

A306

Isolation and Antimicrobial Susceptibility of
Fluoroquinolone-Resistant *Campylobacter jejuni*

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Campylobacter jejuni is microaerophilic and comma or spiral rod shaped Gram-negative bacteria. The microorganisms were known to susceptible to nalidixic acid which is prototype of quinolone antibiotics. To estimate the distribution tendency of quinolone-resistant *C. jejuni*, the bacteria were isolated from chicken intestine and human anus. Antimicrobial susceptibility of the isolates were determined against 11 antibiotics using *in vitro* disc dilution method. MIC of the isolates were also estimated. About 80% of the isolates were resistant to quinolone antibiotics such as ciprofloxacin and nalidixic acid while 90% of them were susceptible to amikacin, chloramphenicol, clindamycin, and gentamicin. MIC breakpoint of the resistant isolates to both of ciprofloxacin and nalidixic acid was 32 μ g/ml. This result confirmed that distribution rate of quinolone-resistant *C. jejuni* is increasing.

A307

Genetic Diversity of *Helicobacter pylori* Isolated from Ulcer Tissue

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Genetic diversity of *Helicobacter pylori* isolated from ulcer tissue were determined. Morphological and cultural properties of the isolates were determined. Genomic DNAs extracted from pure isolates were amplified with random primers of OPA-07, OPA-10, OPA-11, and OPA-12. Amplified DNA products were compared, and their relationships were presented as similarity and dendrogram. Twenty isolates were grouped as 3 domains. DNA fingerprinting with repetitive sequence-based PCR showed similar diversity of the strains.