

Determining Antibiotic Resistance of Shigella Strains in Hospitalized Children in Different Parts of Bahrami Children's Hospital in the First Half of 1390

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Background & Objectives: Shigella is one of the most common causes of diarrhea in children. To treat infections caused by bacteria, in addition to antibiotics, the use of water and electrolytes is also necessary. Today, with the spread of bacteria resistant to common antibiotics, treatment of these infections are faced with many problems. The present study to determine the antibiotic resistance pattern of Shigella isolated from hospitalized children in different parts of Bahrami children's hospital in Tehran was carried out.

Methods: In this study by using standard Methods, Shigella were isolated from hospitalized patients. Then by specific antisera, Shigella species were determined. In addition, sensitivity of Shigella species to common antibiotics was evaluated by disk diffusion Methods.

Results: During the first 6 months of 1390, a total of 26 confirmed cases of Shigella species were isolated. 8 (30.77%) of patients were female and 18 (69.23%) of them were male. 20 (92.76%), 4 (38.15%) and 2 (70.7%) cases of Shigella species were correspond to S.sonnei, S.flexeneri and S.boidi, respectively. Our study showed that these shigella strains have the highest resistance to Tetracyclines, Streptomycin and Chloramphenicol.

Conclusion: The present study is indicating that due to high resistance of Shigella species to many common antibiotics. The antibiogram test must be performed at first to treat these infections.

Keywords: Antibiotic; Shigella; Bahrami Hospital