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## Antibiotic sensitivity of prevalent Bacteria isolated from urinary tract infection during 1998-2005

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**Objectives:** Urinary tract infection (UTI) is one of the most common infections that afflicts humans and if not treated properly and timely could cause serious damages to the urinary tract. Nowadays increasing antibiotic resistance is one of the problems in managing UTI. Availability of new information about sensitivity of prevalent bacteria in a given area could help in the selection of proper treatment regimens especially in the empirical therapy which is naturally based on such information. **Methods:** Urine specimens of in-patients and out-patients in Shabestar hospital were cultured on blood agar and eosin methylene blue agar (EMB). Isolated bacteria were identified according to standard microbiological tests and then subjected to sensitivity testing according to routine method of disk agar diffusion technique. **Findings:** Out of 9495 urine specimens tested, 1821 cases (19.1%) were identified as having UTI. The most prevalent bacteria belonged to enterobacteriaceae family and the upmost resistance was recorded against ampicillin (95.3%), while the least resistance recorded for amikacin (6.6%) and ciprofloxacin (10.2%). **Conclusion:** Our findings suggest a growing trend of resistance among bacteria causing UTI, which was more obvious in use of gentamicin, cephalotin, and ampicillin. Results: results of the present study underline the need for sensitivity tests prior to antibiotic therapy in UTI, which could help and guide in proper choosing of antibiotics and effective treatment and therefor prevention of antibiotic resistance.

**Keywords:** Urinary tract infection (UTI), Disk agar diffusion, Antibiotic-resistance.

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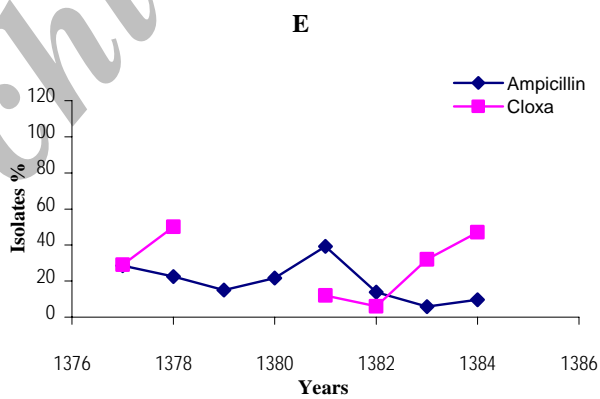
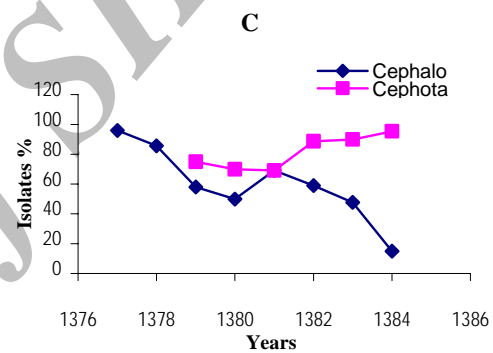
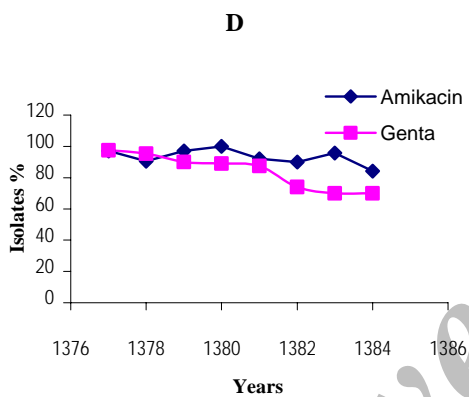
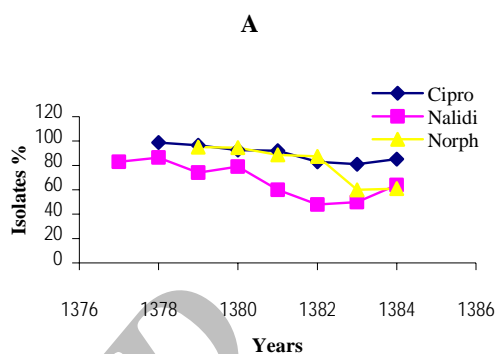
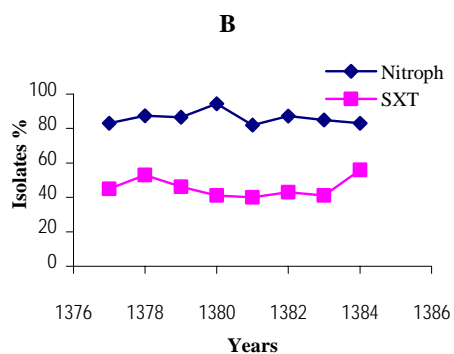
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