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A Systematic review on Prevalence, Serotypes and Antibiotic resistance of Salmonella in Ethiopia, 2010–2022

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In Ethiopia, salmonellosis is one of the most common zoonotic and foodborne illnesses. Ethiopia continues to be at risk for its fast-expanding medication resistance. For the development of preventative and control methods, summarized knowledge regarding salmonellosis is necessary. Objectives:- Determining a thorough evaluation of the prevalence, serotypes, and antibiotic resistance of Salmonella in humans and animals from January 1, 2010, to December 30, 2022, in Ethiopia was our goal.

Results: There were a total of 43 investigations from food handlers, diarrhoeic patients, and animals. The prevalence rates ranged from 1% to 10% and 1% to 13% among food handlers and diarrhoea patients, respectively. The highest prevalence was among pigs (41.6%). *S. Anatum* in animals and *S. Typhimurium* in people were the predominant serotypes. Amoxicillin and ampicillin were claimed to be 100% resistant in human studies. The highest recorded resistances for ceftriaxone and ciprofloxacin were 16.7% and 100%, respectively. Animal studies revealed that Salmonella resistances to ampicillin, streptomycin and tetracycline were 100%, 90%, 86.4%, respectively. *S. Kentucky* showed complete resistance to tetracycline, ampicillin, gentamicin, ciprofloxacin, and streptomycin.

Biography

Mr. Atsebaha Gebrekidan Kahsay, My MSc is Medical Microbiology and graduated in 2015 at Mekelle University, Ethiopia. I am working as an assistant professor of Medical Microbiology in Mekelle University, Ethiopia since March 2015. Currently, I am attending my PhD program in Food Safety and Zoonosis by emphasis on salmonellosis especially the nontyphoidal salmonella which is the leading problem in sub Saharan Africa

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