

*

// : / / :

Evaluation of the Invitro Antibacterial activity of Cefepime on a number of medically important bacteria in Tabriz Pediatrics Medical Center

Ghottaslu R.^{1,*}¹School of Medicine, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

Received: 2004/7/29 Accepted: 2005/1/29

Abstract: Cefepime is a semi-synthetic, broad spectrum, cephalosporin antibiotic for parenteral administration. Cefepime is a bactericidal agent that acts by inhibition of bacterial cell wall synthesis. It has a broad spectrum of In vitro activity against wide range of gram positive and gram-negative bacteria. In a prospective study 100 of bacterial species were studied by a susceptibility test by disk diffusion (Kirby-Bauer) in Tabriz Pediatric Medical Center. This study compares inhibitory effect of cefepime with that of Penicillin, Chloramphenicol, Ampicillin, Co-trimoxazol, Gentamycin, Cefotaxime, Vancomycin, Ciprofloxacin, Ceftriaxone, Amikacin and Erythromycin on Klebsiella pneumoniae, Staphylococci coagulase negative, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus aureus, Serratia marcescens, Salmonella Sp, Enterobacter cloacae, Proteus mirabilis, Acinetobacter Sp and Streptococcus Sp. During 6 month in 100 bacterial strains (clinical isolated), the resistance to cefepime on Pseudomonas aeruginosa (100%), Klebsiella pneumoniae (46%), Staphylococcus aureus (40%), Staphylococci coagulase negative (40%), Enterobacter cloacae (40%), Acinetobacter sp (30%), Proteus mirabilis (20%), E.coli (6%), Streptococcus non group A (0%) Seratia marcescens (0%), Salmonella non typhi (0%) were respectively. The In vitro inhibitory effect of cefepime on Pseudomonas aeruginosa was found to be less than other bacteria, Whereas Streptococcus SP, Seratia marcescens, Salmonella and E.coli was more sensitive to cefepime. The inhibitory effect of cefepime on bacterial isolations and it's comparison with other antibiotics demonstrate a broad spectrum of activity of cefepime. And the resistant bacterial strains were developed against this antibiotic in this area.

Key words: Cefepime, Susceptibility test, Drug resistant, Cephalosporin.

*Corresponding Author: Dr. Reza Ghottaslu, School of Medicine, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences.
Tel: 0411 5447735; Fax: 04113364661;
E-mail: rzgottaslo@yahoo.com

Archive of SID

ICU

()

()

()

()

()

(PBP)

()

()

A

SPSS

/

/

A

()

In vitro

A

In vitro												
()												
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
STCN	10	4	NT	4	8	3	1	2	5	1	6	2
P.aeruginosa	10	10	10	4	10	9	NT	5	9	5	NT	5
K.pneumoniae	15	7	12	13	15	10	NT	1	10	6	NT	9
E.coli	15	1	3	3	14	0	NT	0	3	0	NT	0
S.aureus	15	6	NT	6	15	6	•	3	6	3	6	15
S.marscence	5	0	4	0	5	0	NT	0	0	0	NT	0
Salmonella Sp	5	0	0	0	5	0	NT	0	0	0	NT	0
E.agglomerance	5	2	5	5	5	2	NT	4	2	0	NT	2
Proteus mirabilis	10	2	2	1	4	0	NT	0	1	0	NT	0
Acinetobacter Sp	6	2	5	5	4	0	NT	0	0	0	NT	5
Streptococci non A	4	0	NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10 0	34		41	85	30	17	36	15	29		

N: Number of bacteria, NT = Not Tested, FEP (30µg) = Cefepime, SXT (25µg) = Co-trimoxazol, GM (10µg) =Gentamycin, Am (10µg)=Ampicillin, CTX (30µg)=Cefotaxime, V (30mcg)=Vancomycin, CP (5µg)=Ciprofloxacin, CRO (30µg)=Ceftriaxone, AN (30µg) = Amikacin, E (15mcg) = Erythromycin, C (30µg) = Chloramphenicol, P (10u) = Penicillin

PBPs

(PBPs)

()

()

()

()

() A

%

(%)

(%)

(%)

(%)

(%)

(%)

)

(

Invitro

(%)

E.test

B

()

A

()

References:

- 1.Trevor A J, Katzung BG, Masters SB. Katzung& Trevor Pharmacology .6th edition. 2002.
- 2.Sweetman SC. Martindale: The complete drug reference .33rd edition. London, Pharmaceutical press.2002; pp165-166.
- 3.Feigin RD, Cherry JD, Demmler GJ, and Kaplan SL: Textbook of Pediatric Infectious diseases. 5th edition. London, Saunders Company, 2004; pp: 2998-9.
- 4.Behrman RE, Kliegman RM, Jenson HB: Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics. 17th edition. Philadelphia, W.B. Saunders Company, 2004; P 2486.
- 5.Badaro R, Molinar F, Seas C, Stamboulian D, Mendonca J, Massud Joao, et al .A multicenter comparative study of Cefepime versus Broad spectrum antibacterial therapy in moderate and severe bacterial infections. The Brazilian journal of Infectious diseases .2002; 6 (5): 206-18.
- 6.Toitzis P, Dul M, Oriordan MN, Salvator A, Rosolowski B, Toltzis H, et al. Cefepime use in a pediatric intensive care unit reduces colonization with resistant bacilli .The Pediatr Infect Dis J.2003; 22 (2): 109-14.
- 7.Forbes BA, Sahm DF, Weissfeld AS: Bailey and Scott's: Diagnostic Microbiology .11th edition 2004.USA.Mosby Inc. Pp250-81.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.Van Ogtrop ML, Mattie H, Guiot HF, Van Strijen E, Hazekamp-van Dokkum AM, Van Furth R.Comparative study of the effects of four cephalosporins against Escherichia coli in vitro and in vivo. Antimicrob Agents Chemother 1990; 34(10): 1932-37.
- 11.Garau J. The clinical potential of fourth generation cephalosporins. Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis1998; 31:479-480.

-
- 12.Sanders CC: Cefepime: the next generation? Clin Infect Dis 1993; 17(3): 369-79.
- 13.Ambrose PG, Owens RC, Garvey MJ, Jons RN, Pharmacodynamic consideration in the treatment of moderate to severe pseudomonal infections with cefepime. JAC 2002; 49: 445-453.

Archive of SID