

عنوان مقاله:

Antimicrobial resistance patterns, virulence gene profiles, and genetic diversity of Salmonella enterica serotype Enteritidis isolated from patients with gastroenteritis in various Iranian cities

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نویسندگان:

Fatemeh Fardsanei - Division of Microbiology, Department of Pathobiology, School of Public Health, Tehran University of Medical Science, Tehran, Iran

Mohammad Mehdi Soltan Dallal - Food Microbiology Research Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Taghi Zahraei Salehi - Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Tehran, Iran

masoumeh douraghi - Division of Microbiology, Department of Pathobiology, School of Public Health, Tehran University of Medical Science, Tehran, Iran

Mojtaba Memariani - Skin Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Hamed Memariani - Skin Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

Objective(s): This study aimed to evaluate antibiotic resistance profiles and presence of virulence genes among Salmonella enterica serovar Enteritidis (S. Enteritidis) isolated from patients with gastroenteritis in various regions of Iran. Moreover, genetic relatedness among the strains was assessed by pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE).Materials and Methods: From April through September YolV, 69 Salmonella strains were isolated from YIIF stool samples. Of these strains, YY S. Enteritidis were recovered. These strains were subjected to disk diffusion tests, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for detection of virulence genes (invA, hilA, pefA, rck, stn, ssrA, ssaR, sefA, spvC, sipA, sipC, sopB, sopE, and sopEY), and PFGE.Results: High prevalence of resistance towards cefuroxime ($n = \gamma_{\circ}$, VF.1%) and ciprofloxacin (n = ۱۳, ۴λ.۲%) were demonstrated. All tested strains possessed invA, hilA, sefA, sipA, sopB, and sopE. The least prevalent virulence gene was rck (n = F; YY.Y%). Based on combinations of virulence genes, IY virulotypes were observed. The most common virulotype was VPY (n = 1Y; FF.F%), harboring all of the virulence genes except for rck. PFGE typing showed only two distinct fingerprints among tested strains. Each fingerprint had completely different virulotypes. Notably, VPF (harboring all genes except for rck and spvC) was only presented in pulsotype A, while VPY was confined to pulsotype B.Conclusion: S. Enteritidis strains were derived from a limited number of clones, suggesting that it is highly homogenous. Future works should consider combinations of other .genotyping methods together with larger sample sizes from more diverse sources

كلمات كليدى: Antibiotic resistance, Gastroenteritis, PFGE, Salmonella enterica serotype Enteritidis, Virulence genes

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