



هفتمین کنگره بین المللی آزمایشگاه و بالین (بیماری های عفونی)

و اولین همایش ویروس شناسی بالینی

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Study of bacteria isolated from skin of patients in Tehran, Iran, and antibiotic resistance pattern of them *roxana sahebhasagh¹, Horieh Saderi², Shahram Boroumandi³, Marzieh Moosavi⁴*

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Background: A large numbers of bacteria are normally colonized on normal human skin; these are considered generally non-pathogenic and commensal. Damaged skin can cause non-pathogenic bacteria propelled to the status of opportunistic pathogens and made more problematic. The aim of this study was to assess the distribution of various bacteria which isolated from admitted patients with skin infection in hospital and to determine antimicrobial susceptibility pattern of them. Method: Data of 183 bacterial isolates, which obtained from skin sample of patients, in a period from April to June 2013 were collected and retrospectively studied. Identification of isolated bacteria had been performed by standard methods and antimicrobial susceptibility testing of them had been done by disk diffusion method according to CLSI, in the laboratory of Pars General Hospital in Tehran, Iran. Results: Mean age of patients was 52.41 years and 37.7% of them were female. Bacteria were isolated more frequently from patients aged 65 years and older (39.6%). The most frequently isolated bacteria were Staphylococcus aureus and Coagulase Negative Staphylococci (each one 21.9%), Escherichia coli (16.9%), Enterococcus spp. (11.5%), Klebsiella spp. (6.5%), Acinetobacter spp. (5.5%) and Pseudomonas aeruginosa (3.8%). Frequency of methicillin resistance among S. aureus and CoNS isolates were 45% and 25%, respectively. Rate of resistance to some antibiotics was fairly high including 50% CoNS isolates showed a low-level and 64.3% had high level mupirocin resistance. Conclusion: Investigation of etiologic agent from skin infection and antibiotic resistance of them can help for appropriate treatment to eliminate the bacterial pathogens.

Keywords: Keyword: Skin, Bacterial isolates, Antibiotic resistance

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