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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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جامعة عين شمس

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قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيدا عن الغبار

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالاصل

BEVV9

CURRENT ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE IN CLINICAL BACTERIAL ISOLATES

Thesis Submitted in partial fulfilment
of the M.Sc. Degree in Medical Microbiology and Immunology

By

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2000

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

اقرأ باسم ربك الذي خلق (١) خلق الإنسان من علق (٢)

اقرأ وربك الأكرم (٣) الذي علم بالقلم (٤)

علم الإنسان ما لم يعلم (٥)

صدق الله العظيم

(سورة العلق ١-٥)

جامعة القاهرة / كلية الطب
القصر العيني

محضر

أجتماع لجنة الحكم على الرسالة المقدمة من
الطبيبة/ [illegible]
توطئة للحصول على درجة الماجستير / الدكتوراة
فى [illegible]

عنوان : باللغة الانجليزية : Current antimicrobial resistance in clinical bacterial isolates

: باللغة العربية : [illegible]

بناء على موافقة الجامعة بتاريخ ٦ / ٣ / ... تم تشكيل لجنة الفحص والمناقشة للرسالة
المذكورة أعلاه على النحو التالى :-

١) [illegible] عن المشرفين
٢) [illegible] ممتحن داخلى
٣) [illegible] ممتحن خارجى

وقد فحص الرسالة بواسطة كل عضو منفردا وكتابة تقارير منفردة لكل منهم إنعقدت اللجنة مجتمعة فى
قسم [illegible] بتاريخ ١٧ / ٣ / ... بقسم [illegible] بمدرج [illegible]
كلية الطب - جامعة القاهرة وذلك لمناقشة الطالب فى جلسة علنية فى موضوع الرسالة والنتائج التى توصل
إليها وكذلك الأسس العلمية التى قام عليها البحث .

قرار اللجنة : وافقت اللجنة بالاجماع على قبول الرسالة
كمرجع لدرجة الماجستير
ولقد قامت الباحثة بعزل الميكروبات المعزولة من العينات المرضية
وقامت باجراء اختبار تأثير المضادات الحيوية على البكتريا المعزولة
مستخدمة باستخدام المضادات الحيوية للمرضى بعد اجراء اختبار الحساسية

توقيعات أعضاء اللجنة :-

المشرف الممتحن	الممتحن الداخلى	الممتحن الخارجى
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ABSTRACT

The emergence of bacterial resistance to different antimicrobial agents has been reported with increasing frequency worldwide. However, the degree of variability to bacterial resistance among geographic regions suggesting the need to obtain local information for proper antimicrobial recommendations. The present study was carried out, therefore, to determine the extent and pattern of antibiotic susceptibility among different clinical isolates.

This study included 147 isolates recovered from 350 clinical samples collected from inpatients and outpatients suffering from different bacterial infections. Antibiotic sensitivity was done by disc diffusion method and E-test using antibiotics in different groups. β-lactamase activity of penicillin-resistant isolates was also tested. The most common isolated pathogens were *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (26.5%), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (21.1%), *Staphylococcus aureus* (19.7%) and *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (15%). The least number of isolates wsa *Proteus mirabilis* (3.4%). Imipenem proved to be the most active drug against all tested gram-positive and gram-negative isolates followed by cephoperazone/sulbactum. Among all quinolones tested, trovafloxacin and/or ciprofloxacin exhibited good activity against most tested strains. Most isolates were resistant to ampicillin and piperacillin. β-lactamase production in penicillin resistant isolates was highly prevelant among isolates of *Proteus mirabilis* (100%) followed by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (90.4%), *Staphylococcus aureus* (77.8%), *E. coli* (73.7%), and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (71.4%) while no β-lactamase production was observed in *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.

Key Words

Key words: Bacterial resistance - Antibiotics- E test - β-lactamase detection.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I wish to express my utmost appreciation and sincere gratitude to Professor Dr. Mohamed Amr El-Koly, Professor of Medical Microbiology and Immunology, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University, for his keen supervision, vital guidance, endless help, and continuous encouragement throughout the achievement of this work.

My cordial thanks and deepest gratitude are to Professor Dr. Mohamed Kamal Abd El-Fatah, Professor of Microbiology, National Organization of Drug Control and Research, for his supervision, invaluable guidance, indispensable support, and advice during the preparation of this dissertation.

I would like also to express my deepest immeasurable thanks to Professor Dr. Magda Ibrahim Ayoub, Professor of Medical Microbiology and Immunology, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University. Her keen supervision, time, knowledge, advice, and support throughout the course of this study are greatly appreciated.

I would like also to thank Professor Dr Somaia Abdel-Latif Eissa, Professor of Medical Microbiology and Immunology, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University, for supplying me with the strips of E-test.

To many friends, colleagues, and staff members in Microbiology and Immunology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University and elsewhere who have generously provided me with their continuous support, advice, help and encouragement during this work.

Last, but not least, I would like to express my deep thanks to my family, especially my parents for their continuous encouragement, prayers and love throughout my life. For them I dedicate this work.