**Abstract:**

**Background and Objectives:** Milk is a suitable food that satisfies a major part of nutritional needs at each age, especially at childhood. If the milk and dairy products are provided and kept in improper conditions, since the milk is a nice culture medium for bacteria, it is quickly contaminated by several types of bacteria which can cause diseases in human after transmission. Members of family Entrobacteriaceae are among the microbial agents of milk and dairy products, causing disease in human. The goal of this survey was to study the presence of Entrobacteriaceae bacteria as an important pathogen family in the milk samples collected from Firuragh Town of Khoy City.

**Material and Method:**

This survey was done in sections in the year 1389 among 80 milk samples collected from different dairy products store in Firuragh Town. After collecting, samples were transported to clinical laboratory to detect bacteria belonging to family Entrobacteriaceae. The results were analyzed statistically.

**Results:**

The results showed that entrobacterial flora of most milk samples included: E. coli 14 samples (17.5%), Proteus 9 samples (11.25%), Klebsiella 3 samples (3.75%), Shigella 2 samples (2.5%); and 60 samples (75%) were without any entrobacterial contamination.

**Conclusion:**

The results showed that milk and dairy products can be as a source of entrobacterial contamination for human. Although the presence of Shigella is rare in the milk, but it has a huge potential for causing disease and transmission of it. This survey also shows the importance of more studies about the milk and dairy products to detect pathogen bacteria. It is recommended that through broad studies in research centers of our country, we can reach farther in this field.

**Key Words:** Entrobacteriaceae, Shigella, Milk and Dairy Products, Firuragh

**Presentation:** Poster