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Disinfectant and multidrug resistant aero pathogens in two tertiary health facilities in Abeokuta southwest Nigeria

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Aeromicrobiological survey of indoor and outdoor in two health facilities in Abeokuta, SW Nigeria was conducted using standard methods. Bacterial and fungal isolates sampled from different wards (male, female, children, maternity and gynaecology) and outdoor were subjected to antibiotics, antimycotics and disinfectants susceptibility testing. Resistant strains were identified using standard marker gene sequences for DNA barcoding (16S rRNA for bacteria and internal transcribed spacer (ITS) region for fungi). Multidrugresistant strains were identified as *Staphylococcus aureus*, Klebsiella michiganensis, Escherichia coli, Candida albicans, Aspergillus flavus. Phylogenetic analyses showed that isolates were specific to their local environment. This is the first report on the presence of Klebsiella michiganensis, an emerging clinical pathogen in air samples in many tertiary facilities in Nigeria. Regular disinfection of hospital environment and monitoring of air quality should be given priorities to prevent hospital-acquired infections of resistant pathogens.

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