# study of determine frequency rate of bacterial agents causing blood infections and also their antibiotic resistance pattern of them in patients admitted to some clinical centers in Rash a six monthes study in during 2017

leila tondkar mobaraki*,masoumeh anvari,

Introduction: The presence of living bacteria in the blood infection, which if not appropriately treated,associated with high mortality. The aim of this study was to determine frequency rate of bacterial agents causing blood infections and also their antibiotic resistance pattern of them in patients admitted to some clinical centers in Rash a six monthes study during 2017. Materials and Methods: A total of 339 bacteria were isolated blood cultures and then identified by standard laboratory tests. Antibiotic susceptibility test was performed by disks diffusion and MIC detetmination method according CLSI. Results: There was 27 positive samples. The high frequencies were related to Coagolas-Negative Staphylococcei(17), E.coli(5), Klebsilla(3), Entrobacter(1),and Acinetobacter(1). Coagolas-Negative Staphylococcei, E.coli, Klebsilla, and Acinetobacter showed the highest resistance to penicillin ceftriaxone ceftazidim, ciprofloxacin gentamycine, ciprofloxacin, gentamycine Respectively. Entrobacter strain does not show any antibiotic resistancy. Conclusion: The results of this study were consistent with other studies, and antimicrobial resistance patterns suggest increased between isolated bacteria. In addition, the best antibiotic for the treatment of Coagolas-Negative Staphylococcei and other resistant bacteria were vancomycine and imipenem. In order to prevent cross-contamination, effective monitoring and surveillance systems are needed for controlling hospital infections due to multi- drug resistant MRSA

**Keywords : Keywords: Antibiotic resistance, Bacteria agents, Coagolas-Negative Staphylococcei**