Antibiotics Resistance Profile on Clinical Isolated Vibrio cholera.

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Abstract (300 word limit)

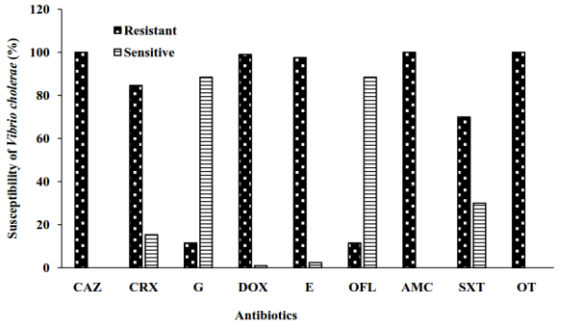
Medical care has provided for the use of chemo-selective prophylaxis for doxycycline for patients, health personnel and contacts persons who have no contraindications. Therapeutic failures and the rising costs of treating infections caused by resistant bacteria call for alternative care options. To asses the antibiotic activity of *Vibrio cholerae*, strains resulting from the 2012-2019 epidemic in Benin.

Strains of Vibrio cholerae from the 2012-2019 outbreak and three reference strains has been re-isolated on nutrient agar. Strains were identified using standard bacteriology methods (culture, biochemistry, serogroup). The study of antibiotic sensitivity was carried out according to the Kirby-Bauer technique.

A total of 84.38% of the Vibrio cholerae strains were recovered. The strains showed resistance (100%) to amoxicillin + clavulanic acid, ceftazidime and oxytetracycline while they are predominantly sensitive to gentamecine (88.46%) and ofloxacin (88.46%). Strains were resistant to Erythromycin (97.56%) and doxycycline (99%). The rate of resistance to Trimethoprim / sulfamethoxazole is 70% of the strains tested. Resistance to doxycycline is 99% while 16.67% of strains tested are resistant to all antibiotics.

The high percentage of resistance to doxycycline and Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole insists on reviewing the patient care's protocol.

Image



CAZ: Ceftazidime, CRX: Cefuroxime; G: Gentamicin; DOX: Doxycycline; E: Erythromycin; OFX: Ofloxicin; AMC: Amoxicillin/flunarizine acid, SXT: Sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim, OT: Oxytetracycline

Figure 1. Susceptibility of *Vibrio cholorae* strains to antibiotics

Recent Publications (minimum 5)

1. Bawa Boya, Theodora A. Ahoyo, Haziz Sina, Victorien T. Dougnon, Christine N'tcha,Durand Dah-Nouvlessounon, Delphine B. M. Amoussou, Charisse Sossa, Faustine K. Houssa,Lamine Baba-Moussa. Antibiotics Resistance Profile and Antibacterial Activities of Combretum micranthum and Combretum adenogonium Extracts on Clinical Isolated Vibrio cholera. American Journal of Infectious Diseases and Microbiology, 2019, Vol. 7, No. 2, 57-64 DOI:10.12691/ajidm-7-2-1
2. Kougnimon Fifamè Espérance Elvire, Akpovi Dewanou Casimir, Dah-Nouvlessounon Du-rand, Boya Bawa, Baba Moussa Lamine and Loko Frédéric1. Antioxidant and Antibacterial Activities of Terminalia superba Engl. and Diels (Combretaceae) Bark Extracts. Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci (2018) 7(7): 2836-2846.
3. Christine N'tcha., Sina Haziz Pelagie Agbobatinkpo., Générose vieira-Dalodé., Bawa Boya., Jean T Claude Codjia., Polycarpe AP Kayodé., Lamine Baba-Mossa., (2015). Probiotic properties of lactic acid bacteria isolated from a beninese tradictionnal beer's ferment. International of applied biology and pharmaceutical technology. Volume 7 . issn :0976-4550. www.ijabpt.com



Biography (150-word limit)

Born 28 December 1988 at Wari (Northern Benin), Bawa BOYA is a third year PhD student Life and Earth Sciences at the University of Abomey-Calavi (UAC). After his A-level in Biological Science in 2009 at Parakou, he obtain a Bachelor degree in 2012 in Microbiology and Application (University of Abomey-Calavi / Benin, 2012) and three years letter a master degree in Master in Microbiology and Food Technology (University of Abomey-Calavi / Benin, 2016). He is currently conducted his researches in the laboratory of Biology and Molecular Typing in Microbiology. His research topics are including public health matters, microbiology and biochemistry. He is co-author of four scientific publications notably published in the American Journal of Infectious Diseases and Microbiology; International Journal Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences and International of applied biology and pharmaceutical technology. He is also the author of the a book entitled :"…".

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