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Prevalence of metallo- β -lactamase producing bacteria in intensive care unit in Thi-qar province, Iraq

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To identify the bacteria that producing the enzyme of metallo- β -lactamases (MBLs) with (E test) method among patients of intensive care unit this study had been conducted in Al-Imam Al-Husse in hospital in Thi-qar province for the period from 1st September to end of December 2011. A total of 320 swabs and samples were collected from 17 different sites of Intensive Care Unit environment and inoculated on a normal cultural media, then incubated at 37°C for 24 hour. The growth revealed different bacterial colonies which had been tested for their morphological and biochemical characteristics. The final diagnosis by using API20 E was used for the gram negative bacteria and API staph. Used for *Staphylococcus*. Sixty eight of pure isolates were obtained including 24 (35.29%) Gram positive bacterial isolates, 44(64.71%) of Gram negative bacterial isolates. Sensitivity tests for all isolates were done using 25 types of commonly used antibiotics in Iraq, the results revealed that the genus *Enterobacter* spp. had a high resistance as a Gram negative bacteria and *Staphylococcus* spp. had a high resistance as a Gram positive bacteria to most of the tested antibiotics. The ability of bacteria isolates to produce Metallo β -lactamase using progressive concentration stripes method (E test) was studied. The results showed (1.4%) of these isolates gave positive results for each *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Enterobacter cloacae* and *Proteus mirabilis*.

Biography

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