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Antimicrobial susceptibility of Escherichia coli in Al-Hilla city

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Abstract

In this study, a total of (100) different clinical samples was collected from patients who attending to AL-Hilla Teaching Hospital during period of three months. These clinical sample included: (20)Urine sample, (30) wound swabs, (30) burn swabs, and (20)ear swabs. Fifteen isolates of *E.coli* were isolated and characterized according to the their morphology and microscopic characteristics, along with biochemical tests. The isolates were (6) from urine, (4) from wound swabs, (3) from burn swabs and (2) from ear.

The effect of *E.coli* on some antibiotics was investigated, and the results showed that most isolates of *E.coli* were resistant to various degree to one or more of the antibiotics. It found that 100% of the isolates are resistant to penicillin, amoxicillin, oxacillin, cloxacillin, methicillin, carbencillin, and ceftaxime antibiotics, 85% are resistant to amoxicillin + clavulanic acid, 77% are resistant to ceftazidime, 87.5% are resistance to ceftriaxone, 87% are resistant to piperacillin, 73% are resistant to amikacin and ciprofloxacin, 83% are resistant to trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole, 92% are resistant to aztreonam, 60% are resistant to tetracycline, and 33% are resistant to mipenem.

