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Bacteriological Study Of Multidrug-resistantisolates From Locally Produced Hibiscus (Zobo) Drink Sold Innorth Central, Nigeria

Oyedum, U.M.*, Agbala, J. and Ezugwu, B.U Department of Microbiology, School of Life Sciences, Federal University of Technology, Minna. Email of corresponding author/Phone number: hemdi41@gmail.com/07068004509

with the predominance of multidrug-resistant (MDR) bacteria among the populace, edible foods and drinks are fast becoming a major concern in with the predominance of multidrug-resistant (MDR) bacteria among the populace, edible foods and drinks are fast becoming a major concern in the predominance of multidrug-resistant (MDR) bacteria among the populace, edible foods and drinks are fast becoming a major concern in the predominance of multidrug-resistant (MDR) bacteria among the populace, edible foods and drinks are fast becoming a major concern in the predominance of multidrug-resistant (MDR) bacteria among the populace, edible foods and drinks are fast becoming a major concern in the predominance of multidrug-resistant (MDR) bacteria among the populace, edible foods and drinks are fast becoming a major concern in the predominance of multidrug-resistant (MDR) bacteria among the populace, edible foods and drinks are fast becoming a major concern in the predominance of multidrug-resistant (MDR) bacteria among the populace, edible foods and drinks are fast becoming a major concern in the predominance of multidrug-resistant (MDR) bacteria among the populace, edible foods and drinks are fast becoming a major concern in the predominance of multidrug-resistant (MDR) bacteria among the populace of multidrug-resistant (MDR) bacteria among the popula With the predominance of findings of locally prepared hibiscus drinks from three locations were aseptically collected and transported to the most communities. Three (3) samples of locally prepared hibiscus drinks from three locations were aseptically collected and transported to the most communities. Three (3) samples were serially diluted and were inoculated as a location most communities. Three (3) samples of locally prepared hibiscus drinks from three locations were aseptically collected and transported to the most communities. Three (3) samples of locally prepared hibiscus drinks from three locations were aseptically collected and transported to the most communities. With the Promission of the Federal University of Technology, Minna. Samples were serially diluted and were inoculated on various media with the spread plate method. The bacterial isolates were identified based on their Gram reaction and other biochemical technology and the spread plate method. The bacterial isolates using the disc diffusion of the spread plate method. most control plants and transported to the lateral plants and plate method. The bacterial isolates were identified based on their Gram reaction and other biochemical tests. The antibiotic strong the spread plate method on the bacterial isolates using the disc diffusion method on Muller hinton agar. The results of the spread plate method on Muller hinton agar. Micropholos pread plate metrical were inoculated on various media who spread plate metrical tests. The antibiotic hough the spread out on the bacterial isolates using the disc diffusion method on Muller hinton agar. The result revealed that out of all susceptibility tests were carried out on the bacterial isolates using the disc diffusion method on Muller hinton agar. The result revealed that out of all susceptibility prepared drinks sampled, Zobo (3.4 x10³) from the Federal University of Technology, Minna. Bosso campus had the standard and identified with a characteristic of the control of the cont through the locally prepared drinks sampled, Zobo (3.4 x10³) from the Federal University of Technology, Minna, Bosso campus had the highest microbial the locally prepared drinks bacterial pathogens were isolated and identified with Salmonella spp. having the highest frequency of the locally prepared drinks are considered that all bacterial isolates with the local drinks are considered that all bacterial isolates with the local drinks are considered that all bacterial isolates with the local drinks are considered that all bacterial isolates with the local drinks are considered that all bacterial isolates with the local drinks are considered that all bacterial isolates with the local drinks are considered that all bacterial isolates with the local drinks are considered that all bacterial isolates with the local drinks are considered that all bacterial isolates with the local drinks are considered that all bacterial isolates with the local drinks are considered that all bacterial isolates with the local drinks are considered that all bacterial isolates with the local drinks are considered that all bacterial isolates with the local drinks are considered that all bacterial isolates with the local drinks are considered that all bacterial isolates with the local drinks are considered that all bacterial isolates with the local drinks are considered that all bacterial isolates with the local drinks are considered that all bacterial isolates with the local drinks are considered that all bacterial isolates with the local drinks are considered that all bacterial isolates with the local drinks are considered that all bacterial isolates with the local drinks are considered that all bacterial isolates with the local drinks are considered to the local drinks are considered that all bacterial drinks are considered to the local drinks are considered to the susceptibility tests revealed that all bacterial isolates were Multidrug-resistant and as such are a great threatlet the locally prepared driftes samples, which is a locally prepared driftes samples, and the highest microbial count. Various bacterial pathogens were isolated and identified with Salmonella spp. having the highest frequency of occurrence (25%). The count is a supplied that out of all locally prepared driftes samples, and the highest microbial count. Various bacterial pathogens were isolated and identified with Salmonella spp. having the highest frequency of occurrence (25%). The count is a locally prepared driftes and the highest microbial driftes are a great threat the locally prepared driftes are a great threat the locally prepared driftes and the highest microbial driftes are a great threat the locally prepared driftes are a great threat the locally prepared driftes are a great threat the locally prepared driftes are a great threat the local driftes are a great threat threat the local driftes are a great threat t the local various bacterial patrogers. With Salmonella spp. having the highest frequency of occurrence (25%). The solution of the selection of the selection of the general antibiotic susceptibility tests revealed that all bacterial isolates were Multidrug-resistant and as such are a great threat to the health of the general antibiotic susceptibility the regular consumers of these locally prepared drinks. Hence, there is a need for adequate and continued the regular consumers of these locally prepared drinks. antibiotic susceptibility tests to route the health of the general and infections associated with Multidrug resistant bacteria. publicespecially the regular to curtail the spread and infections associated with Multidrug resistant bacteria.

Keywords: Locally prepared drinks; Multi-drug resistant bacteria; Zobo

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Seroprevalence of Chikungunya virus in Children Presenting with Febrile illness in Lagos

Ayolabi Christianah I^{1,2*}, Areh David¹, Adesiyan Ayobami¹ and Olorunnimbe Olasubomi¹ Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Science, University of Lagos, Lagos Nigeria. ²Department of Biological Sciences, Mountain Top University, Ogun State, Nigeria *Corresponding author: ciayolabi@mtu.edu,ng , Phone: +234-8037186163

Chikungunya Virus (CHIKV) belongs to the family Togaviridae causing a debilitating mosquito borne disease known as chikungunya fever, a Chikungunya vindo (S. Ind.) India to public health but has poor surveillance and management in Nigeria. This study was carried out to febrile illness. CHIKV is an important threat to public health but has poor surveillance and management in Nigeria. This study was carried out to determine the prevalence of CHIKV arrang children with febrile conditions attending a health facility in Lagos state, Nigeria. Socio-demographic variables were collected using a structured questionnaire. A total of 150 blood samples of febrile patients aged 0-14 years comprising 78 (52%) (ed, RNA was extracted from the serum samples and amplified using one-step RT-PCR with specific 172bp) were run on 2% agarose gel and viewed on gel imager for the presence of CHIKV. A total of males and 72 (48%) females were coll 11(7.3%) serum samples were positive for CHIKV RNA. The positive samples consist of 5(3.3%) males and 6(4%) females (P>0.05). All the positive samples were from children age 1-10 years. The common symptom observed in CHIKV positive individuals in this study was high fever which was observed in all cases. This study reveals that most febrile illnesses that are treated as presumptive malaria, often without proper medical examination and laboratory diagnosis, may actually have febrile illnesses of viral etiology. It is therefore recommended that all patients presenting with febrile illness and are negative for malaria test or other common related diseases should be investigated for CHIKV infection and other arboviruses.

Keywords: Chikungunya, Febrile illness, RT-PCR, Prevalence, Lagos



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