

عنوان مقاله:

Investigating the level of drug resistance of *Acinetobacter baumannii* strains in the intensive care units of hospitals

محل انتشار:

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تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 8

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خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction: *Acinetobacter* are gram-negative bacteria that do not have the ability to ferment and are commonly involved in hospital infections. *Acinetobacter* as opportunistic hospital pathogens are resistant to a large number of antibiotics and are the cause of many infections such as bacteremia, pneumonia, meningitis, urinary tract infections and surgical wound infections. **Materials and methods:** During this study, 60 isolates of *Acinetobacter baumannii* and 46 isolates of other *Acinetobacter* species were studied. After identifying the species by using the methods of determining the sensitivity of the species to different antibiotics, it was done by using the disk diffusion method. **Research findings:** In this study, all isolates of *Acinetobacter baumannii* were resistant to the antibiotics ampicillin/sulbactam, imipenem, gentamicin, ceftazidime and ceftazidime-clavulanic acid, cefotaxime, cefotaxime/clavonic acid, amikacin, ceftriaxone, ciprofloxacin and nalidixic acid and all The isolates were sensitive to colistin and by the standard ATCC strain (PTCC 1855) BAA-747 and the clinical isolates of *Acinetobacter baumannii* using agar disk diffusion method. Following the isolation and identification of antibiotic-resistant and beta-lactamase-producing *Escherichia coli* isolates by performing the golden test and phenotypic confirmation of combined discs (DDD-Test) in comparison to single discs without the presence of clavonic acid. **Final conclusion:** The results of this study showed that clinical isolates of *Acinetobacter*, especially *Acinetobacter baumannii*, show high resistance to antibiotics, especially third-generation .cephalosporins and broad-spectrum penicillins

کلمات کلیدی:

Acinetobacter baumannii, hospital infection, concurrent antibiotic resistance, special care

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