

عنوان مقاله:

Survey of ermA, ermB, ermC and mecA genes among Staphylococcus aureus isolates isolated from patients admitted to hospitals in Tehran, Iran by PCR and sequencing

محل انتشار:

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

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 1

نویسندگان:

Ghazaleh Talebi - *Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

Aref Shariati - *Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

Hossein Goudarzi - *Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

Zohreh Riahi rad - *Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

Zahra Riahi rad - *Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

Narjess Bostanghadiri - *Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction and Objectives Staphylococcus aureus is one of the gram-positive bacteria that has created many problems in treatment. The antibiotic resistance is an important problem and debatable topic in the world. In recent years, because of overuse of antibiotics and transition of resistance genes, frequency of resistant staphylococcal infections, are increasing. Clindamycin inductive resistance causes failure in treatment. The aim of current study is detection of clindamycin inductive resistance S. aureus isolates among patients admitted to Tehran hospitals by multiplex PCR. **Materials and Methods:** A total of 80 isolates of S. aureus were collected from hospitalized patients in Tehran. The antibiotic susceptibility tests were applied by MIC and disk diffusion methods. The identification of clindamycin inductive resistance isolates was performed by D-zone test. To detection of ermA, ermB, ermC and mecA genes, multiplex PCR was administrated. **Results:** In current experiment, among 80 isolates, resistance rate to erythromycin and clindamycin were 70% and 45% respectively. By D-zone test, 15 samples were positive. The frequency of ermA, ermB and ermC genes in S. aureus isolates were 5%, 7.5% and 10% respectively. The results of this study demonstrated that the antibiotic resistance is a main problem in patient's treatment. **Conclusion:** By identification of resistant isolates and apply appropriate treatment, can be somewhat prevent from outspread of resistant isolates.

کلمات کلیدی:

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/987248>

