

Antibiotic Resistance Paterns among Clinical Isolate of *Acinetobacter Baumannii* Using Disc Diffusion Methods in Variouse Wards of Motahhari Hospital, Golestan Province, 2011-2012

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Background & Objectives: Among *Acinetobacter* spp, *A. baumannii* is the most frequently implicated in nosocomial infections, particularly in intensive care units. Though the attributable mortality of *A. baumannii* infection continues to be debated, clinicians increasingly are confronted with infections with few or no antibiotic options. The aim of this study was to determine antibiotic resistance patterns of *Acinetobacter baumannii* from hospitalized patients in various wards of motahhari hospital, Golestan province.

Methods: Among 394 samples were collected from various wards of (especially ICU) Motahhari hospital, Golestan province, 84 clinical *A.baumannii* strains were isolated, and susceptibility testing was conducted by disk diffusion according to the guidelines of the National Committte for Clinical Laboratory Standards (CLSI), then results analysed by statistical methods.

Results: Among 84 clinical *A.baumannii* strains were isolated, The highest resistance rate were belonged to CO-Amoxiclav (95.2%) and Carbenicillin (86.9%) and least resistance to Imipenem (41.6%).

Conclusion: The incidence and spread of multidrug-resistant *A.baumannii* nosocomial infections suggest the need for a surveillance program and enforcing adequate control measure in hospitals settings. The emergence of resistant strains *Acinetobacteris* due to taking arbitrary and uncontrolled broad-spectrum antibiotics. The exact antibiogram tests, prior antibiotic use and confirmatory tests are necessary.

Keywords: *Acinetobacter*; Nosocomial Infections; Golestan Province