

Prevalence of Extended-Spectrum Beta Lactamase in Entrobacteriaceae Isolated from Urinary Tract Infections in Ardabil, Iran

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ABSTRACT

Background & objectives: Urinary tract infections (UTIs) caused by extended-spectrum beta lactamase (ESBL)-producing bacteria have become a growing problem worldwide. The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence of ESBL-producing bacteria in urine samples of hospitalized patients in Imam Khomeini hospital of Ardabil over a period of October 2011 to August 2012.

Methods: A total of 400 urinary pathogens isolated from urine samples were included in the study. All isolates were identified by routine biochemical methods and antimicrobial susceptibility testing carried out by Kirby-Bauer method. Confirmatory test for production of ESBLs was performed by the combination disk tests. The results were interpreted according to the recommendation of CLSI.

Results: Of 400 isolated bacteria, 267 were *E.coli*, 39 *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, 17 *Klebsiella oxytoca*, 16 *Enterobacter cloacae*, 15 *Enterobacter aerogenes*, 6 *Enterobacter agglomerans*, 8 *Enterobacter sakazakji*, 3 *Citrobacter freundii*, 2 *Citrobacter diversus*, 3 *Proteus mirabilis*, 4 *Edwardsiella tartareum*, 3 *Serratia marcescens* and 17 *Morganella morganii* all of which then were analyzed. ESBL was detected in 36.75% (147) of isolates. One Hundred Fourteen *E.coli* cases (77.5%), 15 *Klebsiella pneumonia* (10.2%), 5 *Klebsiella oxytoca* (3.4%), 4 *Enterobacter aerogenes* (2.72%), 4 *Enterobacter cloacae* (2.72%), 1 *Citrobacter freundii* (0.68%), and 1 *Morganella morganii* (0.68%) were detected as ESBLs producers, respectively.

Conclusion: Based on the results of this study, broad-spectrum beta-lactamase production in bacterial strains isolated from patients with urinary tract infection was very high and almost 40% of all bacterial species isolates were ESBLs producers. Because of the high prevalence of ESBL-producing bacteria in the urinary tract infections in hospitalized patients of our area, we would strongly suggest that the ESBL production should be considered in these patients.

Keywords: Extended-Spectrum Beta-Lactamase (ESBL), Entrobacteriaceae, Urinary Tract Infections, Disk Diffusion

زیاد افرادی که این باکتریها از آنها جدا شده بود نسبت داد. زیرا هر دو عامل (بستره بودن در بیمارستان و سن زیاد) شناس مصرف آنتی بیوتیک و متعاقباً پیدایش گونه های مقاوم را افزایش می دهد.

نتیجه گیری

بر طبق نتایج حاصل از این مطالعه، نشان داده شد که این آنژرم ها در شهر اردبیل از شیوع نسبتاً بالایی برخوردار می باشد. با توجه به اهمیت این موضوع در بحث درمان و سلامت عمومی و هزینه های ناشی از این موضوع، پیشنهاد می گردد که آزمایشات مربوط به غربالگری فنوتیپی ESBL براساس CLSI در نمونه های به دست آمده از عفونت ادراری بیماران بخصوص بیماران بستری، به صورت روتین در آزمایشگاهها صورت گیرد تا از استفاده طولانی و نابجای آنتی بیوتیک ها و نیز شکست های درمانی جلوگیری گردد.

۲۵٪ تولید کننده ESBL بودند [۲۲]. در مطالعه شاهجهانی و همکارانش در تهران ۱۰۵ نمونه (۵۲٪) دارای ژن های ESBL بودند [۲۳]. در مطالعه میزو Moyo در تانزانیا از تعداد کل ۲۷۰ مورد پاتوژن های ادراری E.Coli و گونه های کلبسیلا ۱۲۲ مورد (۴۵٪) ESBL تولید می کردند [۲۴].

در مطالعه Kader و همکارانش در عربستان تعداد کل ۲۴۵ نمونه ای بالینی اشرشیا کلی و کلبسیلا پنومونیه برای تولید ESBL مورد آزمایش قرار گرفتند که ۲۶۸ مورد (۱۱٪) ESBL تولید می کردند [۲۵]. میزان شیوع ESBL ها در نمونه های جداسازی شده از کشورهای مختلف و حتی از یک بیمارستان در یک کشور با بیمارستان دیگر در همان کشور میتواند تفاوت زیادی داشته باشد [۲۶].

میزان فراوانی نسبتاً زیاد باکتریهای تولید کننده آنزیم های با طیف وسیع در این مطالعه را می توان تعداد زیاد بیماران بستری در مقایسه با افراد سرپائی و سن نسبتاً

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