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**ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE PATTERN OF GRAM-NEGATIVE BACTERIA FROM POULTRY -RELATED SAMPLES IN ABEOKUTA.**

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**ABSTRACT**

 Gram-negative bacteria are a growing threat to human and animal health. It is widely used as a preventive, therapeutic and growth enhancer in food animals, notably in chicken farms. The unregulated use has led to antimicrobial drug resistance strains spreading in poultry. To assess the resistance of Gram-negative bacteria to three generations of cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones, and Nitrofurantoin in three Abeokuta poultry farms. The 78 samples included 40 faeces, 25 feed, and 13 water samples. The antimicrobial susceptibility pattern was determined using the CLSI disk diffusion method. Proteus mirabilis 27 (34.6 percent), Klebsiellaoxytoca 11 (14.1 percent), Proteus vulgaris 10 (12.8%), Providenciarettgeri 7 (8.9%), Enterobacteragglomerans 4 (5.1 percent), Enterobactercancerogenus 3 (3.8 percent), Salmonella spp 3 (3.8 percent), Morganellamorganii 2 (2.6 percent), Xernorhabdusluminescens 2 (2.6 percent) (1.3 percent ). All isolates from the three farms were resistant to cephalosporins, 66.5 percent to fluoroquinolones, and 74% to Nitrofurantoin. Inaction may cause the animal food supply chain to become a reservoir for resistance genes, thus raising the threat of antimicrobial resistance.