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A molecular characterization of *Listeria monocytogenes* from beef samples and cattle slaughterhouses located in federal district

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The aim of the present work was the analysis of *Listeria monocytogenes* strains in beef samples as well as slaughterhouse environment, located in the federal district, promote serotyping by polymerase chain reaction (PCR), perform antibiotic susceptibility and submit the strains to Pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE). A total of 125 beef samples were analyzed, 45 samples of carcasses swabs and 43 swab samples. It detected 13 strains of *Listeria monocytogenes*, 11 in beef samples and 2 in slaughterhouse environmental. No carcass swabs strains were isolated. Among the 13 strains of *Listeria monocytogenes*, was found six strains of serotype 4b, five serotype 1/2c and two strains of serotype 1/2a. Among the 11 strains of *Listeria monocytogenes* found in beef, one (9.1%) strain showed resistance to erythromycin, one (9.1%) strain to gentamicin, one to ciprofloxacin (9.1%) and all strains (100%) were resistant to nalidixic acid. The two (2) strains coming from the slaughterhouse drains, all (100%) were resistant to nalidixic acid and Sulfonamides. The analysis by pulsed field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) showed 8 different pulsotypes, they were grouped into three different clonal groups, which coincidentally correlated with the three different serotypes found, what suggests a widespread dissemination of these profiles in the federal district.