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آموزش مهارت های کاربردی در تدوین و چاپ مقاله

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PB-169

Investigation of Beta-lactamase production in community acquired urinary tract infections from three private laboratories of Isfahan

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Background and Aim : The emergence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria and enzymes has become among the main problems of global health. The β -lactamase enzymes that provide multi-resistance to β -lactam antibiotics are among the most important antibiotic resistant enzymes worldwide. The aims of this study were investigation of β -lactamase enzymes frequency and determination of antibiotic resistant rates in different bacteria strains. **Methods :** In this study, in community acquired urinary tract infections, frequency of β -lactamase enzymes including extended spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBLs), Klebsiella pneumoniae carbapenemase (KPC), metallo-betalactamases (MBLs) and AmpC using phenotypic methods and antibiotic resistance patterns in 780 different bacteria strains has been investigated according to clinical laboratory standard institute (CLSI) recommendation. **Results :** During one year of study, 610 Escherichia coli, 100 Klebsiella pneumonia, 25 Proteus mirabilis, 15 Proteus vulgaris, 20 Enterobacter sp and 10 Citrobacter sp. were isolated. Frequency of ESBLs, AmpC, KPC and MBLs enzymes were measured as 38%, 8%, 0.7% and 0.8% in isolated bacteria. In addition, the results indicated that the most effective antibiotics in all bacteria were included nitrofurantoin, cefexime, ceftriaxone, cefotaxime and gentamycin with 70, 60, 62, 61 and 78 percentages sensitivity respectively. In ESBLs and AmpC producing bacteria sensitivity to meropenem and imipenem were 98 and 98.5 percentage respectively. In addition, sensitivity to cefazoline, co-trimoxazole and ciprofloxacin were 56, 59 and 48 percentages respectively and high resistance rates were observed to cephalothin, cephalixin and ampicillin (78, 74 and 82 percentages respectively). **Conclusion :** The outcome of this study indicates high frequency ESBLs enzyme and increasing antibiotic resistance in community acquired urinary tract infections that this fact underscores the need to find quick solutions to prevent and control of antibiotic resistance in the community by health authorities. **Keywords :** Beta-lactamase, urinary tract infections, antibiotic resistant, ESBLs, MBLs, KPC, AmpC

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