

## The Survey of Shigellosis Frequency and Determination of Antibiotic Resistance Profile of Isolated Strains from Infected Pediatrics in Tehran

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**Background & Objectives:** Shigellosis is endemic throughout the world and it is among the most common causes of bacterial diarrheal diseases. Antibiotic resistance of *Shigella* is becoming a progressive problem in world.

**Methods:** This study conducted on 9131 patients with acute diarrheal disease. For isolation of *Shigella spp.* from stool samples, culture performed on different selective and differential media. After confirmation of bacteria by biochemical tests, susceptibility testing was done by disc diffusion Methods according to clinical and laboratory standards (CLSI) recommendations.

**Results:** among 9131 stool samples, *Shigella spp.* was isolated from 90 cases. *Shigella sonnei* was the most common isolated species. 92/2 % of isolates were resistant to cotrimoxazole. In contrast, most of the *Shigella spp.* were founded to be sensitive to ciprofloxacin, imipenem and third-generation cephalosporins.

**Conclusion:** Surveillance programs on antimicrobial resistance not only identify pathogenic bacterial species, by reporting data like serotyping, microorganisms incidence rates, and susceptibility to the antimicrobial agents currently used for treatment, but also contribute to monitoring the intervention strategies used to control their spread.

**Keywords:** Shigellosis; Antibiotic Resistance

