



210 Research paper

**Prevalence of antimicrobial resistance in commensal escherichia coli producing ESBL/AMPC isolated from caecal samples of**

by Miliță, N., Romașcu, L., Nicorici, E., Nuțiu, C. M., Lupescu, C. and  
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**In Significant Impact Groups:**

AMU reduction strategies \ Monitoring and surveillance

Species targeted: Pigs;

Age: Adult;

**Summary:**

The monitoring of the antimicrobial resistance of Escherichia coli commensal strains isolated from caecal samples collected from slaughtered pigs was implemented for the first time in Romania, in 2015, by testing a number of 399 samples. The prevalence of commensal ESBL/AmpC producing E. coli strains isolated from the slaughtered strains were resistant to cefotaxime (100%), ampicillin (100%), cefepime (91.93%), ceftazidime (90.13 %), sulfamethoxazole (73.54%), tetracycline (71.30 %), trimethoprim (62.33%), ciprofloxacin (53.81%), chloramphenicol (41.70%), nalidixic acid (39.91%), gentamicin (20.63%), ceftiofur (20.63%), azithromycin (14,35%), colistin (3.59%), ertapenem (1.79%). This survey shows that the pigs slaughtered in Romania during the year 2015 were colonized, in a proportion of more than 60%, with strains resistant to cephalosporins, sulfonamides, tetracyclines and fluoroquinolones. The results obtained will provide important insight into effects of using antimicrobials at animals.

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**Where to find the original material:**

[https://agmv.ro/vol-27-nr-3-2017/;](https://agmv.ro/vol-27-nr-3-2017/)

Country: RO