عنوان مقاله:

Prevalence of Multidrug-Resistant, Extensively Drug-Resistantand Pandrug-Resistant Uropathogens Isolated From UrinaryTract Infection Cases in Dhaka, Bangladesh

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background: The resistance pattern of uropathogens is increasing very rapidly because of the unsorted, insufficient, and incoherent usage of antibiotics. The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of multidrug-resistant (MDR), extensively drug-resistant (XDR), and pandrug-resistant (PDR) uropathogens which were isolated from the urinary tract infection (UTI) cases in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Methods: In this cross-sectional study, a total of ۲۱۱۶۷ urine samples were collected from January ۲۰۱۶ to December ۲۰۱۸, followed by using conventional methods, as well as Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion method for urine culture and susceptibility, respectively. Finally, SPSS software was utilized to analyze the obtained data. Results: From among ۲۱۱۶۷ urine samples, ۲۴۶۹ (۱۱.۶۶%) cases were bacteriologically positive. In UTI cases, males proportion were higher compared to females (in ≤ ۱۰ and > ۶۰ to ≤۹۰ years age groups) and females in the age groups between ۱۰ and ۶۰ and >۹۰ years suffered more than males (P<۰.۰۵). In addition, ۱۷۲ (۷.۰%), ۱۳۳۷ (۵۴.۲%), and ۸۴۵ (۳۴.۲%) cases were identified as XDR, single drug-resistance (SDR), and nondrug-resistance (NDR), respectively. Although the number of female XDR cases was higher than males, the percentages of male cases were higher compared to female cases in this study. The most predominant drugresistance cases (۱۸.۷%) were found in the age group between ۲۱ and ۳۰ years (P<۰.۰۵). Eventually, the isolates of Escherichia coli were the most prevalent cases that carried XDR (۵.۴%) and MDR (۳۹.۷%). Conclusions: In general, it is extremely alarming to increase XDR and MDR uropathogens. This bacterial resistance can be prevented through control measures that limit the spread of resistant bacteria and the regular monitoring of this resistance phenotype of uropathogens, along with the rational use of antimicrobial therapy.

کلمات کلیدی:

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا: