

Antibiogram results in Basra teaching hospital: prolonged hospitalization due to bacterial resistance

Yasameen M Abbas

Clinical pharmacist in the ministry of health of Iraq, Iraq



Abstract

27% of patients in our hospitals suffer from prolonged hospitalization due to resistant infections and since Antibiogram is a collection of data usually in the form of a table summarizing the percent of individual bacterial pathogens susceptible to different antimicrobial agents it was an important key solution to make studies on it to follow the percentage of augmentation of antibiotics resistance

An Antibiogram is generated after bacteria are isolated (from a patient's tissues or body fluids) and subjected to laboratory testing.

Antibiogram is often used by clinicians to assess local susceptibility rates, as an aid in selecting empiric antibiotic therapy. Antibiogram is used to monitoring resistance trends over time in hospital, Antibiogram can also be used to compare susceptibility rates across hospitals .in this study we collect the data of 595 patient and collected from July 2018 to April 2019 and by using laboratory BACT/ALERT and Vitek instrument. the result of antibiotic sensitivity test of E coli in urine samples for Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole was 16%, for Ciprofloxacin was 87%, for Gentamicin was 77% ,for Amikacin 100%, for Nitrofurantoin 100% and for Meropenem 100% however antibiotic sensitivity test of staphylococcus aureus in blood samples for Benzyl penicillin was zero, for Levofloxacin 93%, for Vancomycin 93.7%, for Gentamicin was 100% and for clindamycin 81%. As a conclusion Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole for urinary tract infection and Benzyl penicillin for staphylococcus infection was significantly inactive, gentamicin for urinary tract infection and ciprofloxacin for staphylococcus infection were partially active while the rest of antibiotics mentioned above are significantly still active.

Speaker Publications:

1. Sui Q (2019) Fate of microbial pollutants and evolution of antibiotic resistance in three types of soil amended with swine slurry. Environ Pollut. 245:353-362
2. Larsen EM, Johnson RJ (2019) Microbial esterases and ester prodrugs: An unlikely marriage for combating antibiotic resistance. Drug Dev Res. 80(1):33-47
3. Lambrecht E (2019) Commensal E. coli rapidly transfer antibiotic resistance genes to human intestinal microbiota in the Mucosal Simulator of the Human Intestinal Microbial Ecosystem (M-SHIME). Int J Food Microbiol. 2;311:108357

[10th International Conference and Exhibition on Advanced Cell and Gene Therapy](#); Berlin, Germany- March 16-17, 2020.

Abstract Citation:

Antibiogram results in Basra teaching hospital: prolonged hospitalization due to bacterial resistance, Cell Therapy 2020, 10th International Conference and Exhibition on Advanced Cell and Gene Therapy; Berlin, Germany- March 16-17, 2020

(<https://cellgenetherapy.annualcongress.com/abstract/2020/antibiogram-results-in-basra-teaching-hospital-prolonged-hospitalization-due-to-bacterial-resistance>)



THE CLINICAL
PHARMACIST

Biography:

I am MSc student at pharmacy faculty of Isfahan University of Medical Sciences. My research field is about gene delivery for neurological disease.