



193 Research paper

Prevalence and antimicrobial resistance of Salmonella in meat and meat products in Latvia

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In Significant Impact Groups:

AMU reduction strategies \ Monitoring and surveillance

Species targeted: Pigs;Poultry;Dairy;Beef;Sheep;

Age: Not stated;

Summary:

This study reports the prevalence and antimicrobial resistance of Salmonella isolates from meat in Latvia. A total of 3,152 samples of raw and ready-to-eat (RTE) meats were collected during the official control and in-house control procedures in 2015. The prevalence of Salmonella was 0.8%. The highest prevalence (1.5%) of Salmonella was found in minced meat and meat preparations, while the lowest (0%) in frozen meat and meat preparations and RTE meats. Most common were *S. Typhimurium* (36%) and *S. Derby* (32%). In total, 62% of Salmonella isolates were resistant to at least one antimicrobial. Altogether, 40% of isolates were resistant to sulfamethoxazole, 25% to nalidixic acid, ciprofloxacin, ampicillin and 20% to tetracycline. *S. Typhimurium* exhibited antimicrobial resistance more often (than other Salmonella serovars). The study shows that the presence of Salmonella in meat and the high prevalence of resistant strains, is a significant public health related issue in Latvia.

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Where to find the original material:

<http://yadda.icm.edu.pl/yadda/element/bwmeta1.element.agro-52cbc8f7-4a27-4d96-840c-816425ab6e94>; <https://doi.org/10.5604/12321966.1235180>

Country: LV