

A survey on bacterial isolates in blood culture of newborn and children with suspected septicemia in 17 Shahrivar hospital and their antibacterial drug resistance pattern

parisa Mehrkhah*,

Sepsis is an important cause of death in neonates, infants and children. In the present study 5370 children with clinical symptoms and suspected to septicemia were sample. Blood of the patients was collected nine parts of Hefdahe shahrivar hospital during 2015 - 2016 (one year). Blood specimens were cultured for isolation of the microbial agents of septicemia. The isolated bacteria were identified using biochemical tests. Disk diffusion susceptibility test was used to determine susceptibility of isolates to antibiotics. In this study 128 (2.38%) patient out of 5370 were shown to be blood culture positive (55% males and 45% females). The most isolated bacterium was coagulase negative staphylococci with frequency rate of 48.4%. The other bacteria were kelesiella spp. (15.62%), E.coli (13.29%), Staphylococcus aureus (10.94%), Acinetobacter spp. (4.65%), Pseudomonas spp. (3.91%) and Enterobacter spp. (3.12%) respectively. The isolate were more sensitive to ciprofloxacin, gentamycin and chloramphenicol respectively. The bacterial isolates were more resistant to cephalixin, cotrimoxazole and erythromycin respectively. The results of this study showed that the most isolated bacteria sepsis were coagulas negative staphylococci at premature and neonates sections. In this concluded that the least effective antibacterial agents was cephalixin, therefore cephalixin is not suggested for treatment of sepsis.

Keywords : Septicemia, Hefdahe Shahrivar hospital, Antibiotic resistance

[Islamic Azad University, Rasht Branch - Thesis Database](#)
[دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی واحد رشت - سامانه بانک اطلاعات پایان نامه ها](#)