

SEROVAR DISTRIBUTION AND ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY OF NONTYPHOIDAL *SALMONELLA* ISOLATED FROM PEDIATRIC PATIENTS IN JAKARTA, INDONESIA

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Abstract. A study was conducted during January 2003 through August 2005, at two community health centers in south Jakarta, Indonesia, to detect nontyphoidal *Salmonella* infections in children with diarrhea. A total of 814 rectal swab samples were collected, of which 56 (6.9%) were positive for *Salmonella*. Among the serovars detected, *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium was found most frequently in 32.1% of all *Salmonella* isolates. Antimicrobial susceptibility testing using eight antibiotics showed 5.6% to 66.7% of *Salmonella* serovars resistant to ampicillin, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, chloramphenicol, tetracycline, and nalidixic acid. However, all serovars were susceptible to norfloxacin, ciprofloxacin, and ceftriaxone.

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