

Short communication

Antimicrobial resistance of thermophilic *Campylobacter* spp. isolated from cattle in Poland*

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Abstract

Campylobacter species are among the most frequently identified bacterial causes of human gastroenteritis. Because *Campylobacter* spp. harbored by cattle can be transmitted to humans, in this study we investigated antimicrobial resistance of thermophilic *Campylobacter* isolated from cows. Our study included 150 strains of *Campylobacter* (143 strains of *C. jejuni* and 7 strains of *C. coli*) isolated from cows in South-Western Poland. The minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) to ciprofloxacin, erythromycin, gentamicin and tetracycline were determined using the agar dilution methodology. All strains of *C. coli* were susceptible to all four drugs studied. The most frequently detected resistance of *C. jejuni* was to ciprofloxacin (26 strains 18.2%). Resistance to tetracycline was observed in 5 strains (3.5%). All strains of *C. jejuni* were susceptible to erythromycin and gentamicin.

Key words: antibiotic resistance, *Campylobacter*, cattle, foodborne diseases