PREVALENCE OF *Campylobacter spp.* IN REUSED POULTRY FEEDS AND ITS MULTIDRUG RESISTANCE

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ABSTRACT

Poultry farms are usually contaminated with *Campylobacter spp.* that causes infection to the flocks. Ingestion of contaminated feeds may increase the risk of number of flocks transmitted by the bacteria that leads to low body resistance and even death. This study was conducted to determine the prevalence of *Campylobacter jejuni* and its multidrug resistance gene in reused poultry feeds. A total of 30 samples were collected in Cavite and were evaluated for the prevalence of *Campylobacter jejuni*. Based on the polymerase chain reaction technique, 30% (9/30) of the samples was contaminated by *Campylobacter spp*. The species specific *Campylobacter jejuni* was absent among the samples. Thus, the bacteria were only identified up to the genus level. Susceptibility of 9 *Campylobacter spp.* isolates were determined using five antibiotics via disc diffusion assay. There were 100% resistance for both tetracycline and erythromycin and 88% for nalidixic acid. Lower resistance were obtained to gentamicin having only 44% and ciprofloxacin with only 33%. All of the nine isolates were considered to be multidrug resistant. The growing resistance to different antibiotics can lead to a more serious problem on the health of the flocks as well as a setback on business among poultry raisers.

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