عنوان مقاله:

Determination of Resistance Pattern of Isolated Acinetobacter baumannii from Hospitalized Burned Patients in Motahari Hospital, Tehran

محل انتشار:

مجله علمی پژوهشی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی زنجان, دوره 20, شماره 83 (سال: 1391)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 8

نویسندگان:

عبدالله اردبیلی - Antimicrobial Resistance Research Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran. Iran

لیلا عظیمی - Antimicrobial Resistance Research Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran. Iran

هاجر محمدی برزلیقی - Antimicrobial Resistance Research Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran. Iran

پرویز اولیا - Dept. of Microbiology, School of Medicin, Shahed University, Tehran, Tran

مریم بهشتی - Antimicrobial Resistance Research Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran. Iran

ملیحه طالبی - Dept. of Microbiology, School of Medicin, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran. Iran

مصدق جباری - Dep.of Nephrology, Rasoul Akram Hospital, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

عبدالعزیز رستگار لاری ۱,۲ - Antimicrobial Resistance Research Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran. Iran, Dept. of Microbiology, School of Medicin, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran. Iran.

خلاصه مقاله:

Background and Objective: Acinetobacter baumannii is an important human pathogen that has been a focus of attention in recent years. These bacteria are a leading cause of therapeutic resistant nosocomial infections especially in burned or hospitalized patients in intensive care Units. The aim of this study was to isolate the Acinetobacter baumannii species from the wounds of burned patients and to determine antimicrobial resistance pattern of these bacteria for selection of appropriate antibiotics. Materials and Methods: Samples were collected from patients and transferred to the laboratory under standard conditions. Bacteria were isolated and purified by conventional culture methods. Identification of bacterial species was performed by standard biochemical tests. The isolates that were identified as Acinetobacter baumannii were subsequently tested for antibiotic resistance by the disk diffusion agar method for ۱۷ different antibiotics. The tests were carried out on Muller Hinton agar (MHA) plates and incubated at ۳۵˚C for ۱۸ hrs. The minimum inhibition concentrations were determined for ۵ common therapeutic antibiotics. Results: Out of the ۶۵ clinical Acinetobacter baumannii isolates collected, ۶۱ (۹۴%) were multi drug resistant (MDR). Ceftazidime and aztronam (۹۸%) were the most effective antibiotics against Acinetobacter baumannii. To determine the MIC, the highest levels of antibiotic resistance were seen against ceftazidime, cefepime, and ciprofloxacin. Conclusion: Our results confirm the high prevalence of Acinetobacter baumannii resistant isolates and the ensuing therapeutic problems in Iran. Determination of the resistance patterns of these bacteria according to MIC is necessary, and it can be especially helpful in treatment of burned patients.

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

https://civilica.com/doc/1191416