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Frequency of *Salmonella* isolates and antibiotic susceptibility patterns in Tabriz central laboratory (2013 -2014)

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Background: The enteric infection resulting from *Salmonella* are still of special significance in many parts of the world especially in developing countries. Different types of *Salmonella* have increasingly become resistant to the common antibiotics used in therapy. The aim of this study were determination of antibiotic resistance patterns of *Salmonella* isolated from patients referred to central laboratory of Tabriz.

Material & Methods: In this study 1147 stool samples were collected from patients referred to central laboratory of Tabriz since April 2013 till April 2014. Specimens were cultured in Maconkey agar, Selenit F and HectonEntric Agar. Non lactose fermentation colonies in Maconkey agar or like *Salmonella* colonies in HectonEntric Agar picked from the culture plates and were subjected to further analysis. *Salmonella* strains were biochemically identified by differential media. All *Salmonella* strains were serotyped using BharAfshan Kit. Antibiotic susceptibility was determined by Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion method on Muller Hinton Agar.

Results: 1147 stool specimens yielded 4 *Salmonella* cases (%0.3) were isolated of which 3 of them were *Salmonella paratyphi* C and one was *Salmonella paratyphi* B. All of isolates were resistance to co-trimoxazol, Nalidixic Acid and sensitive to Gentamycin, ciprofloxacin, chloramphenicol, Amoxicilin and Ceftaiaxion.

Conclusion: The prevalent *Salmonella* strain isolated in this study belonged to *Salmonella paratyphi*. All samples were sensitive to commonly used antibiotics. This is date give an insight to consider in control programs.

Biography

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