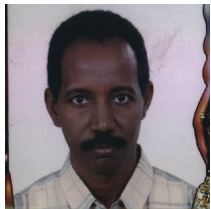
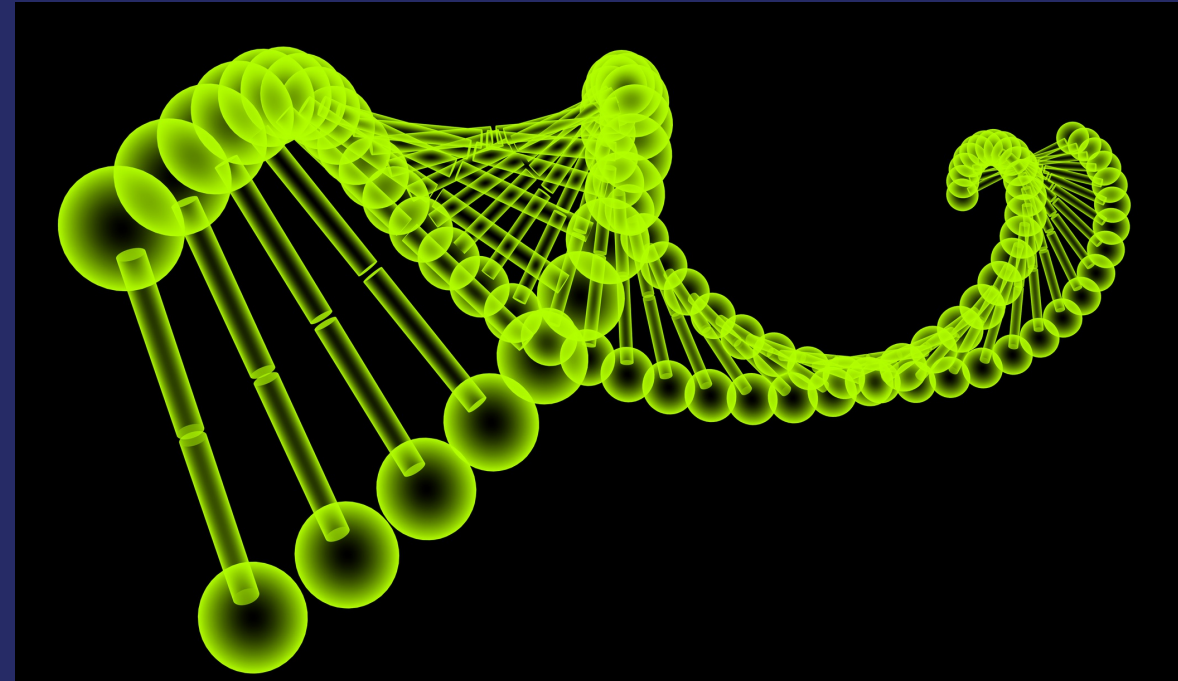


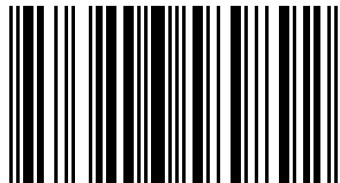
This study was designed to evaluate the antimicrobial resistant salmonellae isolates from man and animals. The purposes of this study were to determine the incidence of antimicrobial resistance and multiple-drug resistance (MDR) in Salmonella from human and animals. Animals can probably be the source of multiple resistant strains for human. Misuse of antibiotics, irrational selection, aberrant dosage, has unfortunately helped in the emergence of multiple-drug resistant strains of salmonella. The prevalence of salmonella infection was studied. Ten antimicrobial drugs were used for sensitivity assays. Chemotaxonomy was used by free lipid analysis. Molecular analysis by 16S rDNA Sequencing pattern was used for the characterization. RAPD-PCR molecular techniques were used to detect the mechanism of accumulation drug resistance. The development of genetic techniques has permitted positive identification antimicrobial resistant genes. These techniques applied to the diagnosis and control of the antimicrobial resistance. These recent developments in biotechnology have become crucial to the scientist, antimicrobial manufacturer, businessmen, and veterinary and human medical fields.

Drug resistant salmonella



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