علاقة الطبقة المخاطية لبكتريا *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

بالمقاومة لبعض المضادات الحيوية

Minimal Inhibitory Concentration (MIC)

(22) Ciprofloxacin Rifampicin Gentamycin Amikacin

Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Ciprofloxacin Gentamycin

(32-70µg/ml) (64-210µg/ml)

MIC

Rifampicin, Amikacin (4-20µg/ml),(7-25 µg/ml)

MIC

Slime layer

O.D= (0.5-1.5)

O.D=(0.3-0.4)

Abstract

Twenty two of *P. aeruginosa* were isolated of patients suffering from burn wound and urinary tract Infections was determined Minimal Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) towards Four antibiotics Amikacin Gentamycin Rifampicin and Ciprofloxacin.

The results showed high resistance to Gentamycin and Ciprofloxacin at the MIC values were (64-210)µg/ml (32-70)µg/ml respectively. Whereas some isolates showed susceptible to Amikacin and Rifampicin since the MIC values were (7-25)µg/ml and (4-20)µg/ml respectively.

The isolates showed ability to produce extracellular slime substance and the amount of slime layer were estimated by spectrophotometer. The results showed relationship between the slime layer quantity and an increasing in the MIC value, the optical density of the slime layer of resistant isolates was (0.5-1.5) compared with sensitive isolates was (0.3-0.4).

P. aeruginosa

E. coli

(Wang *et al.*, 2005)

P. aeruginosa

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(Labarea *et al.*, 1998)

(2005) Sekiguchi

P.aeruginosa

Aminoglycoside

Acetyltransferase

P. aeruginosa

(Lowbury *et al.*, 1969)

(Gaynen *et al.*, 1985)

P. aeruginosa

	pili	flagella	
Cytotoxin	Exotoxin A	Exotoxin S	
			.(Vasil, 1986)
			.1
	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	22	
	(65-26)		
			.(Macfaddin, 2000)
			.2
Ciprofloxacin	Gentamycin	Oxoid	
			. Amikacin Rifampicin
			.3
Minimal Inhibitory Concentration (MIC)			
MIC			(Fingold and Baron,1986)
			.4
	(1982)	Christensen	
		-:	
° 37	Tryptic Soy Agar	50	20 .1
			48
		2	.2
	15		
	(%95)	1	.3
	500	O.D	9:1

P. aeruginosa

22

(1)

P. aeruginosa : (1)

%	%	%	%	المصدر
22(100%)	1 (4.5%)	3 (13.6%)	18 (81.8%)	<i>P.aeruginosa</i>

MIC

(2)

MIC Gentamycin Ciprofloxacin Amikacin Rifampicin

MIC 14

(4-20) $\mu\text{g/ml}$ (7-25) $\mu\text{g/ml}$ (32-70) $\mu\text{g/ml}$ (64-210) $\mu\text{g/ml}$

MIC Rifampicin Amikacin Ciprofloxacin Gentamycin

(0.1-0.3) $\mu\text{g/ml}$ (0.5-1) $\mu\text{g/ml}$, (0.4-1) $\mu\text{g/ml}$, (1-5) $\mu\text{g/ml}$

Rifampicin Amikacin Ciprofloxacin Gentamycin

/ (MIC) : (2)

P. aeruginosa

Rifampicin $\mu\text{g/ml}$	Amikacin $\mu\text{g/ml}$	Ciprofloxacin $\mu\text{g/ml}$	Gentamycin $\mu\text{g/ml}$		
4-20	7-25	32-70	64-210	14	<i>P.aeruginosa</i>
0.1-0.3	0.5-1	0.4-1	1-5	8	<i>P.aeruginosa</i>

(3)

Rifampicin

(0.6-1.1) (0.8-1) (0.7-0.8)

Gentamycin Ciprofloxacin Amikacin

(0.3-0.4) (0.2-0.3) (0.1-0.2) (0.1-0.2)

(1.5-0.5)

Gentamycin Ciprofloxacin Amikacin Rifampicin

: (3)

Rifampicin	Amikacin	Ciprofloxacin	Gentamycin	
0.7-0.8	0.8-1	0.6-1.1	0.5-1.5	<i>P.aeruginosa</i>
0.1-0.2	0.1-0.2	0.2-0.3	0.3-0.4	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>

P.aeruginosa

(Vasil., 1986)

Brown (1975)

.P. aeruginosa

Cefoxitin Moxalactam Piperacillin Cefoperazin

.Sanders and Sanders (1988)

P. aeruginosa

Slime Layer

Capsule

. (Bayer *et al.*, 1992)

Phagocytic cells

MIC

60

(2004)

Staphylococcus aureus

Biofilm

;Kirisits *et al.*, 2004; Ramphal and Pier. 1985)

Stapper *et al.*, 2007)

.(Evans *et al.*, 1991)

. (2004).

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