

عنوان مقاله:

Detection of Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae by the phenotypic methods in Tabriz during 2018

محل انتشار:

بیستمین کنگره بین المللی میکروب شناسی ایران (سال: 1398)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 1

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خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction and Objectives: Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) are a major concern associated with morbidity and mortality in the world. CRE often is becoming a cause of therapeutic failure in both hospital and community acquired infections. The aims of this study were to determine carbapenem resistance Enterobacteriaceae by the phenotypic methods. **Materials and Methods:** Fifty non-duplicated CRE were recovered from Tabriz, Iran. Antimicrobial susceptibility testing were performed by the phenotypic methods. The carbapenem resistance mechanisms such as carbapenemase genes and AmpC mechanism were determined by the phenotypic methods. **Results:** Fifty CRE (41 *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, 6 *Escherichia coli* and 3 *Enterobacter* spp.) from urine (52%), wounds (22%), blood (20%) and other body fluids (6%) isolated from Jan 2018 to Dec 2018. According to Carba NP Test, all isolates were positive for carbapenemase, and Modified-Hodge test detected 49 isolates for carbapenemase activity. AmpC mechanism found in six isolates (three *Enterobacter* spp. and three *K. pneumoniae*). All CRE isolates were susceptible to Colistin. **Conclusion:** Our findings show that CRE isolates have high-level resistance to antimicrobial agents. Carba NP Test and Modified-Hodge test are cheaper than molecular assays, can detect carbapenemase activity.

کلمات کلیدی:

Antibiotic resistance, Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae, Phenotypic method

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