Short Communication

Antibiotic sensitivity of isolated E.coli from pregnant women urine

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Abstract

Background and Objective: Urinary tract infection is the most common bacterial infection during pregnancy. The pregnant women seems to be at risk for pyelonephritis and untreated infection. Timely recognition and on-time appropriate treatment of urinary tract infection particularly in pregnant women reduce the related complications. This study was done to assess the Sensitivity of isolated E.coli from pregnant women urine to antibiotics.

Materials and Methods: In this descriptive study E.coli isolated from 360 urine samples from pregnant women, were examined, using Eosin Methylene Blue, blood sugar method. Antibiogram diffusion disk Kirby-Bauer was performed to assess the antibiotic response.

Results: The percent of sensitivity of Escherichia coli to antibiotics were Co-amoxiclav (5.72%), Ampicillin (8.86%), Amoxicillin (11.87%), Cefazolin (32.12), Cephalexin (36.1%), Gentamicin (40.28%), Co-trimoxazole (48.15%), Nalidixic acid (55.3%), Nitrofurantoin (72.48%) and Ceftriaxone (80.78%).

Conclusion: This study showed that there is a high level of E.coli antibiotics resistance toward Amoxicillin and Ampicillin high senseivity is related to Ceftriaxone and Nitrofurantoin in this region.

Keywords: Escherichia coli, Pregnant women, Urine, Antibiotic

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