

6th Global summit on Climate Change

November 19-20, 2018 Paris, France



Felix Gyawu Addo

Hohai University, China

Distribution and relationship between antibiotic resistance genes and heavy metals in surface sediments of Taihu Lake, China

The use of antibiotics accelerates the development of antibiotic resistance genes (ARGs) in bacteria which pose health risks to both humans and animals. Research has proved that increasing antibiotic resistance (AR) results from overuse of antibiotics in medicine, therapeutic and nontherapeutic applications in agriculture. Heavy metals, pharmaceuticals, and other wastes released into the environment can significantly influence environmental antibiotic resistance (AR). Over the years, Taihu Lake has become one useful site as it receives discharge from various sources mainly industrial pollution and aquaculture; antibiotics are used sparingly in medicine and agriculture. Within this context, 22 antibiotic resistance genes were quantified, to analyze and know their physicochemical characteristics and 10 heavy metals at seven sites, mainly to determine the distribution and relationship of antibiotic resistance genes and heavy metals in surface sediments along Taihu Lake located in the Yangtze Delta, owing to the rapid development of industry, agriculture, and fishery production. Significant correlations ($p < 0.05$) were found between sediment ARGs level, especially for tetracycline and sulfonamides (e.g., tet(A), tet(D), tet(E), tet(O), sul I, sul II, int-1) and specific heavy metals in the lake. In the surface sediments, heavy metals had a close relation to the resistance genes, but their interaction was abated with an increase in depth. For most of the heavy metals, the concentration of elements in the top sediments was higher than that in other depths. All ARGs tested were detected in the collected samples except tetJ, tetK, tetL, tetQ, tetS, tetX and tetY. They had a trend which inferred a statistically significant increase and then decreases in the relative abundance of these ARGs (normalized to 16SrRNA genes) with increasing depth. This study revealed that tetA, tetO, TEM, OXY, int-1, sul I and sul III were universal in surface sediments with high abundance, indicating that these genes deserve more attention in future work.

Biography

Felix Gyawu Addo has completed his MSc at Hohai University, China and will start his PhD at the same University. He is also a research assistant to professor Songhe Zhang of the College of Environment and has helped publish several papers among which include "Responses of bacterial community structure and denitrifying bacteria in biofilm to submerged macrophytes and nitrate". His goal is to develop his own skills in the field and contribute immensely to the community of environmentalists to help tackle challenging problems. His field of interests includes Environmental Biotechnology, Water Resources Management and Pollution.

felixaddo@hhu.edu.cn

Notes: