



P220 - 979: ANTIBIOTICS RESISTANCE OF SALMONELLA ISOLATED FROM BROILER CHICKENS IN ARDABIL PROVINCE TO FIVE ANTIBACTERIAL AGENTS COMMONLY USED IN THE IRANIAN MEDICAL FIELD

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Background and Aim: Salmonellosis is an important disease zoonotic in worldwide that causes food-borne disease, gastroenteritis, enteric fever and bacteremia in humans. The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of salmonella in broiler flocks of Ardabil province and determination of antibiotics resistance of salmonella isolated to five antibacterial agents commonly used in the Iranian medical.

Methods: One-hundred and eighty nine samples including 70 liver and heart, and 49 intestine were collected for identification of salmonella from March 2015 to February 2016. After microbial culture and isolation, serotyping with anti-sera monovalent was performed. The Antibiotic resistance patterns of isolates was determined by disc diffusion test.

Results: In 7.4% samples were positive to Salmonella. All isolates were resistant to tetracycline. The highest resistance was to cotrimoxazole (50.0%), amoxicillin (35.7%) and ciprofloxacin (14.4%). No salmonella isolates were resistant to ceftriaxone.

Conclusion: The results of this study show the dominant serotype was salmonella enteritidis and the high frequency of resistance to the three drugs tetracycline, cotrimoxazole and amoxicillin commonly used in the Iranian medical field. These findings are important for public health.

Keywords: Salmonella, Antimicrobial resistanc, Ardabil province