

A Study on Prevalence and Resistance of *Enterococcus faecalis* to Fluoroquinolones in Patients with Prostatitis in Mazandaran province

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Background&aim:Enterococcus faecalis is one of the most common pathogens associated with bacterial prostatitis, which can further develop into prostate cancer in case of being untreated or mistreated. One reason for this is the increase of drug resistance in bacterial colonies.

The aim of this study is to determine antibiotic resistance of Enterococcus faecalis strains isolated from patients with prostatitis symptoms or those who are diagnosed with prostatitis to broad-spectrum fluoroquinolones.

Methods:In this study, 164 patients were investigated and biochemical and bacteriological tests were carried out to isolate and determine Enterococcus faecalis.

The pattern for resistance to ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin and norfloxacin antibiotics was determined using disk diffusion and Broth Microdilution methods.

Results :of the patients who were studied, 39 cases were proved to be infected by Enterococcus faecalis. The Enterococcus faecalis strains showed 12.8% resistance to ciprofloxacin, 12.8% to levofloxacin and 2.6% to norfloxacin.

Conclusion:As Enterococcus faecalis strains show resistance to fluoroquinolones which is likely to be increased in the future, taking control and preventive measures seems essential. In fact it is necessary to run advanced control programs to control patients, especially those affected by prostatitis as major sources of this bacteria.

Keywords:Enterococcus faecalis, prostatitis, drug resistance