Molecular characterization of extended spectrum beta-lactamase producing *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 from three selected rivers in Osun State, Nigeria

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*Escherichia coli* O157:H7 is a known pathogenic microorganism associated with contaminated water and food. The pathogen is implicated in diseases with severe morbidity and increasing death rate and resistant of the bacteria to antibiotics such as cephalosporins have complicated health interventions. Water samples from three selected rivers were investigated as a potential reservoir for extended spectrum beta lactamase (ESBL) - producing *E. coli* O157:H7 using phenotypic (culture-based) and molecular methods. Antibiotic susceptibility was determined using Kirk Bauer double disc method. Double disc synergy test was determined between a disc of amoxicillin-clavulanate (20µg/10µg) (Augmentin) and a 30-µg disc of each third generation cephalosporin antibiotic. ESBL positive isolates were then subjected to specific Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR). A total of 65 isolates were confirmed as *E. coli* O157: H7. Among these, 98% were resistant to cefixime, ofloxacin (93%), cefuroxime (87%), augmentin (86%), cefotaxime (80%) and ciprofloxacin (43%). Of the 64 isolates resistant to third generation cephalosporins, 58 were ESBL positive phenotypically while, but at least 2 genes coexisted in 6 of the isolates. Of the 52 isolates with confirmed ESBL genes, ESBL type *bla*SHV was found to be dominant (40%), *bla*TEM 36% and *bla*CTX 3%. The rivers sampled were identified to harbour resistant *E. coli* O157: H7 and therefore, strategies should be employed to reduce the dissemination of ESBL producing bacteria in the aquatic sources which may threaten human life, animal and surrounding environment.

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