

Cairo University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Department of Microbiology

Antibiotic resistance patterns of Campylobacter species isolated from different sources

Thesis presented by

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B.V.Sc., Cairo University (2009)

For

The Degree of Master in Vet. Med. Sciences (Bacteriology, Immunology and Mycology)

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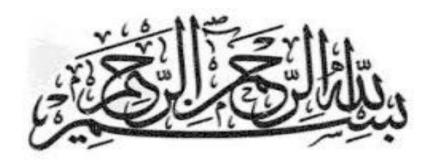
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Abstract:

Bacteriological examination of 100 chicken meat samples (50 breasts and 50 thighs), 30 human stool samples from apparently healthy persons and 50 chicken intestine samples were investigated. 21 samples (chicken meat samples) were found to be bacteriologically positive for campylobacters with the incidence of 11.7%. The incidence of C. jejuni and C. coli among positive samples was 8% and 13%, respectively, among the chicken meat samples. The results of this study are dependent on three optimized factors for selective enrichment of Campylobacter including; the pre-enrichment broth, blood based solid media and antibiotic supplements. All C. coli isolates were resistant to metronidazole (100%), and showed resistance to ciprofloxacin and nalidixic acid (69.2% each) followed by norfloxacin, enrofloxacin and ceftriaxone (61.5% each) then amoxicillin/clavulanic acid and erythromycin (46.1% each) and tetracycline (38.4%). Also, all C. jejuni isolates were resistant to metronidazole (100%) followed by ciprofloxacin and nalidixic acid (62.5% each) and tetracycline (50%). On the other hand 84.6% of C. coli strains were sensitive to nitrofurantoin followed by chloramphenicol (69.2%). Also, 87.5% of the C. jejuni strains were sensitive to nitrofurantoin followed by chloramphenicol and amoxicillin/clavulanic acid (62.5% each). All the examined strains revealed negative reaction for three tested QRDRs; gyrB, parE and parC. All quinnlone resistant isolates in terms of their antibiotic biotypes showed PCR results. Molecular detection of gyrA is considered a simple, rapid and effective way to discriminate gyrA gene mutant resistant isolates of Campylobacter species without the need for sequencing.

Key words:

Campylobacter, isolation, PCR, antimicrobial sensitivity, antibiotic resistant genes



﴿ قَالُواْ سُبْحَنَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَمَ نَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ ﴿ اللَّهُ الْحَكِيمُ اللَّهُ الْحَكِيمُ الْحَالَى اللَّهُ الْحَكِيمُ الْحَالَى اللَّهُ الْحَكِيمُ الْحَالَى اللَّهُ الْحَكِيمُ الْحَالَى اللَّهُ الْحَلِيمُ الْحَالَى اللَّهُ الْحَلَّى اللَّهُ اللَّالِمُ اللَّهُ اللّهُ اللل

سورة البقرة ٢٣

<u>Dedication</u>

I dedicate my work to my family, a special feeling of gratitude to my loving parents whose words of encouragement and push for tenacity ring in my ears. My husband Tamer has never left my side and is very special, my brother Mohammed who has supported me throughout the process.

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List of contents

I	em	Page
1.	Introduction	0001
2.	Review of literature	0005
2.1	. Incidence of Campylobacter in chicken	0005
2.2	. Campylobacteriosis in humans	0032
2.3	.Identification of <i>Campylobacter</i> by conventional method	0052
2.4	. Identification of Campylobacter species by polymerase chain	
rea	ction	0061
2.5	. Antimicrobial susceptibility test of Campylobacter spp	0069
2.6	. Detection of resistant genes in fluoroquinolone resistant	
Ca	mpylobacter	0079
3.	Materials and Methods	0083
3.1	. Materials	0083
3.1	.1. Standard and reference strains	0083
3.1	.2. Samples	0083
3.1	.2.1. chicken meat samples.	0083
3.1	.2.2. chicken intestinal samples.	0083
3.1	.2.3. human stool samples	0083
3.1	.3. Media used for isolation of <i>Campylobacter</i> species	0085
3.1	.3.1. Bolton broth and Bolton supplement	0085
3.1	.3.2. Thioglycollate broth and Dent supplement	0086
3.1	.3.3. Modified CCDA medium	0087
3.1	.3.4. Columbia blood agar medium with Skirrow supplement	0088