

عنوان مقاله:

Potentially pathogenic environmental strains of non-tuberculous mycobacteria from wastewater samples from the municipalities of Yopougon and Koumassi-Marcory in Abidjan

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خلاصه مقاله:

Mycobacteria represent a large group of bacteria commonly found in the environment. They are involved in several infections ranging from lung infections to skin infections. In Côte d'Ivoire, very little information is available on these species apart from the best known, namely *M. ulcerans* and *M. tuberculosis*, responsible for Buruli ulcer and tuberculosis respectively. The cultivation of these species is a real challenge, especially in developing countries such as Côte d'Ivoire. However, there are reports in the literature of infections caused by these mycobacteria and few species have been described in cases of human or animal infections. Mycobacteriosis due to these mycobacteria is difficult to estimate because these diseases are not reportable illness. These pathologies are difficult to treat because of their resistance to most anti-tuberculosis antibiotics. The aim of our study was to identify the strains of potentially pathogenic non-ulcer and non-tuberculosis environmental mycobacteria circulating in the wastewater in the city of Abidjan. The strains isolated in this study were fast-growing mycobacteria and slow-growing mycobacteria. Thanks to the sequencing of the amplification product, 5 species of mycobacteria were identified, namely *mycolicibacterium fortuitum*; *mycolicibacterium mageritense*; *mycolicibacterium europaeum*; *mycolicibacterium neworleansense* and *mycolicibacterium Brumae*. This study would be the first to identify these fast-growing and slow-growing species in Côte d'Ivoire. Mycobacteria represent a large group of bacteria commonly found in the environment. They are involved in several infections ranging from lung infections to skin infections. In Côte d'Ivoire, very little information is available on these species apart from the best known, namely *M. ulcerans* and *M. tuberculosis*, responsible for Buruli ulcer and tuberculosis respectively. The cultivation of these species is a real challenge, especially in developing countries such as Côte d'Ivoire. However, there are reports in the literature of infections caused by these mycobacteria and few species have been described in cases of human or animal infections. Mycobacteriosis due to these mycobacteria is difficult to estimate because these diseases are not reportable illness. These pathologies are difficult to treat because of their resistance to most anti-tuberculosis antibiotics. The aim of our study was to identify the strains of potentially pathogenic non-ulcer and non-tuberculosis environmental mycobacteria circulating in the wastewater in the city of Abidjan. The strains isolated

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