

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Campylobacter jejuni / C. coli has been associated with gastro-enteritis in animals (2, 7, 8). In order to document the incidence of Campylobacter enteritis in livestock in Ile-Ife, Oyo State, Nigeria, faecal samples were collected from diarrhoeic animals including 50 piglets, 30 calves, 10 kids, 10 lambs, 10 puppies, 10 ducks and 146 chickens located in different farms in Ile-Ife.

All faecal samples were seeded on Butler's Selective Medium (Oxoid) with Oxoid enrichment supplement and 7 p. 100 sheep blood. The plates were incubated at 42°C for 48 hours in a gas pack envelope. Colonies resembling Campylobacter were identified biochemically (4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11). Antibiotic sensitivity testing was performed (1) using multodisks (Oxoid) consisting of nalidixic acid (30 μg), sulfa methoxazole-trimethoprim sulphate (SXT 25 μg), erythromycin (E 10 μg), oxytetracycline (OT 30 μg), gentamycin (CN 10 μg), metronidazole (DA 5 μg), ampicillin (PN 10 μg), furazolidone (FR 10 μg), triple sulph (S 300 μg) and cephaloridine (CR 25 μg). C. jejuni NCTC 11168 was used as control strain.

**RESULTS**

Table I shows the biochemical characteristics of the 43 Campylobacter isolates recovered from the diarrhoeic faecal samples. They were resistant to cephaloridine, lincomycin and triple sulph.

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<th>Gram</th>
<th>Motility</th>
<th>Growth at 25°C</th>
<th>Growth at 37°C</th>
<th>Growth at 40°C</th>
<th>1 p.100 neat sodium glutamate</th>
<th>1.5 µL +10% sodium glutamate</th>
<th>Growth in sodium列出</th>
<th>Green agar</th>
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<th>Species</th>
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Table I: Biochemical characteristics and biotypes of campylobacter isolates.

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DISCUSSION

This study pointed out that Campylobacter should be considered as one of the pathogens associated with gastro-enteritis in livestock in Nigeria. The isolation rate of C. jejuni from poultry (15.4 p. 100), cattle (10 p. 100), sheep (20 p. 100) agreed favourably with ADETOSOYE (A. I.), ADENIRAN (M. O. A.). Campylobacter enteritis in animals in Ile-Ife, Oyo State, Nigeria. Rev. Elev. Méd. vét. Pays trop., 1987, 40 (1) : 39-40.

Forty three Campylobacter isolates were recovered from 266 diarrhoeic faecal samples collected from diarrhoeic animals in Ile-Ife, Oyo State, Nigeria. Twenty seven, 3, 7, and 3 isolates were classified as C. jejuni biotype 1, C. jejuni biotype II, C. coli, and C. faecalis respectively, while one isolate was unclassified. The isolates were resistant to 3 antibiotics including lincomycin, cephaloridine and triple sulpha. Key words: Domestic animal - Campylobacter enteritis - Isolate - Nigeria.

those obtained elsewhere (7, 8), however it differed from those of cattle (40 p. 100) and sheep (85 p. 100) (6). That the isolates were resistant to cephaloridine, triple sulpha and metronidazole supported the findings of other workers (3). Based on the results of this investigation, it is suggested through laboratory investigation should be carried in our laboratories in order to provide efficient diagnostic services. Work is in progress on the enterotoxigenicity and serology of the Campylobacter isolates.

REFERENCES