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Yurdakul N.E., Erginkaya Z., Ünal E.:

Antibiotic resistance of enterococci, coagulase negative staphylococci and *Staphylococcus aureus* isolated from chicken meat

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We determined the antibiotic resistance of enterococci, coagulase negative staphylococci, and *Staphylococcus aureus* isolated from chicken meat samples. The antibiotic resistance of the isolated strains was estimated by the Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion method (according to the NCCLS document M2-A9 suggestions). It was found that all strains of *Enterococcus* spp. were resistant to tetracycline, 75% of them were resistant to ciprofloxacin, and 50% of them were resistant to erythromycin, vancomycin, and chloramphenicol. Also all strains of *S. aureus* were resistant to tetracycline and 25% of *S. aureus* strains

were resistant to erythromycin and chloramphenicol, whereas all strains of *S. aureus* were sensitive to teicoplanin and 25% of them were sensitive to vancomycin and ciprofloxacin. As for the isolate of coagulase negative staphylococci (CNS), 68.1% of them were resistant to erythromycin, 77.2% of them were resistant to tetracycline, 59% of them were resistant to vancomycin, 9% of them were resistant to teicoplanin, and 27.2% of them were resistant to both chloramphenicol and ciprofloxacin. As a result, it was found that most of the strains (all of *S. aureus* and *Enterococcus* spp., also 77.2% CNS) were resistant to tetracycline.

Keywords:

Staphylococcus spp.; *Enterococcus* spp.; susceptibility test; identification; antibiotic

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