

Molecular Analyses of the Prevalence of Campylobacter Detected from the Poultry Meat and its Byproducts

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Abstract

Campylobacter is one of the most common bacteria that is usually transmitted between humans and animals. Among the animal source foods (ASF), the presence of the Campylobacter spp. in poultry meat has been extensively reported, while the consumption of undercooked meat is the most important means of transmission of this bacterium to humans. Hence, determining the prevalence of C.jejuni and C.coli in poultry meat and byproducts through the bacteriological and molecular methods was the pivot of this research. This descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted on poultry carcasses collected from the slaughterhouses of Jahrom-Iran. The presence of Campylobacter spp. in the samples was checked through bacteriological and molecular methods. Obtained data were analyzed by SPSS-16 on the descriptive statistics level. In the bacteriological examination, 0.91% and 3.98% of the samples were found to be infected with C.jejuni and other Campylobacter spp., respectively. In the molecular examination, 9.8%, 1.2%, and 0.9% of the samples were found to be infected with C.coli, C.jejuni, and other Campylobacter spp., respectively. Thus, it was concluded that the prevalence of the Campylobacter species in poultry meat, jahrom is lower than their prevalence in the poultry meat in other cities of Iran and other countries.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Campylobacter jejuni; Campylobacter coli; Southwest of Iran