

عنوان مقاله:

Antimicrobial Resistance Pattern of *Moraxella catarrhalis* and *Haemophilus influenzae* in Iran; a Systematic Review

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

Aims: *Haemophilus influenzae* and *Moraxella catarrhalis* are common pathogens in respiratory tract infections, causing some diseases like community-acquired pneumonia, acute sinusitis, and otitis media. Antimicrobial resistance in these pathogens occurs over the years. This systematic review aimed to investigate the antibiotic resistance pattern of these pathogens in Iran in the last 5 years. **Materials & Methods:** All original articles related to the antimicrobial resistance of *H. influenzae* and *M. catarrhalis* in Iran since 2018 were searched in English and Persian databases. The articles were screened primarily and secondary. After screening the articles (extracted blindly), conflicts were resolved, and the final data were reviewed. **Findings:** This study included nine articles after primary and secondary screening steps, comprising 111 *H. influenzae* and 78 *M. catarrhalis* isolates. The lowest resistance of *H. influenzae* isolates was against levofloxacin (0.0%), cefotaxim (11.1%), and ceftriaxone (11.1%), while the highest resistance of these isolates was against tetracycline, co-trimoxazole, and ampicillin. *M. catarrhalis* isolates showed the highest resistance to penicillin (100%), cefazolin (87.5%), cefuroxime (84.4%), ampicillin (84.4%), and amoxicillin (81.2%). Co-trimoxazole resistance rates of *M. catarrhalis* isolates from adenoid tissue

and pharynx were different. Resistance to fluoroquinolones was 100%; macrolides were the most effective antibiotics. Conclusion: Fluoroquinolones and macrolides are the most effective antibiotics for *M. catarrhalis*, while fluoroquinolones and cefotaxime or ceftriaxone work best for *H. influenzae*. It is recommended to use fluoroquinolones and macrolides for managing outpatients and fluoroquinolones, macrolides, or ceftriaxone for managing inpatients. Prescription of β -lactams and/or co-trimoxazole is ineffective.

کلمات کلیدی:

Moraxella Catarrhalis, *Haemophilus Influenza*, Respiratory Tract Infection, Antimicrobial Resistance

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