

Isolation of *Campylobacter* Spp in Poultry Feces and Survey of Drug Resistance to Tetracyclin ,ampicillin and Cotrimoxazole in Kerman

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Background & Objectives: Bacteriae in the *Campylobacter* spp are gram negative, microaerophilic and S or "gull wing" shape, which is an important factor in diarrheal and systemic diseases and the most widespread causes of infection in the world. They can be isolated from poultry feces. Chickens are infected to this bacteriae by eating infected water and foods, and human beings come down with gastroenterite by eating foods which are derived from infected eggs and poultry products, as well. *Campylobacter jejuni* is the most widespread species which causes enteritis and systemic disease in human beings.

Methods: In this study, 600 poultry feces from some section of poultry transmitted to microbiology lab, so feces were extracted from some to *Campylobacter* enrichment broth media. (without antibiotic) Then we centrifuged them and cultured from supernatant to *Campylobacter* enrichment broth which contains antibiotic and sheep blood. After 72h in 42°C we cultured from *Campylobacter* enrichment broth to *Campylobacter* selective agar which contains antibiotic and sheep blood in microaerophilic condition, 42°C for 72 h incubation. Then diagnostic test were performed for identification of *Campylobacter* spp for example, "gull wing" shape, oxidase test, nalidixic acid test, cephalothin, hippurate hydrolysis, and also disc diffusion, were carried out.

Results: In this survey, 600 poultry feces samples, 190 *Campylobacter jejuni* were isolated (31.66%). Then, survey of drug resistance with disc diffusion Methods, resistant to tetracycline, ampicillin, cotrimoxazole was: 54%, 54%, 91% respectively.

Conclusion: In consider of the results 31.66% of chickens in this region were infected totally to *Campylobacter jejuni* which were resistant to cotrimoxazole.

Keywords: Isolation; poultry Feces; *Campylobacter*; Drug Resistance; Kerman