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"TRANSMISSIBLE DRUG RESISTANCE AMONG SALMONELLA TYPHIMURIUM AND ENTEROPATHOGENIC E. COLI IN IRAN "

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### Abstract:

The antimicrobial susceptibility of 118 *S.typhimurium* and 84 enteropathogenic *E. coli* isolated from human gastroenteritis cases were examined. More than 25 different resistant patterns could be identified. Most of the strains of *S. typhimurium* possessed R-factors bearing resistance to ampicillin, chloramphenicol, kanamycin, streptomycin, sulfonamide and tetracycline. More than 50% and more than 6% were resistant to furazolidon and nalidixic acid respectively. But they all were sensitive to gentamicin. The majority of *S. typhimurium* strains were harboring resistant determinants but not the RTF plasmid. Almost all the resistances could be mobilized using  $\text{fi}^-$ , I-like and  $\text{fi}^+$ , F-like transfer factor except for K-resistance. The *E.coli* strains behaved differently, that is: the majority of the strains showed resistances to chloramphenicol, streptomycin, sulfonamide and tetracycline. They were all sensitive to gentamicin, furazolidon and nalidixic acid. And also the majority of the strains were harbouring both, resistant determinants and RTF plasmid. Among the non-transferable and non-mobilizable resistances, streptomycin-sulfonamide determinants were the most common ones.

### Keywords:

*S.typhimurium*

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