IMPLICATIONS OF FOODBORNE BACTERIA ON HUMAN HEALTH: Isolation and Antibiotic Resistance of Salmonella enterica and Campylobacter spp. on Retail Chicken Sold in California

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ABSTRACT

- Overview of an antibiotic resistance to antimicrobial resistance (ABR), which causes a drop in human health sustainability. In this and future studies, development and distribution of practices (IP) is a significant factor for antibiotic use. Prior work has found the link between antimicrobial use and human ABR infections. Common sources of antimicrobial resistant bacteria are humans and livestock. This study compared antimicrobial resistance profiles with Campylobacter and Salmonella to determine the isolation and antibiotic resistance patterns.

In 2015, California isolated 27 (SB7) of its total number of Salmonella cases through isolation and treatment. This number is a decrease from the previous year. This drop can be attributed to the implementation of the SB7 campaign.

METHODS

- Preparatory and Intermediate Processing Steps: Broth Preparation, Substitution, and Freezing

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

- Campylobacter was isolated from 28.0% (166/523) of samples.
- Campylobacter was resistant to 3 or 4 antimicrobials.

- Salmonella was found in 15.2% (80/523) of samples.
- Salmonella was resistant to 3 or 4 antimicrobials.

REFERENCES


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