

عنوان مقاله:

Evaluation of the uncommon bacterial pathogens in urogenital infection of patients referred to Iran Hospital with phenotypic and molecular methods

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background and aim: One of the most common infections, especially nosocomial infections in humans, is urinary tract infection (UTI). UTI-causing agents include bacteria, fungi and viruses. Bacteria, especially *Escherichia coli* with about 85% is the most common cause of this type of infection. Other bacteria include *Klebsiella*, *Enterococcus*, *Pseudomonas*, *Staphylococcus*, *Proteus*, *Neisseria*, *Mycoplasma* and *Chlamydia*. The aim of this study is evaluation the prevalence of uncommon bacteria in the incidence of UTI using phenotypic and molecular (PCR) methods detection. Materials and methods: In this study, during six months, 235 urine samples were collected from patients referred to Iran Hospital who had UTI symptoms, and simultaneously with microbial culture in the laboratory, DNA extraction was performed using extraction kits and PCR test with specific primers to detect these bacteria in each Samples were taken. Results: In the samples, 137 samples (58.29%) contained uncommon UTI bacteria. The prevalence of uncommon bacteria was as follows: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* 74 samples (31.4%), *Enterococcus faecalis* 61 samples (25.9%), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* 32 samples (13.6%), *Staphylococcus saprophyticus* 2 Sample (10.2%), *Proteus Myrabilis* 13 specimens (5.5%), *Neisseria gonorrhoea* 7 specimens (2.9%), *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Mycoplasma* 5 specimens each (2.1%). Only 19.7% of samples containing uncommon bacteria were detected by routine laboratory methods (phenotypic diagnosis). Conclusion: The prevalence of these bacteria varies according to the geographical location, level of health, health control and level of culture of each country. Delay in accurate identification of these bacteria increases bacterial resistance to antibiotics prescribed by physicians

کلمات کلیدی:

Urinary tract infections, uncommon bacteria, molecular and phenotypical diagnosis, عفونت ادراری، باکتری های غیرشایع، تشخیص مولکولی و فنوتیپی

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