عنوان مقاله:

ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITY PATTERN IN PATIENTS WITH URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS

محل انتشار:

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

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background and Aim:Urinary tract infections are one of the most infectious diseases which happen in different ages. If they are not cured appropriately, this can lead to serious consequences. Evaluation of antimicrobial resistance pattern is essential to improving treatments and also for considering increase of drug resistance.Methods:In this study, a total of 930 samples which recognized as Enterobacteriaceae, were analyzed during 2014 to 2017 at Neshat's clinical laboratory.Results:In this descriptive study, the frequency of enteric bacteria was E.coli (72%), Klebsiella (11%), Proteus (4.94%), Entrobacter (2.79%), Serratia (2.47%) and Pseudomonas (0.64%) respectively. Among all these bacteria, the most susceptibility belonged to the ciprofloxacin, while E.coli, had the most sensitivity to FM (Nitrofurantoin) antibiotic. The results show that, SXT (trimethoprim-sulphamethoxazole) and CN (cephalexin) are the most resistant antibioticsConclusion:An annual survey of E. coli shows that this bacteria is becoming resistant to CP antibiotic. To overcome, drug resistance levels of common intestinal bacteria are developing. To conclude, it has been found that the most effective antibiotic in urinary tract infections is ciprofloxacin.

کلمات کلیدی:

Urinary tract infections, Antibiotic, Suceptibility,resistance

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