



Isolation, Characterization and Antibiotic Susceptibility Pattern of *Escherichia coli* from Diarrhoeic Lambs in Sokoto, Northwestern Nigeria

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SUMMARY

A total of 127 faecal samples were collected from diarrhoeic lambs and examined for *Escherichia coli*. The bacterial culture involved pre-enrichment in peptone water before incubation at 37°C for 24 hours. Out of the isolates obtained, 42 (36.84%) were positive for *Escherichia coli*. Characterization of the isolates revealed serotypes O157 (13), O118 (9), O111 (8), O26 (7), and O103 (5) as the most frequent strains. Their prevalence rates being 31.0%, 21.4%, 19.0%, 16.7% and 11.9% respectively. Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MICs) of the *E. coli* strains to six antibiotics revealed tetracycline as having the lowest MIC, which ranged from 3.12µg/ml - 50µg/ml followed by chloramphenicol with an MIC ranging between 6.25µg/ml - 100µg/ml. It was concluded that there was need for further research to study the pathogenicity of the *E. coli* strains and that resistance to antibiotics was a problem which might have resulted from indiscriminate use of these drugs.

KEYWORDS: Isolation, Characterization, Antibiotic susceptibility, *E. coli*, Lambs

INTRODUCTION

Escherichia coli, an important bacterial species, belonging to the family Enterobacteriaceae, is the most frequently encountered microorganism in the food industry. Its presence has also been detected in soil, plants, and animal feces and in water where it could serve as one of the factors affecting human and animal health (Arshad *et al.*, 2006; Smith *et al.*, 2009). Epidemiological studies on diarrhoea in lambs by Snodgrass (1978), Ansari *et al.* (1978) and Ahmed (2009) have shown that *E. coli* is thought to be an important cause of neonatal lamb diarrhoea as well as mortality. *E. coli* has been associated with

2 forms of enteric and septicemic infections, with the enteric form being more commonly observed in 2 - 8 day old lambs and the septicemic form in lambs at 2 - 6 weeks of age. The detection and accurate identification of *E. coli* is therefore, enormously important. Diarrhoea resulting from *E. coli* infection is treated using fluid administration as the mainstay of therapy (Williamson, 2002; van Aardt, 2003; Schoenian, 2006) although broad spectrum antibiotics are also used for both treatment and prevention of *E. coli* scours in lambs and calves to minimize losses (Novotna *et al.*, 2005; Schoenian, 2006; Nasr and Meghawary, 2007). The problem of drug resistance in modern veterinary medicine is increasingly receiving close attention. It is therefore imperative in clinical practice to recognize the need to use drugs that are effective in treating the particular problem at hand effectively while at the same time avoiding using those that can result in resistance. However, besides having clinical consequences, resistant *E. coli* strains of animal origin may be the source of determinants of resistance for possible transfer to human strains. The aim of this study was to isolate *E. coli* from diarrhoeic lambs and characterize the isolates to determine the strains involved. Also to investigate the susceptibility (Minimum Inhibitory Concentration- MIC) of the strains to a variety of commonly used antibiotics in the study area.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted in Sokoto, the capital of Sokoto state, located in the north western part of Nigeria over one year period (November, 2006 - October, 2007). Ten sheep flocks were randomly selected. Total sheep population in the flocks was 624 out of which 246 were lambs. All

animals were reared under semi intensive system with some varying form of supplementation. Fecal samples were collected from 127 lambs that were diarrhoeic during period of study. Samples were collected in polythene bags and then placed in cool box and transported to the Microbiology Laboratory of the School of Medical Laboratory Sciences, Usmanu Danfodiyo University Teaching Hospital for processing.

Culture and identification of *E. coli*

Faecal specimens obtained from the lambs were directly cultured on eosin methelylene blue, EMB (Oxoid, UK) agar plates. After incubation at 37°C for 24hr, those colonies with dark bluish green colour or those possessing dark centres and have transparent colourless peripheries were restreaked on EMB or sheep blood agar plates and incubated. Three to five with distinct morphology were then obtained in pure culture and identified as *E. coli* based on Grams stain, oxidase, catalase tests and other biochemical tests as described by Quinn and Markey, (2003).

Serotyping of *E. coli*

Serotyping of O antigen of *E. coli* was carried out using available O antigen containing *E. coli* antisera (Oxoid). 2ml of commercially prepared polyclonal *E. coli* antisera of serotypes O26, O118, O111, O157 and O103 sourced from Department of Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences, Queens University, Belfast, UK were used. Each antiserum was diluted according to the manufacturer's recommendation. A slide agglutination test was then used to identify each serotype and positive result was recorded. This was done as described by Quinn and Markey (2003).

Antibiotic Susceptibility studies

The MIC of six antimicrobials agents commonly available (ampicillin, doxacyclin, penicillin G benzathine, ciprofloxacin, chloramphenicol and tetracycline) were determined using the macro broth dilution method as described by NCCLS (2002) and Latiha (2004). These were selected because they constitute some of the commonly used chemotherapeutic antimicrobial agents in the area. The MIC of each drug was the lowest concentration of the drug required to inhibit visible growth of the tested organism.

RESULTS

Out of the 127 fecal samples from which 114 bacterial pathogens were isolated, *E. coli* was the most significant (P<0.05) numbering 42 (36.84%). Table I depicts the result of the agglutination test in which all the 42 isolates agglutinated with *E. coli* antisera tested. From the 42 isolates serotyped, the following strains were identified with their respective prevalence as O157 (13), O118 (9), O111 (8), O26 (7) and O103 (5). Their respective prevalence rates being 31. 0%, 21.4%, 19.0%, 16.7% and 11.9% in that order.

The MIC of the six tested antibiotics against *E. coli* serotypes is presented in Table II. The MIC ranged from 3.12µg/ml - >100µg/ml. The MIC for penicillin ranged from 12.5µg/ml - 50µg/ml while ampicillin had MIC ranging between 12.5 - >100µg/ml. The MIC for tetracycline was from 3.12µg - 50µg/ml. Doxacyclin had MIC of 25µg/ml - >100µg/ml. The MIC values for chloramphenicol and ciprofloxacin were 6.25µg/ml - 100µg/ml and 25µg/ml - 100µg/ml respectively.

Table I: Characterization of *E. coli* isolated from diarrheic lambs

<i>E. coli</i> serotype	Number	% strain
O26	7	(16.7)
O118	9	(21.4)
O111	8	(19.0)
O157	13	(31.0)
O103	5	(11.9)
Total	42	(100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages of total isolations

Table II: Antibiotic susceptibility (MIC) values of *E. coli* isolates from diarrhoeic lambs.

<i>E. coli</i> (serotype)	MIC values in µg/ml					
	Pen	Amp	Tetr	Dox	Chl	Cipr
0157(n=13)	50	12.5	25	25	6.25	100
026 (n=6)	50	100	50	>100	50	25
0111(n=8)	12.5	>100	25	50	6.25	50
0103(n=5)	25	12.5	6.5	50	100	50
0118(n=11)	50	50	3.12	25	6.25	100s

Range 3.12µg/ml - >100 µg/ml
 Pen=penicillin, Amp=ampicillin, Tetr=tetracycline, Dox=doxacyclin, Chl=chloramphenicol, Cipr=ciprofloxacin

DISCUSSION

In the present study, a total of 42 (36.84%) *E. coli* isolates were obtained from fecal samples of

lambs that had diarrhoea. Similar results have been reported by Ansari *et al.* (1978); Arshad *et al.* (2006) and Smith *et al.* (2009). *E. coli* is known as a common cause of diarrhoea in young ruminants (Novotna *et al.*, 2005; Nasr and Meghawery, 2007; Schoenian, 2008) and in humans (Acha *et al.*, 2004; Smith *et al.*, 2009). Although 51.6% of the lambs examined in the study suffered from diarrhoea, the result obtained do not allow the conclusion that the diarrhoea was caused by *E. coli*. Such conclusion would only be possible if other parasitic, viral or bacterial agents are excluded.

The present study revealed strains O157, O118, O111, O26 and O103 to be the most prevalent serotypes. This result agrees with the observations of Mamza *et al.* (2008) who reported similar serotypes from cattle faeces and dairy products in Adamawa and Borno states. The result is however in variance with the observations of Sharif *et al.* (2005) and Novotna *et al.* (2005) in Jordan as well as of Blanco *et al.* (1996) in Spain. In both studies, O118, O111, O105 were not isolated. In Japan, Kodaka *et al.* (2004) reported the isolations of serotypes O157, O26, and O111 in children suffering bacterial enteritis. The relatively frequent occurrence of serotype O157 among sheep and goats products (Novotna *et al.*, 2005) suggests that this strain may be a relatively important source of infection for humans. This could particularly be true in areas where people come into contact with sheep flocks especially in local animals markets.

The MIC values showed that the least resistance was exhibited against tetracycline which had the lowest MIC value (3.12µg/ml). This result is lower than 10µg/ml reported by Nwanze *et al.* (2007) for tetracycline. However, with a lower cut-off point of 3.12µg/ml, it clearly indicates that this antibiotic is effective at this concentration. Chloramphenicol had MIC of 6.25µg/ml. According to Theodore, (2007), chloramphenicol appears to be more effective against Gram positive organisms. However, its effectiveness in treating Gram negative organisms has been reported (NCCLS, 2002; Poole, 2003). Moderate resistance was shown to penicillin and ampicillin. This result corroborates the findings of Cid *et al.* (1996) and Orden *et al.* (2000). According to Abiade-Paui *et*

al. (2003), the frequent use of these drugs in veterinary practice in Nigeria may be responsible for their resistance. Alternatively, the frequent use of antibiotics in food animals for chemotherapy, prophylaxis and to enhance growth could have accounted for resistance.

E. coli strains were most resistant to ciprofloxacin and doxacyclin which had the highest MICs in the present study. This result is not in agreement with the report of Theodore (2007). The testing of other Gram negative bacteria that showed less resistance in the previous study might have accounted for the difference.

It was concluded from this study that the problem of continuous re-infection in young lambs particularly in dirty environments where these young lambs are kept can be a major concern. The possibility of *E. coli* infection in humans handling these young animals can also be of public health significance. Further characterization of *E. coli* strains in lambs including their pathogenicity as well as serotyping studies need to be undertaken. Also, it is apparent that resistance to antibiotics may be due to indiscriminate use. There is the need to constantly monitor the susceptibility pattern of bacterial pathogens to commonly used antibiotics for effective treatment of such important neonatal diseases.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors wish to thank the Director of the School of Medical Laboratory Sciences, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto as well as Mal. Kabir Garba, Chief Laboratory Technologist, for allowing the work to be undertaken in their laboratory and for the use of facilities at the microbiology laboratory.

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