

***IN VITRO* SUSCEPTIBILITY OF COMMONLY USED ANTIBIOTICS AGAINST *VIBRIO PARAHAEMOLYTICUS*, ISOLATED FROM FIN FISHES, CHENNAI, INDIA**

Muralidharan Velappan¹ and Deecaraman Munusamy²

¹AMET University, Kanathur, India

²Dr. M.G.R Educational & Research Institute, India

The main aim of this study is to determine the antibiotic profile of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* isolated from fin fishes collected from three major fish landing sites in Chennai, India. A total of 112 fin fish samples were screened for Gram-negative halophilic bacterium *V. parahaemolyticus* that included 30 of Red snapper (*Lutjanus campechenus*), 40 of Indian sardine (*Sardinella longiceps*) and 42 of Rohu (*Labeo Rohita*) on the skin surface was compared using commonly used antibiotics. Thirty two samples were found to be positive. To detect the pathogenicity of the identified isolates Kanagawa reaction was performed. Among 32 isolates, 5 were found to be positive for Kanagawa reaction. The *in vitro* susceptibility of *V. parahaemolyticus* was studied by disk diffusion method using disks contained Doxycycline, Ofloxacin, Cefazolin, Clindamycin, Gentamycin and Chloramphenicol. The isolated *V. parahaemolyticus* strains showed high degree of sensitive to Doxycycline and Ofloxacin.

Biography

He received his Bachelor of Science (BSc), in field of clinical microbiology, from the Punjab technical University, Punjab, in 2010. He completed his Master of Science (MSc), in field of Microbiology, from the Vinayaga mission University, Salem, Tamilnadu in 2012 and then he joined as a part-time faculty of microbiology lecturer at Southern college in Chennai. Presently he is pursuing PhD research scholar (Part-time) in field of marine biotechnology at AMET University, Chennai. His research interest is Antibacterial activity of selected plant extract against *Vibrio* pathogen specifically on dosage formulation and drug resistance pattern analysis and his research also focusing detailed investigations on safety and toxicity of the plant extracts to confirm their therapeutic efficacy in suitable vivo model.

muralidharanmicro@gmail.com