

Microbiological Studies of Abattoir wastes in Ipata Market, Ilorin, Kwara State

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Abstract

Microbiological and Physicochemical studies of abattoir waste was conducted within a period of 12 weeks. Total viable bacterial counts ranged from 4.0x10⁸ to 5.6x10⁸ cfu/ml with cow dung yielding the highest count. Total coliform counts ranged from 1.0x10⁸ to 9.0x10⁸ while total faecal coliform counts ranged from 1.0x10⁸ to 6.0x10⁸ cfu/ml. Twelve Bacteria genera isolated were Escherichia coli, Bacillus cereus, B anthracis, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Staphylococcus aureus, Proteus mirabilis, Salmonella sp, Shigella sonnei, Serratia sp, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Enterobacter aerogenes, and Lactobacillus sp. With E. coli having 24% occurrence while Enterobacter aerogenes and Pseudomonas had the least occurrence of 2.0 %. The pH of the samples ranged from 6.3 to 8.1 while the Temperature was fairly stable. This study revealed that the abattoir is heavily contaminated with Bacteria and poses public health risk to the populace around the abattoir.

Key words: Abattoir waste, lairage, Isolation building, faecal coliform, bacteria contamination

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