Current Issue
Browse Issues
Search
About this Journal
Instruction to Authors
Online Submission
Subscription
Contact Us
RSS Feed

Acta Medica Iranica
2009;47(4) : 413-416

Original Article

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE OF SHIGELLA SPP. ISOLATED FROM DIARRHEAL PATIENTS IN ZAHEDAN

M. I. Qureishi[1], A. Borji[1], M. Bokaeian[1], M. Roudbari[2], S. Shahraki[1], A. Niazi[3] and M. Zangiabadi[1]

1) Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, Zahedan University of medical Sciences, Zahedan, Iran

2) Department of Statistics and Mathematics, Management and Medical Information School, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

3) Department of Pathology, School of Medicine, Zahedan University of medical Sciences, Zahedan, Iran

Corresponding Author:

Abasalt Borji, Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, Zahedan University of Medical Sciences, Zahedan, Iran

Tel: +98 541 2437158, 09151412210; Fax: +98 541 3414571; E.mail:ab_borji@yahoo.co.uk

Received: March 20,2007
Accept : January 18,2008
Available online: December 4,2008

Abstract:

One of the great challenges in the treatment of infectious diseases is the resistance of pathogenic bacteria against antibiotics, and antibiotic resistance to *Shigella* is broadly observed in different parts of the world. The object of this study was to determine *Shigella* antibiotic resistance pattern against the antibiotics such as ampicillin, amoxicillin, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, chloramphenicol, nalidixic acid, ciprofloxacin and ceftriaxone. In this cross-sectional study, a total of 147 *Shigella* strains were collected from the diarrheic patients referring to different medical centers of Zahedan. Specific antisera were used for serotyping of isolated *Shigella* and their antibiotic resistance patterns were determined by standard Kirby-Bauer method. Of the 147 studied *Shigella* strains, 102 (69.3%) belonged to *S. flexneri*, 32 (21.7 %) to *S. dysenteriae*, 11 (7.4%) to *S. boydii*, and 2 (1.36%) to *S. sonnei* species. The isolated strains showed resistance to ampicillin (99.3%), trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (52%) and nalidixic acid (1.3%), but there was no resistance against ciprofloxacin and ceftriaxone. According to the findings, it is suggested that antibiotics should not be used without laboratory testing (antibiogram).

Keywords:

Shigella ، antimicrobial resistance ، antibiotic ، diarrhea

TUMS ID: 12265

Full Text HTML Full Text PDF 113 KB