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Antimicrobial susceptibility pattern of *Enterobacteriaceae* isolated at the French Medical Institute for Mothers and Children, Kabul, Afghanistan

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Background:

Antibiotic resistance in *Enterobacteriaceae* is a serious global concern. *Enterobacteriaceae* are responsible for a large proportion of serious, life-threatening infections and resistance to multiple antibiotics in these organisms is an increasing global public health problem. The quick emergence of resistant bacteria is happening worldwide, risking the efficacy of antibiotics. Execution of recommended steps, such as rapid diagnosis, implementation of antibiotic stewardship programs and better infection control measures, are likely to be effective to prevent the spread of ESBLs and other forms of resistance in *Enterobacteriaceae*.

Objectives:

The aim of this study was to determine the frequency of causative organisms belonging to *Enterobacteriaceae* among patients who are suspected having bacterial infections and susceptibility pattern of the isolated bacteria for the commonly used antibiotics.

Material and Methods:

A descriptive Cross-sectional study was conducted. Records of all patients referred or admitted to FMIC and undergone for culture and sensitivity tests on their clinical samples, including blood, urine, sputum, pus, wound and exudates during January 2016 to December 2016 were reviewed. Data was entered and analyzed with the help of SPSS version 22.0. The approval for the data collection was obtained from the Ethical Review Committee of FMIC.

Results: A total of 2500 blood culture, 3600 urine, and 3541 cases of pus and vaginal which was suspected bacterial infection. Totally 6048 cases of blood, urine and miscellaneous identified gram-negative bacteria consecutive.

Conclusion:

All isolated organism was highly resistant to commonly used empirical antibiotics for treatment of *Enterobacteriaceae* like Augmentin, Cephalosporin, inappropriate use of antibiotics by physicians is leading to resistance, mortality and morbidity.

Biography

Husna Sahabi is working in French Medical Institute for Mothers and Children, Afghanistan. Her research interests mainly focuses in the area of Healthcare, Antimicrobial resistance, Infection control and Microbiology.

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