

Abstract

Salmonella enterica bacteria Subtype of enteric, serovars of typhimurium, typhi and enteritidis have been described as the most important cause of gastroenteritis in humans. In recent years, the bacteria have been significantly resistant to common and consumed antibiotics. poultry can carry human and animal pathogens, one of the most important of these Pathogens is Salmonella bacteria. The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence and antibiotic resistance of Salmonella typhimurium, typhi and enteritidis isolated from poultry in Sistan region. A total of 100 isolated isolates from poultry were identified by differential bacteria on differential Medias. Antibiotic resistance pattern of isolates isolated from diffusion method using CLSI was used to determine the pattern of antibiotic resistance. For Salmonella identification use from invA primers. Using the viaB, spy, sdf1, and ompc primers, the presence of typhimurium, typhi and enteritidis serovars was investigated using Multiplex PCR. Results showed Of the 100 isolates of Salmonella, 14 isolates (14%) were serotypes of typhimurium, 1 isolates (1%) were serotypes of infantis and 64 isolates (64%) were serotypes of enteritidis. In this study, all isolates were susceptible to Erythromycin and Nalidixic acid antibiotics as well as to Kokteriamoxazole, Chloramphenicol, Tetracycline and Amikacin. The most common Salmonella isolate was salmonella enteritidis.

Keywords: Salmonella, Gastroenteritis, Antibiotic resistance, Multiplx PCR



University of Zabol
Graduate School
Faculty of Veterinary
Department of Pathobiology

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from poultry in sistan region**

Supervisor:

Dr. Ahmad Rashki
Dr. Mohsen Najimi

Advisor:

Dr. Saeed Salari

By:

Fereshteh Ghorbani

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