

ABSTRACT

A total of 818 isolates of Escherichia coli from stools or rectal swabs of humans (111 isolates) and broiler chickens (707 isolates) were studied for their sensitivity to 6 antimicrobial agents, i.e., ampicillin, chloramphenicol, colistin, cotrimoxazole, neomycin, and tetracycline, 90.3 % (74 from humans and 665 from chickens) were found to be drug resistant. Number of resistant E. coli isolated from humans to the aforementioned drugs was 27.0, 25.2, 3.6, 13.5, 10.8, and 61.3%, respectively, and from chickens was 16.4, 22.4, 1.3, 41.7, 31.8, and 83.5%, respectively. Results also revealed that 28.8, 16.2, 10.8, 4.5, 6.3, and 0% of E. coli from the ~~former~~, and 36.4, 22.8, 25.2, 6.7, 2.6 and 0.3 % from the latter were resistant to single, double, triple, quadruple, quintuple and sextuple drugs, respectively. When these isolates were serologically typed, only 1% (2 isolates) of E. coli from chickens were demonstrated to be enteropathogenic E. coli (EPEC) which carried O20a20b : K84 serotype. These two EPEC strains were those harbored N SxT and AM C N TE resistance patterns.