

PA-134 **NONTYPHOIDAL *SALMONELLA* IN THE FOODSTUFFS AND THE HUMAN DIARRHOEAL STOOLS IN OUAGADOUGOU, BURKINA FASO**

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**Background** The sanitary quality of food is a global concern. *Salmonella* infections are a major health problem in developing countries. Each year, food poisoning is affecting thousands of consumers. The objective of this study was to isolate strains of nontyphoidal *Salmonella* in food and in human diarrhoeal stools in Ouagadougou.

**Methods** Sixty-one samples of sandwiches bought in Ouagadougou and 177 diarrhoeic stools specimen collected at the University Hospital Yaldao Ouedraogo and the Medical Centre Schiphra from May to October 2015 to detect *Salmonella*. The antibiotic susceptibility testing of *Salmonella* strains was done by the disk diffusion method using 14 antibiotics. Statistical analysis of data was done with Epi Info 7.3.

**Results** From the overall samples analysed, 23 strains of *Salmonella* were identified including 14/177 (7.9%) clinical strains, 9/61 (14.75%) food strains. After antigenic identification 15 isolates (6 from foods, 9 from stools) belonged to known serotypes including 9 typhoidal and 6 nontyphoidal strains. Eight strains (3 from foods, 5 from stools) could not be serotyped by the reagents available. All the serotypes identified were found in stools (2 *S. typhi*, 1 *S. paratyphi* B, 1 *S. paratyphi* C, 1 *S. enteritidis*, 3 *S. typhimurium* and 1 *S. dublin*) while *S. paratyphi* B (4), *S. paratyphi* C (1) and *S. enteritidis* (1) only were identified in foods. Eleven (47.83%) strains were resistant to cotrimoxazole (2/11), tetracycline (8/11), nalidixic acid (##) and ciprofloxacin (2/11).

**Conclusions** The overall frequency of *Salmonella* is higher in the foods than in the diarrhoeic stools. However, the serotype diversity of the clinical strains is more important than that of the food strains. The street sandwiches would not be the main sources of contamination by *Salmonella*. The high rate of the *Salmonella* resistance to antibiotics requires a more steady surveillance of the use of these antimicrobials.