ISSUE BRIEF: Source and Prevalence of Drug-Resistant Enteric Pathogens in Bahirdar and Jimma areas, Ethiopia

WHAT ARE DRUG-RESISTANT PATHOGENS?

Drug-resistant pathogens have been increasingly reported across the world, although its major source remains elusive. The emergence of drug resistant microbes, including drug-resistant enteric pathogens results in treatment failure of many infectious diseases and outbreaks. Other consequences include high morbidity and mortality, polonged health problems, premature and worsened clinical outcomes. As a result, primary health care facilities are facing increasing challenges to manage these consequences while also increasing access for poor and vulnerable populations at the same time.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

This study aimed to determine the source and prevalence of drug-resistant enteric pathogens in Bahirdar and Jimma areas, Ethiopia in 2020

METHODS

A laboratory-based cross-sectional study was conducted, using standard microbiological methods to isolate and identify enteric bacterial growth parameters were determined onsite by using aired Disc diffusion was then used to perform the susceptibility profiling of the enteric bacteria identified from different environmental media.

PRIORITY

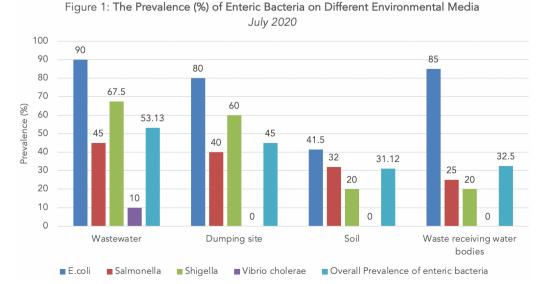
RECOMMENDATIONS

This research found that waste treatment sites in developing countries were important reservoirs and sources for antibiotic resistant enteric pathogens. Key recommendations are:

- Increased awareness of people
- Improvement of waste treatment methods by selecting and implementing appropriate waste treatment methods

These suggestions could be cost-effective and efficient ways for the removal of antibiotic residues and antibiotic-resistant pathogens in low-income countries.

KEY FINDINGS



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