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EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SALMONELLA ENTERICA SUBSP. ENTERICA SEROVARs HADAR, BRANCASTER AND ENTERITIDIS FROM HUMANS AND BROILER CHICKENS IN SENEGAL USING PULSED-FIELD GEL ELECTROPHORESIS AND ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY

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ABSTRACT

Salmonella Hadar, S. Brancaster and S. Enteritidis are the main Salmonella enterica subsp. enterica serovars isolated from poultry in Senegal. Our objective was to analyze the pulsed field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) and antibioresistance patterns of strains belonging to these serovars and to assess the significance of broiler-chicken meat as a source of human infection. The sharing of similar PFGE profiles among isolates from humans and poultry provided indirect evidence of Salmonella transmission from contaminated broiler meat. But most of the Salmonella isolates remained drug sensitive.

INTRODUCTION

Salmonella enterica subsp. enterica is a leading cause of bacterial food-borne disease outbreaks in developed countries (White et al., 1997) and is also a public-health concern in developing countries (Sow et al., 2000).

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