

The Survey of Microorganisms Causing Children Gastro -Intestinal Tract Infections and Their Susceptibility to Ampicillin and Cotrimoxazole 2006--2011

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Background & Objectives: The previous Methods for infection diagnosing is culture. The aim of this retrospective study is to determine the agents of infection and their drug resistance. Also age, genus, life area, educational rate and job are surveyed.

Methods: A descriptive study on 180 children referred to clinical diagnostic laboratory of Malekan city was carried out. Classic microbiological techniques were used to identify the agents. Data were analyzed by SPSS version 14. The findings were compared with the results of 160 children in 2006.

Results: 56% of patients were girls ($P>0.05$). The bacterial agents were: E.coli 50%, Salmonella typhi 25%, Shigella dysentria 12.5%, Proteus mirabilis 12.5%. The most cases were seen among age group (<5 years, 80%) ($p=0.00$). Also the most sensitivity was related to Norfloxacin (97.5%) and the most resistancy was referring to Ampicillin (90%) and cotrimoxazole 50%.

Conclusion: Results had well corresponding with some previous studies in Iran .The most isolated Gram-negative bacteria from patients were E.coli (50%). E.coli had more resistance for Ampicillin and cotrimoxazole. This result was different with previous study in 2005 that results were 50% and 45%. That is to be proposed that study of infection aspects in the various geographical regions, and antibiotic advising according Antibiogram test.

Keywords: Gastro Intestinal Infection; Resistance; Bacteria; Antibiogram