

Abstract:

BACKGROUND: Resistance of bacteria to antibiotics and disinfectants has been reported widely in the world. *Listeria monocytogenes* is no exception, although normally it tends to be variably sensitive to many antibiotics and disinfectants. **OBJECTIVES:** To assess the susceptibility of *Listeria* isolates recovered from indigenous chickens to commonly used antimicrobials. **DESIGN:** Nine *Listeria* isolates recovered from village chickens were tested for sensitivity to commonly used antibiotics and disinfectants and compared with *Listeria monocytogenes* type strains (L028 and DGH), *Staphylococcus aureus* NCTC 6571 and *Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922. **SUBJECTS:** Nine *Listeria* isolates. **INTERVENTIONS:** None. **MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES:** Susceptibility to eight antibiotics and seven disinfectants. **RESULTS:** The nine *Listeria* isolates were sensitive to gentamycin (100%), kanamycin (88.9%), tetracycline (77.8%), cotrimoxazole (66.7%), chloramphenicol (66.7%) and resistant to ampicillin, augmentin and cefuroxime. There was no difference between the antibiotic sensitivity to the various *Listeria* isolates and *Listeria monocytogenes* type strains ($P > 0.05$). The isolates were sensitive to disinfectants; A (100%), B (88.9%), D (77.8%), E (77.8%) but resistant to, CF, and G. There was significant difference between the resistance of *Listeria* isolates to the various disinfectants at the varied dilutions and the resistance at the recommended user--dilution ($P < 0.00293$). **CONCLUSION:** This study has shown that some of the *Listeria* isolates were resistant to most common antimicrobial agents except gentamycin and disinfectant A. Hence the need to consider this resistance pattern for effective treatment and control of listeriosis