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ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITY PROFILE OF *Salmonella* spp.

ISOLATES IN THE SPLEEN OF CHICKEN

(*Gallus gallus domesticus*) FROM A

DRESSING PLANT AT TRECE

MARTIRES CITY, CAVITE

THESIS

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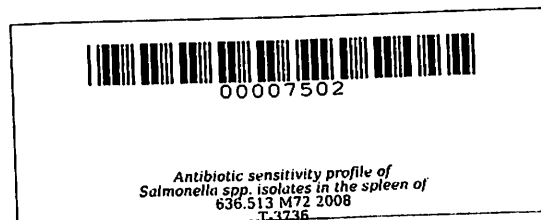
Indang, Cavite

April 2008

**ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITY PROFILE OF *Salmonella* spp. ISOLATES
IN THE SPLEEN OF CHICKEN (*Gallus gallus domesticus*) FROM
A DRESSING PLANT AT TRECE MARTIRES CITY, CAVITE**

Undergraduate Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty of the
College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences
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Indang, Cavite

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Doctor of Veterinary Medicine



MERVYN ATAS MOJICA
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ABSTRACT

MOJICA MERVYN ATAS, April 2008 Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite. Antibiotic Sensitivity Profile of *Salmonella* spp. Isolate in the Spleen of Chickens (*Gallus gallus domesticus*) from a Dressing Plant at Trece Martires City, Cavite. Adviser: Dr. Ma. Cynthia R. dela Cruz.

The study was conducted to isolate, characterize and evaluate the antibiotic sensitivity profile of *Salmonella* spp. isolate in the spleen of chickens in a dressing plant at Trece Martires City, Cavite.

A total of fifty presumptive *Salmonella* spp. characterized as red colonies with or without black centers were isolated from one hundred fifty spleen samples in Xylose Lysine Desoxycholate Agar. The isolates were further subjected to morphological, biochemical and serological characterization and one isolate was identified as *Salmonella* spp. with the following characteristics: gram-negative rods on gram staining; Alk/A, H₂S in Triple Sugar Iron Test, citrate positive, indole negative, hydrogen sulfide formation positive, motile, Methyl Red-Vogues Proskauer Test positive-negative, gelatinase negative, urease negative, and nitrate positive on biochemical test; and produced positive agglutination result on *Salmonella* O and Vi antigens. The antibiotic sensitivity profile of the isolate revealed that the isolate was sensitive to gentamicin, trimetophrim-sulfonamide, cephalotin, norfloxacin, ampicillin, and fosfomycin but resistant to lincomycin, tetracycline, and erythromycin.

One colony isolated was confirmed to be *Salmonella* spp. Results of the study gave a prevalence rate of 0.67%, similar with the findings abroad wherein the spleen has the lowest prevalence of *Salmonella* spp.

The author recommends that molecular characterization be conducted to determine the prevalent serotype of *Salmonella* present in the animals sampled. Moreover, the author recommends testing of other antibiotics especially fluoroquinolones and chloramphenicol, because *Salmonella* was reported to be producing resistance to this family of antibiotics.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
TITLE PAGE	i
APPROVAL SHEET	ii
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLE	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES	xi
LIST OF APPENDIX FIGURES	xii
LIST OF APPENDICES	xiii
ABSTRACT	xiv
INTRODUCTION	
Objectives of the Study	3
Significance of the Study	3
Scope and Limitations of the Study	4
Time and Place of the Study	4
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	5

METHODOLOGY

Animals	20
Sample Collection	20
Primary Enrichment	20
Direct Culture	21
Delayed Secondary Enrichment	21
Morphological Characterization	21
Biochemical Characterization	22
Identification of 'O' Antigen of <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	22
Identification of Vi Antigen of <i>Salmonella</i> spp	23
Antibiotic Sensitivity Testing	24
Prevalance Determination	25

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Morphological Characterization	27
Biochemical Characterization	27
Serological Characterization	28
Antibiotic Sensitivity Profile of <i>Salmonella</i> Isolates	30
Prevalence Rate	33

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	34
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LITERATURE CITED	36
APPENDIX TABLES	39
APPENDIX FIGURES	49
APPENDICES	56

LIST OF TABLE

Table	Title	Page
1	Results of antibiotic sensitivity testing of <i>Salmonella</i> spp. isolate using selected antimicrobials	30

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Title	Page
1	Isolate No. C7a showing presumptive <i>Salmonella</i> spp. isolate grown in a Xylose Lysine Desoxycholate Agar	26
2	Isolate no. C7a showing positive agglutination reaction (left) by presence of granular agglutination pattern.	28
3	Isolate no. C7a showing negative agglutination reaction (right) by the absence of granular agglutination pattern. Saline solution (left) was used as negative control.	29
4	Antibiotic Sensitivity Testing of Sample no. C7a using selected antimicrobials in a Mueller-Hinton Agar plate	31

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES

Table	Title	Page
1	Field Data Collection Sheet of chickens slaughtered In the dressing plant at Trece Martires City, Cavite	39
2	Data on the Laboratory Tests of Presumptive <i>Salmonella</i> isolates from broiler chickens in a Dressing plant at Trece Martires City, Cavite	44
3	Standard measurement for zone of inhibition of Antibiotics using <i>Salmonella</i> spp. Organism (Bioanalyse ^R)	47

LIST OF APPENDIX FIGURES

Figure	Title	Page
1	Schematic Diagram for the Isolation of <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	49
2	Isolate C7a showing negative reaction manifested by absence of blue discoloration on the filter paper.	50
3	Isolate C7a on Triple Sugar Iron Test showing Alkaline slant and Acid butt with Gas	50
4	Isolate C7a showing Citrate Utilization Test, Sulfide Indole Motility test, gelatin liquefaction test	51
5	Isolate C7a on a Methyl Red-Vogues Proskauer Test.	51
6	Isolate C7a on Urease Test having negative reaction.	52
7	Isolate C7a showing a nitrate reduction test positive result. Left tube showing uninoculated medium while right tube showing medium with isolate.	52
8	Isolate C7a on Carbohydrate Fermentation Test showing fermentation of glucose (left) and maltose (right) but not lactose (center).	53
9	Media used for primary enrichment and direct culture of <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	53
10	Schematic diagram showing the standard operating procedure in the dressing plant.	54

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix	Title	Page
A	Gram Staining Procedure	56
B	Rappaport Vassiliadis Broth	57
C	Xylose Lysine Desoxycholate Agar	58
D	Triple Sugar Iron Agar (Difco®)	59
E	Simmon's Citrate Medium (Scharlau®)	60
F	SIM Medium (BBL®)	61
G	Urea Broth (Difco®)	62
H	MR-VP Medium (Himedia®)	63
I	Nitrate Broth (Bacto®)	64
J	Mueller-Hinton Agar (BBL®)	65
K	Preparation of Phosphate Buffered Saline Solution	66

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MERVYN ATAS MOJICA

^{1/} A thesis manuscript submitted to the faculty of the College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences of Cavite State University Indang, Cavite in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Doctor of Veterinary Medicine with contribution No. CVM - 2007 - 08 - 004. Prepared under the supervision of Dr. Ma. Cynthia Rundina-dela Cruz.

INTRODUCTION

Salmonella spp. is one of the leading causes of food poisoning not only for animals but also for humans that consume meat. One of the most acknowledged species responsible for transmission of this organism and acts as significant reservoirs are chickens. They are frequently associated as a source of contamination and consequently thought to be major sources of the pathogen in humans (Ozbey and Ertas, 2005).

Salmonella spp. may be associated with all kinds of food. Contamination of meat (cattle, pigs, goats, chicken, etc.) may originate from animal salmonellosis, but most often it results from contamination of muscles with the intestinal contents during evisceration of animals, washing, and transportation of carcasses. Infection may also