

上市白肉雞與仿土雞之沙氏桿菌分離率與抗藥性比較

Salmonella Serovars Isolated from Marketing Broilers and Simulated Native Chickens: Prevalence and Drug Resistance

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摘要

本調查以上市白肉雞與仿土雞之肝臟、膽囊與盲腸內容物分離沙氏桿菌，藉以探討二雞隻品種間盛行血清型與其抗藥性之差異。二雞品種各採集 300 隻。檢體經預增菌、選擇性增菌與選擇性培養後分離並鑑定其血清型。以紙錠擴散法行抗藥性試驗。二雞品種均顯現肝臟、膽囊分離率高於盲腸內容物。仿土雞分離率(62.7%)高於白肉雞(43.7%) ($\chi^2, <0.05$)，且各自盛行之血清型不同。仿土雞共分離得 345 株，其中 S.Albany163 株最多，S.Schwarzengrund90 株與 S.Enteritidis26 株。白肉雞共得 225 株，其中 S.Albany45 株，S.Schwarzengrund 50 株與 S. Enteritidis43 株，三者分離數近似。二雞品種之分離株多有抗藥性且為多重抗藥性，而仿土雞較白肉雞嚴重。本調查可作為監控上市雞隻沙氏桿菌之基礎，並應對雞隻沙氏桿菌感染與污染繼續追蹤。

Abstract

The investigation of the Salmonella strains isolated from liver, gall bladder and cecal contents of the broilers and simulated native chickens (SNCs) provides an opportunity to explore the difference of two breeds' prevalent serovars and antimicrobial resistance of Salmonella. Three hundred broilers and SNCs each were sampled. Using pre-enrichment, selective enrichment and selective isolation, the Salmonella were isolated and identified. Disk diffusion method was used for antimicrobial resistance. Both breeds of chicken showed that liver and gall bladder had higher isolation rate than cecal content. However, SNC had higher isolation rate than broilers ($p<0.05$), and each breed has different prevalent serovars. Three hundred and forty five strains were isolated from SNC, and the dominant isolate was S. Albany (n=163), followed by S. Schwarzengrund (n=90). Two hundred and twenty five strains were isolated from broiler, while the isolation rate was similar between 3 dominant isolates (S. Albany-45, S. Schwarzengrund-50 and S. Enteritidis-43). Most isolated serovars from broiler and SNC showed antimicrobial resistance, and was multiple antimicrobial resistant. While serovars isolated from SNCs had more severe case of antimicrobial resistance than that from broilers. This investigation might serve as the basis for monitoring Salmonella in marketing chicken, furthermore, the

Salmonella contamination and infection of marketing chickens in Taiwan should be tracked continually.