

**دراسة لبعض الجوانب البكتيرية والوراثية لعزلات من
بكتيريا *Acinetobacter* المعزولة من مرضى مدينة الحلة**

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Acinetobacter ()

(CFA/I) ()
(CFA/III) (CFA/II)

Acinetobacter

Serratia Pseudomonas

Acinetobacter

E.coli HB101

SDS

" *Acinetobacter*

(Capsule)

" "

(Towner, 1996)

(Normal flora)

Acinetobacter

(Seifert, et. Al., 1997)

Acinetobacter

(Fraize, 1997).

Acinetobacter

Acinetobacter

Acinetobacter

(Oxoid)

(Miniatis, 1989)

Acinetobacter

(1961) Abbot & Graham

(Birnboim & Dally, 1997)

() Sambrook

(Markers)

(Tasi. *et al.*, 1989)

) *E. coli* HBI01

(-

: (Plasmid curing)

(Sodium Dodosyl sulfate) SDS

(Al-Saeed, 1997)

Acinetobacter

()

-:

()

()

.

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:

.

() "

Acinetobacter

.

(β -

(Sader, 1999)

lactamase)

"

Riley

Acinetobacter

()

.

Acinetobacter

.

Lang

Acinetobacter

()

Chloromphenicol acetyl transferase

"

.

()

Ap	G	T.m	Nal	RD	PRL	CAR	T.e	Amk	S	C	E	Cip	
+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	
-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	
-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	
+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	
+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	
+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	
+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	
+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	
-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	
-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	
+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	
63.6 %	90.9 %	72.7 %	18.1 %	45.4 %	90.9 %	100%	36.3 %	100%	90.9 %	90.9 %	72.7 %	9%	

Acinetobacter :

E.coli Pseudmonas , Serratia, Klebsiella

" Serratia *Acinetobacter* "

. (Andrews, 1989)

Acinetobacter :

()

CFA/I

Acinetobacter () Brubaker

() :

() *Acinetobacter*

(-)

" "

E.coli HB101
Acinetobacter ()
HB101

Ecoli

(Snyder & Champness, 1997)

() .

() *Acinetobacter* :
(Sadium Dodosyl Sulfate) SDS
Acinetobacter

(- ,)

SDS
.(-) %

(SDS)

(SDS)

(SDS)

" SDS ()

. (Domenic *et al.*, 1989)

Acinetobacter

()

Acinetobacter

()

Nal ⁺		+	Urine	
		-	Urine	
G ⁺		+	Ear	
		-	Vagina	
E ⁺ , G ⁺ , Tm ⁺ , CAR ⁺		+	Urine	

:

:Nal⁺

: G⁺

: Tm⁺

: CAR⁺

: E⁺

Acinetobacter

()

E	Tm	G	CAR	
	/	/		

(Picking & Patching)

()

*

(/) :Tm

(/) : G

(/) : CAR

(/) : E

Acinetobacter

SDS ()

E	Tm	G	CAR	

	/	/		

(Picking & Patching)

()

*

(/) :Tm

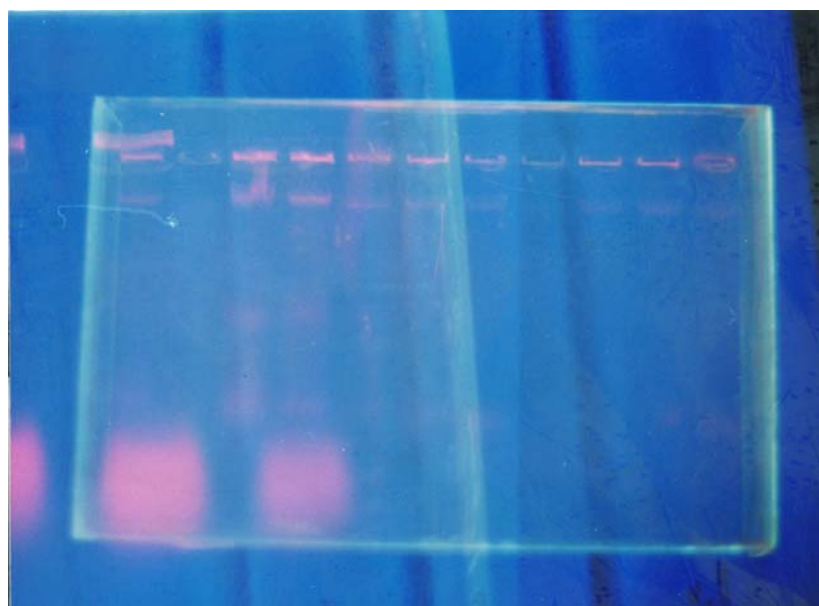
(/) : G

(/) : CAR

(/) : E



شكل (١): يوضح انتاج البكتريوسين بواسطة العزلة رقم (١٠) من عزلات البكتيريا



Acinetobacter : ()

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Abstract

In this study eleven isolates of *Acinetobacter* were isolated and identified out of (175) clinical specimens taken from patients admitted to ,Hilla hospitals. It was Found that the highest percentage isolation was from urine and bum samples. The effect of some antibiotics was investigated on all bacterial isolates , and the results showed that all isolates were entirely resistant to Carbencillin and Amikacin , But lesser to pipracillin ,Streptomycin and Ampicillm Most strains were sensitive to Ciprofloxacin and Nalidixic acid The results also showed that (9) strains possessed the capsules ,and most strains did not have the first and the second Colonization factor Antigens (CFA/1 and CFA/11) where as all isolates contained(CFA /111.)

Besides, it was found that only one had the ability to produce Bacteriocin that had its effect on some isolates of *Acinetobacter* as well as on other bacteria ,Such as *serratia* and *Pseudomonas*.

The results of the plasmid DNA extraction showed that most isolates contained at least one Plasmid each .

The results of bacterial conjugation showed the ability of at least one plasmid to transfer through conjugation :Other isolates also showed the existence of more than one plasmid after conjugation. As for bacterial transformation ,it was found that the transformed strains contained common plasmid yielding resistance to more than one antibiotics. The effect of salicylic acid & SDS in curing the plasmid content was studied too , and the results showed that salicylic Acid had only .partial effect in curing the plasmid content ,unlike (SDS) which had a complete effect on the plasmid content.