



Correction

Correction: Mbehang Nguema, P.P., et al. Characterization of ESBL-Producing Enterobacteria from Fruit Bats in an Unprotected Area of Makokou, Gabon. *Microorganisms* 2020, 8, 138

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Change in Abstract

The authors wish to make the following corrections to this paper [1]: the prevalences of the ESBLs genes in the abstract were not the same as those reported in the results, and as such, the authors would like to replace the original abstract.

In Gabon, terrestrial mammals of protected areas have been identified as a possible source of antibiotic-resistant bacteria. Some studies on antibiotic resistance in bats have already been carried out. The main goal of our study was to detect extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBLs) that are produced by enterobacteria from bats in the Makokou region in Gabon. Sixty-eight fecal samples were obtained from 68 bats caught in the forests located 1 km from the little town of Makokou. After culture and isolation, 66 Gram-negative bacterial colonies were obtained. The double-disk diffusion test confirmed the presence of ESBLs in six (20.69%) *Escherichia coli* isolates, four (13.79%) *Klebsiella pneumoniae* isolates, and one (3.45%) *Enterobacter cloacae* isolate. The analysis based on the nucleotide sequences of the ESBL resistance genes showed that all cefotaximase-Munichs (CTX-Ms) were CTX-M-15 and that all sulfhydryl variables (SHVs) were SHV-11: 41.67% CTX-M-15-producing *E. coli*, 16.67% CTX-M-15+SHV-11-producing *E. coli*, 8.33% CTX-M-15-producing *K. pneumoniae*, 25% CTX-M-15+SHV-11-producing *K. pneumoniae*, and 8.33% CTX-M-15-produced *E. cloacae*. This study

shows for the first time the presence of multiresistant ESBL-producing enterobacteria in fruit bats in Makokou.

To the correct version, as follows:

In Gabon, terrestrial mammals of protected areas have been identified as a possible source of antibiotic-resistant bacteria. Some studies on antibiotic resistance in bats have already been carried out. The main goal of our study was to detect extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBLs) that are produced by enterobacteria from bats in the Makokou region in Gabon. Sixty-eight fecal samples were obtained from 68 bats caught in the forests located 1 km from the little town of Makokou. After culture and isolation, 66 Gram-negative bacterial colonies were obtained. The double-disk diffusion test confirmed the presence of ESBLs in six (20.69%) *Escherichia coli* isolates, four (13.79%) *Klebsiella pneumoniae* isolates, and one (3.45%) *Enterobacter cloacae* isolate. The analysis based on the nucleotide sequences of the ESBL resistance genes showed that all cefotaximase-Munichs (CTX-Ms) were CTX-M-15 and that all sulfhydryl variables (SHVs) were SHV-11: 54.54% ESBL (CTX-M-15)-producing *E. coli*, 9.09% ESBL (CTX-M-15)-producing *K. pneumoniae*, 27.27% ESBL (CTX-M-15, SHV-11)-producing *K. pneumoniae*, and 9.09% ESBL (CTX-M-15)-producing *E. cloacae*. This study shows for the first time the presence of multiresistant ESBL-producing enterobacteria in fruit bats in Makokou.

The authors would like to apologize for any inconvenience caused to the readers by these changes.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Reference

1. Mbehang Nguema, P.P.; Onanga, R.; Ndong Atome, G.R.; Obague Mbeang, J.C.; Mabika Mabika, A.; Yaro, M.; Lounnas, M.; Dumont, Y.; Zohra, Z.F.; Godreuil, S.; et al. Characterization of ESBL-Producing Enterobacteria from Fruit Bats in an Unprotected Area of Makokou, Gabon. *Microorganisms* **2020**, *8*, 138. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]



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