

عنوان مقاله:

Multidrug Resistance in Infants and Children

محل انتشار:

مجله بین المللی کودکان، دوره 6، شماره 2 (سال: 1397)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 26

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خلاصه مقاله:

Bacterial infections may cause disease and death. Infants and children are often subject to bacterial infections. Antimicrobials kill bacteria protecting the infected patients and reducing the risk of morbidity and mortality caused by bacteria. The antibiotics may lose their antibacterial activity when they become resistant to a bacteria. The resistance to different antibiotics in a bacteria is named multidrug-resistance. Gram-negative bacilli, especially *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella*, *Enterobacter*, *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Pseudomonas*, *Streptococcus*, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b, may become resistant. Amikacin, ampicillin, amoxicillin, amoxiclav, cefuroxime, cefotaxime, ceftazidime, cefoperazone, tetracycline, chloramphenicol, ciprofloxacin, and gentamicin may cause bacterial-resistance. Resistance to bacteria for several pathogens makes complications in the treatment of infections caused by them. *Salmonella* strains may become resistant to ampicillin, cephalotin, ceftriaxone, gentamicin, amikacin, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, chloramphenicol, and tetracycline. *Shigella* strains may become resistant to ampicillin, cotrimoxazole, chloramphenicol, and streptomycin. Multidrug-resistance of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* may be due to β -lactams, macrolides, tetracycline, chloramphenicol, and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole. Multidrug-resistance of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* may become resistant to β -lactams, chloramphenicol, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, and tetracycline. The antibacterial activity against *Haemophilus* strains may occur with ampicillin, sulbactam-ampicillin, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, gentamicin, chloramphenicol, and ciprofloxacin. Multidrug-resistance of the *Klebsiella* species may be due with ampicillin, cefotaxime, cefuroxime, co-amxilav, mezlocillin, chloramphenicol, gentamicin, and ceftazidime. Multidrug-resistance of *Escherichia coli* may be caused by ampicillin, cotrimoxazole, chloramphenicol, ceftriaxone, and ceftazidime. *Vibrio cholera* may become resistant to cotrimoxazole, chloramphenicol, ampicillin, with least resistance to erythromycin, tetracycline, and ciprofloxacin. The aim of this study is to review the published data on the resistance of different antimicrobials in infants and children.

کلمات کلیدی:

Bacteria, Children, Infants, Infections, Multidrug-Resistance

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