance to public health. We have performed the isolation of *Campylobacter* spp. in cynomolgus monkeys that were purchased from China (more than 2 animal producers), Cambodia, Indonesia (more than 1 animal producer), Philippines and Vietnam. From 1 animal producer of China, Cambodia and Indonesia, *Campylobacter* spp. were isolated from the feces of monkeys. Prevalence rates of each country were different and the pattern of antimicrobial resistance was also varied. Multi-resistant isolates (isolates simultaneously resistant to more than three or more different classes of antimicrobials) of *C. coli* were found in monkeys from all 3 countries and an isolate simultaneously resistant to five different antimicrobials (Penicillin, Tetracycline, Chloramphenicol, Aminoglycoside and Quinolone) was isolated from Indonesia. Although only limited information from humans and animals is available on the antimicrobial resistance of *Campylobacter* spp., similarly patterned resistance profiles, which had been previously reported, were observed in each country. We did not characterize these isolates with molecular typing techniques; however, these geographic areas would be contaminated with these pathogens. Antibiotic resistance is a growing global public health threat and a particularly serious problem in Asia due to the historic overuse and misuse of antimicrobials in human health and animal agriculture. We should conduct global surveillance on drug resistance in bacteria of not only human origin but also animal origin. This surveillance is also included in pharmacovigilance. In addition, antimicrobial stewardship initiatives and infection control programs should be instituted for both human and animal therapy.

Biography

Tetsufumi Koga is currently a Senior Scientist at the Laboratory Animal Care & Management Group of Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd., Japan. He has presented more than 10 papers regarding the evaluation of antibiotics, mechanisms of antibacterial agents and animal infection models.

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