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ISOLATION, CHARACTERIZATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF URINARY TRACT INFECTIOUS BACTERIA AND THEIR ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCY

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Urinary tract infection caused by bacteria leads to inflammation and over growth of uropathogens and prevalence of infection for both genders, but women are more vulnerable especially at the sexually active ages. Nine isolates from sixteen patients were microscopically tested, characterized, identified using different media and biochemical tests. The highest rate of isolated bacteria were *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus* (23.52%), followed by *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*, *Entrococcus faecalis* (17.64% and 8.82), respectively and *Entrobacter aerogenes*, *Klebsiella pneumonia*, *Proteus vulgaris* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* were (5.88%), only 2.94% of bacteria was detected as *Proteus miralilis*. Effect of different antibiotics was reported, maximum effect showed by gentamycin and chloramphenicol (80% and 70%), respectively. Contrastingly, levofloxacin 50%, amikacin and nitrofurantoin 40%, ceftriaxone and amoxicillin 30%, Cefixime 10%. In conclusion, unsuitable medication prior to urine culturing causes to increase prevalence of gram positive bacteria as much as gram negatives and developing multidrug resistance

Biography

Karzan M. Khalid has graduated from Biology department of Salahaddin University in Erbil-KRG in 2012. In 2014, he completed his MSc in Biotechnology field from University Technology Malaysia, Malaysia. Later on, he was employed as a Lab Assitant in Hospital, and from 2015 till now he is an Assistant Lecturer for Microbiology and Virology subject at Biology department/Faculty of Science in Soran University, Soran-KRG of Iraq. Presently, he is pursuing PhD on Phytoremediation in Soran University.

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