

Antimicrobial Resistance In Western Canadian Beef Cows

In 2014, fecal samples from beef cows in 107 western Canadian beef herds were analysed for antimicrobial resistance in *E. coli* and *Campylobacter* spp. bacteria

Findings: *E. coli*

Most frequent type of resistance identified was:



tetracycline



both **streptomycin**
and **sulfisoxazole**

Herds in which cows were treated with **florfenicol** were more likely to have *E. coli* resistance to: **2 or more antimicrobials**

Herds with > 5% calf mortality were more likely to have *resistance* to **streptomycin or sulfisoxazole**

Findings: *Campylobacter* spp.



of *Campylobacter* isolates had resistance to ONE antimicrobial

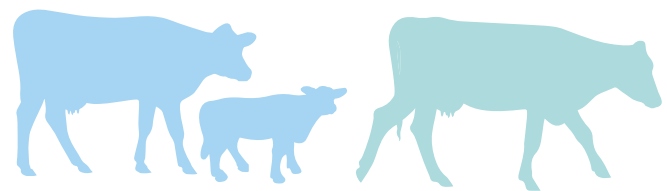
Most frequent resistance found:



tetracycline



nalidixic acid



Conclusions:

Considered with previous published work investigating beef cows, this study provides no indication that the frequency of AMR in *E. coli* has increased in mature beef cows in western Canada.

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