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Toronto, Canada**Isolation, identification and antibiotic susceptibility profiles of bacterial strains isolated from supragingival plaque of periodontal patients at dental service and training center of Addis Ababa University****Solomon Gizaw**

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Periodontal disease is the common oral problem of human being that cause permanent tooth lose. In our study, we have determined the periodontal bacterial pathogens with their susceptibility profiles and the potential risk factors for the disease. Poor oral hygiene practice increases biofilm/plaque formation on the teeth. Dental Plaque formed on the supragingival area can harbor different pathogens that can cause periodontal disease. Microbial infections of the periodontal tissues lead to the destruction of the alveolar bone and cementum accompanied by mobility of teeth. A cross sectional study was conducted from April 2015 to June 2015. A total of 384 clinically confirmed periodontal patients were recruited for the study. 52.9% of them were males and the median age was 35 years. Culture positives were characterized by using standard biochemical tests and API ID Microsystems (bioMérieux, France). Antimicrobial susceptibility test was performed using CLSI and EUCAST 2015. Tested drugs were

selected using these guidelines. Microbiological investigations of samples lead to the isolation 459 different types of bacterial strains. The most frequently isolated species were Gram-positive facultative anaerobes and anaerobic gram-negative rods. *Candida albicans* was also seen in 1.9% (n=9). The antibiotic susceptibility patterns of Gram-positive facultative anaerobes mainly *Streptococcus* species show high resistance rates to ciprofloxacin 20.5% and amoxacillin 20.3%. Drug resistance for a single drug was seen in 56.1% of the isolates and 20.6% of the isolates was susceptible for all the drugs tested. MDR=resistance for ≥ 2 drugs were seen in 34.7% of the isolates.

Speaker Biography

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