

عنوان مقاله:

FREQUENCY OF BACTERIAL INFECTIONS AND ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE AMONG CLINICAL SPECIMENS IN
SHAHID RAHIMI HOSPITAL, KHORRAMABAD

محل انتشار:

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

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background and Aim:Determination of the pattern of microbial susceptibility in each hospital is needed to make clinicians successful in selecting precise treatment options. The present study was conducted to determine the relative frequency of the leading causes of bacterial infections and its antibiotic resistance profile in clinical samples of Shahid Rahimi Hospital, Khorramabad.**Methods:**This retrospective cross-sectional study included all of the clinical specimens which had been sent to laboratory from different wards of Shahid Rahimi Hospital for cultivation in the second six months of 201. Antibacterial susceptibility testing was carried out by disk diffusion method according to the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) instructions. The data were collected by a questionnaire containing variables such as organism, sample type, antibiotic susceptibility and ward.**Results:**Out of the 979 tested clinical samples, 322 (32.9%) were male and 657 (67.1%) were female. The mean age of the patients was 47.8 ± 4.42 years. According to the culture results, the most frequent isolates were *Escherichia coli* (38.4%), followed by *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (11.7%), *Enterococcus faecalis* (7.5%), *Alcaligenes sp.* (6.9%), and *Staphylococcus aureus* (8 / 4%). The most common bacterial agents isolated from urine, wound, stool, and broncho-alveolar lavage (BAL) cultures were *E. coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *E. coli*, and *Acinetobacter baumannii*, respectively. The most prevalent resistance rates of the clinical samples were found for erythromycin (67.4%), ampicillin (65.2%), tetracycline (63.8%), clindamycin (63.7%), co-trimoxazole (63%), ceftriaxone (62.9%) and penicillin (62.3%).**Conclusion:**Continuous surveillance of trends in resistance patterns of infectious agents in each region is necessary to provide guidelines and appropriate measures.

کلمات کلیدی:

Hospital infections, Antibiotics, Antibiotic resistance

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

