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RESISTANCE PROFILE AND VIRULENCE OF ISOLATES OF *Salmonella* sp. FROM COMMERCIAL LAYER HOUSES

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ABSTRACT: The objective of this study is investigate the resistance profile of isolates from *Salmonella* sp. and assess the presence of virulence gene *spvC* and resistance *int1*, *sul1* and *bla*_{TEM} in *Salmonella* isolates antigenically characterized as Agona, Livingstone, Cerro, Schwarzengrund, *Salmonella enterica* subs. *enterica* O:4,5, Anatum, Enteritidis, Johannesburg, Corvallis and Senftenberg. They underwent sensibility test to antimicrobians: sulfamethoxazole (25µg), trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (25µg), enrofloxacin (5µg), tetracyclin (30µg) sulphonamides (300µg), ciprofloxacin (10µg), amoxicillin and clavulanic acid (3µg), ampicillin (20µg), ceftiofur (30µg), gentamicin (10µg), oxytetracyclin (30µg), neomycin (30µg), doxyciclin (30µg) and apramycine (15µg). The highest resistance percentage observed were to sulfamethoxazole (91,0%), sulphonamides (51%) and ceftiofur (28,9%) and 0% to ciprofloxacin. Only *Salmonella* Johannesburg and *Salmonella* Corvallis have shown resistance for only one antibiotic and others serovars were resistant for at least two antimicrobians, noting that *Salmonella* Schwarzengrund presented resistance for 13 of them. The gene *spvC* was detected only in serovar Enteritidis. The gene *int1* was present in six of the ten serovars analyzed and the gene *sul1* in three of them, always in association with *int1*. The gene *bla*_{TEM} was not identified. We can conclude that resistance to antimicrobians along with virulence genes and resistance towards antibiotic genes research in isolates of *Salmonella* sp. circulating in commercial layer houses makes an important investigation tool to determinate genetic profile of these bacteria.

Keywords: antimicrobians, virulence genes, *Salmonella*, *sul1*