عنوان مقاله:

Frequency of surgical infection, bacteria causing and antibiotic resistance pattern in Ghaem educational hospital

محل انتشار:

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

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 1

نویسندگان:

Saba jalili - *Antimicrobial Resistance Research Centre, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran*

Sepideh Hassanzadeh - *Department of Microbiology and virology, School of Medicine, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran*

Fateme Khosravi - *Department of Microbiology and virology, School of Medicine, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran*

Manizhe khosravi - *Department of Microbiology and virology, School of Medicine, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran*

Zohre Kaseb - *Department of Microbiology and virology, School of Medicine, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran*

Kiarash Ghazvini - *Department of Microbiology and virology, School of Medicine, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran*

خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction and Objectives: Surgical site infections (SSIs) determine to increase post-operative complications and medical expense. The current study is assumed to evaluate the frequency of SSI with pointing to factors contributing to it and the antimicrobial susceptibility pattern of the organisms. Materials and Methods: This cross-sectional study was performed during six months (Jun 2018-December 2018). 1696 samples were collected from surgical site infections. The pus samples were cultured and antibiotic susceptibility determined by Kirby Bauer's disc diffusion method following clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) 2018 recommendation. Results: Of 1696 patients we reported 312 (18.3%) with Surgical site infections. The high frequency was among patients operated on neurosurgery basis in surgical unit. Among bacterial isolates, the highest prevalent bacterium belonged to the Escherichia coli with prevalence 64(21%) followed by Klebsiella pneumoniae, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Acinetobacter sp. with prevalence of 60(19%),34 (11 %) and 32(10%), respectively. Antimicrobial profile of Escherichia coli revealed maximum sensitivity to novobiocin, colistin and linezolid and maximum resistant to oxacilin and cefotaxime. The highest and lowest resistance of Klebsiella pneumoniae Isolates were related to ampicillin (84.4%) and amikacin (11.9%), respectively. Pseudomonas aeruginosa displayed the highest and lowest resistance to ciprofloxacin (86.5%) and linezolid (5.4%). Conclusions: This study suggest that bacterial resistance is a prevalent and current problem in neurosurgeries. Escherichia coli is still the most frequently involved pathogen, showing high resistance rates. novobiocin and colistin are still the best therapeutic options to treat these infections

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

https://civilica.com/doc/987232