

## SUMMARY

### **The Isolation of *Escherichia Coli* O157:H7 in milk and faeces of cattle in Eagean Region and determination of their verotoxin**

*Escherichia coli* O157:H7 was first identified as a human pathogen following two geographically separate outbreaks of hemorrhagic colitis in the United States in 1982. *E. coli* O157:H7 was one of the most common enteric pathogen isolated. Persons infected with *E. coli* O157:H7 may be asymptomatic, symptoms may include diarrhea, bloody diarrhea, hemolytic-uremic syndrome, and thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura. Shiga-like toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC), also known as Vero toxin-producing *E. coli* (VTEC), infection in humans is food-borne and that cattle act as a reservoir for STEC infection. The aim of this study was, investigate the presence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in milk and faeces of cattle that taken from Aydın and İzmir region and determine their verotoxin production capability.

In this study, 4 (%1,3) *E. coli* O157:H7 isolated from 150 milk and 150 faeces. Two *E. coli* O157:H7 isolated from both milk and faeces sample and we determine that one of the isolate taken from milk produce VT1.

**Key Words :** Cattle, *E.coli* O157:H7, İsolation, Verotoxin