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"ETIOLOGY AND ANTIBACTERIAL RESISTANCE OF BACTERIAL URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS IN CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER, TEHRAN, IRAN"

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Abstract:

Urinary tract infection (UTI) is a common bacterial illness in children. Knowledge of the antimicrobial resistance patterns of common uropathogens in children according to local epidemiology is essential for providing clinically appropriate, cost effective therapy for UTI. The aim of this study was to determine the distribution of urinary tract infections in a referral hospital, Children's Medical Center, and determination of in vitro susceptibility of these organisms to antimicrobial agents. Of the 1231 bacterial isolates the most frequent isolates were Escherichia coli (38.66%), Klebsiella spp. (22.25%), Coagulase-negative staphylococci (10.1%), Pseudomonas spp. (8.7%), enterococci (8.28%), Enterobacter spp. (4.1%), staphylococcus aureus (3.24%), and proteus mirabilis (2.9%). Among Enterobacteriaceae, 79.80% of E. coli were amikacin-sensitive. Of Gram-positive cocci, 66.66% of staphylococcus aureus were vancomycin-sensitive. Our data show the original distribution of uropathogens from UTIs in children referred to Children's Medical Center in Tehran and the emergence of multidrug resistant strains.

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