عنوان مقاله:

THE STUDY MOLECULAR OF OXA-48 AND DETERMINATION OF RESISTANCE PATTERN IN CLINICAL ISOLATE OF PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA IN PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED IN BURNING WARD OF ERFAN HOSPITAL, TEHRAN

محل انتشار:

نوزدهمین کنگره بین المللی میکروب شناسی ایران (سال: 1397)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 1

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background and Aim:Pseudomonas aeruginosa is a gram-negative, non-fermentative bacillus and one of the most common opportunistic human pathogen causing 10-15% of nosocomial and burn wound infections worldwide. In this study, the plenty of OXA-48 gene and antibiotic resistance of clinical specimens in isolates isolated from burn wound infection in patients hospitalized in the ward of Erfan hospital in Tehran was performed.Methods:In this study, 20 strains of Pseudomonas aeruginosa were isolated from patients in the burn ward of Erfan Hospital and identified by biochemical tests. Antibiotic resistance pattern was determined by disk diffusion method. The genotype of OXA-48 gene was evaluated by PCR method and analyzed by SPSS23 software.Results:The highest resistance to antibiotics Ceftriaxone and Cefotaxime (100%), Meropenem (93.75%), Cefepime (89.55%), Amikacin (85.40%) And the lowest resistance to other antibiotics was observed for ceftazidime (55%). In genotypic study, 14 strains (68%) of OXA-48 gene were identified.Conclusion:The results show that most of the samples are resistant to the drug and OXA-48 genes were observed among the strains. Therefore, rapid measurement and accurate examination of antibiotic resistance is essential.

کلمات کلیدی:

Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Antibiotic Resistance,OXA-48

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا: