

عنوان مقاله:

The study of the prevalence of shv, ctxm and per betalactamase genes in clinical isolates of Acinetobacter baumannii from the shahid mohammadi hospital in Bandar abbas

محل انتشار:

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

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خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction and Objectives: Acinetobacter baumannii is one of the most important agents of nosocomial infections and has a crucial role as opportunistic pathogens that generally are resistant to many classes of antibiotics such as cephalosporines. Beta- lactamases enzymes are the main causes of resistance to cephalosporins. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of antibiotic resistance and β - lactamase genes including blaPER, blaCTXM, blaTEM, blaSHV in clinical isolates of A. baumannii in Shahid Mohammadi hospital during the period March - October 2016. **Materials and Methods:** In this study, clinical isolates were identified by biochemical methods to genus level and PCR for bla OXA-51 and beta-lactamase encoding genes was carried out. Antibigram by disk diffusion method was carried out for 18 antibiotics. **Results:** The prevalence of A.baumannii among 61 Acinetobacter was 93.4%. The most resistance to antibiotics including, piperacillin, cefepime, ceftriaxone, meropenem, ciprofloxacin, ticarcillin, ertapenem, cefotaxime, ceftazidime, doripenem(100%), followed by imipenem (96.4%) and gentamicin (87.7%), doxycycline (82.4%), amikacin (77.1%), tobramycin (73.6%), ampicillin-sulbactam(45.4%) were observed. The prevalence of β lactamses genes was as follow: blaTEM 23(40.3%), blaSHV 5(8.7%), blaPER 2(3.5%) and blaCTXM, not found in any of isolates. **Conclusions:** The results of this study indicated increasing resistance of A.baumannii to these antibiotics. Despite of low prevalence of resistance genes against cephalosporins, high resistance to these antibiotics indicated over use of antibiotics in hospital which lead to activation of efflux pumps in bacterial nosocomial agents.

کلمات کلیدی:

Acinetobacter baumannii, Beta- lactamases, cephalosporin s

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