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ONLINE ISSN : 1882-5982

PRINT ISSN : 1340-8267

**Japanese Journal of Food Microbiology**

Vol. 25 (2008) , No. 2 pp.89-97

[\[PDF \(272K\)\]](#) [\[References\]](#)**Isolation of *Vibrio vulnificus* from Commercially Available Saltwater Fishes, and Isolates Serotyping and Antibiotics Resistance**[Kenji OONAKA](#)<sup>1)</sup>, [Katsunori FURUHATA](#)<sup>1)</sup>, [Motonobu HARA](#)<sup>2)</sup> and [Masafumi FUKUYAMA](#)<sup>1)</sup>

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(Received September 27, 2007)

(Accepted April 23, 2008)

**Abstract**

To clarify the infection routes and sources as a part of basic studies on *Vibrio vulnificus* (*V. vulnificus*) infection, we evaluated the contamination status of commercially available seawater fish by this bacterium, and performed serotyping and susceptibility tests using various drugs in this study. The following results were obtained:

1. This bacterium was isolated from 57 (5.4%) of 1,049 fresh fish samples.
2. The isolation status according to region, this bacteria was isolated from 1 (0.6%) of 157 samples from Tottori, 21 (13.6%) of 154 samples from Tokushima, 26 (28.9%) of 90 samples from Ehime, and 9 (2.0%) of 443 samples from Kanagawa indicating that Tokushima and Ehime showed high isolation rates, identifying a regional difference.
3. According to fish species, this bacterium was isolated from 53 (8.6%) of 613 horse mackerel samples, 4 (2.1%) of 191 sardine samples, and 1 (3.7%) of 27 barracuda samples.
4. According to examination sites, this bacterium was isolated from the visceral organs in 14 samples (1.3%), the gills in 18 (1.7%), and the body surface in 26 (2.5%).
5. As a result of serotyping, 32 (55.2%) of the 58 examined strains were differentiated into 9 serotypes; serotype O22 was the most frequently observed (19.0%), followed by O4 (10.3%).
6. The results of drug susceptibility tests were compared in terms of MIC<sub>90</sub>. All strains were susceptible to GM, EM, TC, DOXY, MINO, CP, NA, and CPFY. However, some

strains were resistant to ABPC, PIPC, CER, CET, CPZ, CTX, CMZ, LMOX, MEPM, KM, AMK, or LCM.

**Key words:**

[Vibrio vulnificus](#), [drug susceptibility](#), [sero type](#), [saltwater fish](#)

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Kenji OONAKA, Katsunori FURUHATA, Motonobu HARA and Masafumi FUKUYAMA, "Isolation of *Vibrio vulnificus* from Commercially Available Saltwater Fishes, and Isolates Serotyping and Antibiotics Resistance", Japanese Journal of Food Microbiology: **25**: 89-97 (2008) .

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