Study of etiologic multi-drug resistant bacteria of neonatal sepsis in Al-Hilla city

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Abstract

131-blood samples were collected from neonates who were admitted to the preterm units and Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) in Babylon Hospital for Pediatric and Gynecology. Samples were cultured on many different media, 90(68.7%) of blood samples with positive culture. Among 96 bacterial isolates isolated from these cultures, 40(41.7%) gram negative bacteria versus 56(58.3%) gram positive bacteria. The most frequently isolated bacteria were 13(32.5%) Klebsiella pneumoniae and 11(27.5%) pseudomonas aeruginosa among gram negative. while among gram positive staphylococci have highest rate of isolation 39(69.6%) which included 16(41%) coagulase positive staphylococci and 23(59%) coagulase negative staphylococci (CoNS). Antibiotic susceptibility test performed by disc diffusion test for 28 antibiotics, most isolates have fully resistance to penicillins and cephalosporins. While fully sensitivity was shown in each imipenem and meropenem for both gram negative and gram positive bacteria.

Keywords: Multi-drug resistant bacteria; Neonatal sepsis; Al-Hilla

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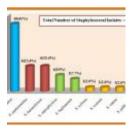


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