

Antimicrobial Resistance Trends of Acinetobacter clinical isolates among ICU Patients at a Private Hospital in Yemen

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Background: The drug resistant Acinetobacter strains are important causes of nosocomial infections that are difficult to control and treat.

Objectives: This study aimed to determine the antimicrobial susceptibility patterns of Acinetobacter strains obtained from ICU patients belonging to different age groups at hospitalized patients in Sana'a, Yemen.

Methods: In total, 88 Acinetobacter isolates were collected from the infected patients admitted to ICU at a private hospital in Sana'a, Yemen, over a period of one year. The records were taken from the microbiology department for hospitalized patients.

Results: Out of 88 samples, 87 (98.8%) were Polymyxin B sensitive isolates and only one sample (1.2%) was resistant. Also, the Colistin sensitive isolates was observed in 100% of culture samples. From the study findings, 94.3% of culture samples were amoxicillin resistant and 90.9% were ampicillin/sulbactam resistant. In addition, the Acinetobacter spp. resistance for imipenem, moxifloxacin, meropenem, cefepime, ceftazidime, and ceftriaxone was 95.5, 96.6, 95.5, 97.7, 97.7, and 97.7 %; respectively.

Conclusion: The present study showed the alarming trends of resistance of Acinetobacter strains for the various classes of antimicrobials. The improvement of microbiological techniques for earlier and more accurate identification of bacteria is necessary for the selection of appropriate treatments. A more careful monitoring for use of broad-spectrum antibiotics should be instituted.

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