Abstract

*Cronobacter* species are opportunistic pathogens and are linked with life threatening infections in neonates. They are responsible for causing rare but severe forms of meningitis, sepsis and necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) in newborn infants and neonates. The present study was done to check the prevalence of *Cronobacter sakazakii* in camel milk and to study their growth control by antibiotics, plant extracts and lactic acid bacteria. 7 isolates of *Cronobacter sakazakii* were obtained from 16 camel milk samples. These isolates were characterized biochemically and molecularly. Molecular analysis revealed that observed isolates were not *Cronobacter sakazakii*. Isolates were reidentified and their growth control by antibiotics, plant extracts and lactic acid bacteria was also studied.

Key words: *Cronobacter sakazakii*, camel milk.