Abstract

Salmonella is a member of the Enterobacteriaceae family. Salmonella causes the greatest public health problem worldwide. The disease is caused by Salmonella is Salmonellosis. These bacteria have been significantly resistant to commonly used antibiotics in recent years. Most of the salmonella infections, followed by infections caused by the contamination of raw livestock products, and these products are a transmission medium for this bacteria. Beef can act as a vector for the bacteria. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence and antibiotic resistance of Salmonella isolates isolated from cow meat in Zahedan city in butchers shop in 1996 and 1997. For this purpose, The Number of 100 frozen beef and Fresh samples were collected from the butchers in Zahedan. Salmonella was isolated in raw animal products, two isolates of salmonella were isolated and approved by biochemical methods. Antibiotic resistance patterns of isolates isolated from diffusion method were used to determine the CLSI method. The results showed that the most resistant antibiotics penicillin, flamucoin, tylosine, fluorophenicol, tetracycline, erythromycin, and thiamulin with 100% resistance and the most sensitive antibiotic, phosphomycin with 100% susceptibility were detected in this study.

Keywords: Salmonella, Gastroenterit, Antibiotic resistance, Beef, Zahedan

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