

Evaluation of Antibiotic Residues in Dairy Cows in Bejaia (Algeria)

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ABSTRACT

The widespread use of antibiotics in dairy cattle management may result in the presence of antibiotic residue in milk. Consumption of milk with such antibiotic residue levels by humans predisposes them to serious health effects. This study is part of a global project carried out with the aim of evaluating the presence of antibiotic residues in the raw milk of cows reared in cattle farms in Bejaia. This study involved 270 milk samples were collected in the Wilaya of Bejaia. A screening of the samples was carried out by the acidification test followed by a confirmation agar diffusion test. The results showed residues in 02,96 % of the milk tested. The study revealed the presence of antibiotic residues in raw cow's milk from farms in varying proportions. Penicillin residues and / or tetracyclines were originally of the contamination of 75 % milk samples positive while residues macrolide and / or aminoglycoside were only detected in 25 % of samples tested positive. The use of antibiotics should be done by veterinarians or under their responsibility by animal health professionals.

Keywords: dairy cows, antibiotic residues, health, Algeria



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INTRODUCTION

Algeria is the leading dairy consumer in the Maghreb with 115 liters / inhabitant / year in 2016 and a milk market estimated at 5 billion liters per year [1]. This growing demand is a corollary to the development of mass distribution and local processing industries. This rapid development in demand leads to changes in behavior with fraudulent sanitary practices, due to a proliferation of breeding aids that are difficult to control, for a rapid gain. The presence of antibiotic residues in milk constitutes a danger for the consumer by provoking the development of resistance to antibiotics by promoting the emergence of a multi-resistant microflora. It may December lencher toxic accidents or even rarely allergic disorders [2]. Antibiotics given to cows commonly are penicillin, oxytetracycline, sulfadiazine, metronidazole, chloramphenicol, cephalosporin, streptomycin, rifampicin etc. [3,4]. Among them the antibiotics which are commonly excreted through milk are oxytetracycline, chloramphenicol and streptomycin. To prevent any harmful health effects to consumers, Food and Agricultural organization (FAO), European Union (EU) and Japan have established the maximum residual limit (MRL) of oxytetracycline in milk at 100 ng/ml (Naoto, 1999) and the 'safe levels' set by the US Food and Drug Administration are 30 ng/ml for oxytetracycline, 30 ng/ml for chlortetracycline and 80ng/ml for tetracycline (Popadoyannis et al., 2000). Also the WHO recommends a maximum allowable level of 10 0ng/ml for oxytetracycline. Antibiotics are used to treat bacterial infections. However-improper use of different classes of antibiotics causes bacterial resistance against infectious diseases both human and animals. We know that among all the antibiotics, some are excreted through mammary gland both human and animals. Widespread use of antibiotics in dairy cattle management may result in the presence of antibiotic residue in milk. Consumption of milk with such antibiotic residue levels by humans predisposes them to serious health effects. In this study we try to find out which antibiotics are usually excreted through cow milk in what amount, since presence of antibiotics in milk for the safety of consumers. The problem of residues can also be the cause of the total or partial inhibition of fermentation phenomena of bacterial origin in dairy products such as yoghurts and cheeses, which represents an economic loss for the dairy industry [5,6]. The purpose of this study is to identify antibiotic residues in raw milk produced in the Wilaya of Bejaia (Algeria).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Material

In this study, we realized 270 samples so divided homogeneous four breeding sedentary previously identified in the region of Bejaia (Algeria). Two collections of 500 ml of raw milk were carried out at an interval of 15 days in each of the breeding farms. The first collection was made at least one month after the administration of an antibiotic treatment to the animals on the basis of the declarations made by the breeders. Other collections are intervened 15 days after the first collection. The raw milk samples collected from each breeding farm were taken from the bucket or plastic bowl in which the milk is collected. The milk was packaged in sealed plastic bottles, labeled and identified according to the farm number. In total, 200 raw milk samples were collected by area in the course of the period of collection and transported under cooler Laboratory. Then the milk samples were placed in the freezer at -20°C for storage [7].

Methods

Milk samples collected from the three wilayas will be subjected to an acidification test to carry out an initial screening followed by diffusion in agar [4]. Two techniques were successively implemented: An acidification test which is based on the demonstration of a possible inhibition of *Bacillus stearothermophilus* var. *calidolactis* C 953 (strain C 953, CIP 5281) indicated by the turn of a colored indicator antibiotic residues which would be present in the sample. Follow-up by a confirmatory test, corresponding to the performance of two agar diffusion tests, one with *Bacillus subtilis* at 30°C and the other with *Bacillus stearothermophilus* variety *calidolactis* at 55 ° C [7].

Acidification test

The milk sample is seeded with *B. spores. stearothermophilus* in a nutrient peptone agar medium, comprising bromocresol purple and trimethoprim, for 2 h 30 min at 64°C. A negative control (reconstituted milk powder certified free from antibiotic residues) and a positive control (milk containing 0.01 IU/ml of control penicillin) are incubated in the presence of 0.1 ml of the test culture. under the same conditions and at the same time as the samples to be tested [7].

Table 1. Demonstration of antibiotic residues in cow's milk by the acidification test / Region of Bejaïa (Algeria)

Samples	Number	Négatifs (%)	Suspect (%)	Positives (%)
Total (%)	270	97.04 %	00 %	2.96 %

Table 2. Demonstration of antibiotic residues in cow's milk by the Agar Diffusion Confirmation test /Region of Bejaïa (Algeria)

Wilaya	Number of samples positive	For <i>B. stearothermophilus</i>	%	For <i>B. subtilis</i>	%
Bejaïa	08	06	75	02	25

Agar diffusion method

The Muller Hinton agar medium, previously melted at 100°C and cooled to 55°C, is poured into Petri dishes. The medium was then inoculated with *B. subtilis* and *B. stearothermophilus* spores at 10³ and 10⁵ spores / ml. The sterile filter paper discs, impregnated with the milk to be tested by capillarity were then placed on the surface of the agar and the Petri dishes were incubated at 55°C (*B. stearothermophilus*) and 30°C (*B. subtilis*). After 24h of incubation, the diameters of the zones of inhibition were measured using a caliper [7].

RESULTS

Acidification Test Results

The purple color of the persistent blue bromocrésol was recorded for 08 samples of the 270 tested (2.96%), reflecting the presence of antibiotic residues. On the other hand, a color change was observed for 262 samples (97.04%) which were declared negative (Table 1).

Agar Diffusion Confirmation Test

See Table 2.

INTERPRETATIONS AND DISCUSSION

This study shows that the rate of contamination by residues is eight (08) positive samples with residues of antibiotics on the overall population tested (270). Six (06) of the 08 tested had an annular zone of inhibition of *B. stearothermophilus* with a diameter greater than 12.82 mm ± 0.44 mm. These samples were found to be positive for penicillin and / or tetracycline residues. 75% of the samples were positive for penicillin and / or tetracyclines. Two (02) samples out of the 08 tested were found to be positive for macrolide and / or aminoglycoside residues by inducing a circular inhibition of 10.38 mm ± 1.57 mm of *B. subtilis* colonies. A percentage of 25% was positive for macrolides and / or aminoglycosides (Table 2). These results

demonstrate the wide use of penicillins and tetracyclines in the treatment of infections in dairy farming in Algeria. Especially for mastitis by intramammary ion injection. These results corroborate those found in similar research [3]. The microbiological analysis method implemented using *B. stearothermophilus* as the test microorganism is characterized by an antibiotic detection threshold as close as possible to the maximum residue limits (MRLs) of the antibiotics most frequently used in the treatment of cattle. dairy products while retaining a broad spectrum of antibiotics. In fact, the sensitivity of the new acidification technique is much better for the two families of antibiotics most widely used in the intramammary specialties used in Algeria (beta-lactams and tetracyclines). Indeed, *Bacillus stearothermophilus* is characterized by a remarkable sensitivity to beta-lactams, its growth is inhibited by a concentration of 5 ppb of ampicillin [8]. The sensitivity of this technique is particularly high for cloxacillin and relatively acceptable for tetracycline [9]. The acidification technique is thus characterized by a sensitivity close to the MRL for cloxacillin and 50-100% of the MRL for tetracycline compared to the old method using *Streptococcus thermophilus* as a test microorganism which does not offer two antibiotics previously. cited having a respective sensitivity of 3 to 4 times the MRL and 2 to 4 times the MRL. The risk of false negatives with milk with a very low concentration of antibiotic residues close to the MRLs is thus limited. The confirmatory test shows great specificity [10].

CONCLUSION

The growing and sometimes irrational use [11,12] of antibiotics produced by the non respect of time s waiting results in the presence of residues in milk produced by cows treated and is a real public health problem in Algeria [10] given the danger of resistance to antibiotics incurred by the end consumer. This risk is low in the formal controlled circuit [13]. The dairy industry in Algeria remained for many years the property of the State. The establishment of private

collectors encouraged by the public authorities, and this since 2000, has not kept all its promises; since the quantities collected have always remained very low. The commitment of dairies to farmers is almost insignificant [14], above all. The specialization of these farms is imprecise; informal collection is therefore very present and is required despite all the efforts made by the public authorities to formalize this entire segment. It is evident that in view of the large quantities of milk production (over 96%) which escape formal circuits [15]. The art public policies in this area are ineffective. While competing with each other, the two types of sectors are highly interdependent. They meet food needs not covered by legal businesses and largely contribute to supplying urban populations. The control of the sanitary quality of milk must be further strengthened by the State.

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