

*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*[Syooof.alramahi@qu.edu.iq](mailto:Syooof.alramahi@qu.edu.iq)[mjabar414@gmail.com](mailto:mjabar414@gmail.com)

:\_\_\_\_\_

360  
 2016 2015  
 102 , 169) 50 . ( 89 ,  
 16s-ribosomal RNA , *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*  
 16s-ribosomal RNA  
 , 7 .  
*P. aeruginosa*  
 (%92) 46 ,%10  
 )  
 , %82 , %88 , %74 , %92 ( , , , , ,  
 . %68 , %10 , %80  
 , , , *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* :

*Pseudomonas. aeruginosa*

Cephalosporins

Monobactams

.(1)

ESBLs

(ESBLs)

.(2)

DNA

: .(3)

*Pseudomonas*

\*

*aeruginosa*

Transport media swabs 360 :

2016 2015

*P.aeruginosa* :

Blood agar

MacConkey

*P.* S rRNA gene16 *aeruginosa* ° 37

(bp 510) 24-18

*P. aeruginosa* 50 24 24

:

:

(9) (8)

*P. aeruginosa* 4-2

5 (4)

8 37

(0.5)

(7,6,5)

s-ribosomal RNA16

15 *P.* , Monoplex PCR

, 16S rRNA gene *aeruginosa*

) DNA

%1

37

carbencillin, piperacillin, cefotaxime, ceftriaxone, cefepime, imipenem, aztreonam).

18

100

. (9)

150

12

20

:

198

360

162

%55

, % 45

226

% 62.7

2016

2015

134

, %37.2

*P. aeruginosa*

.(1)

102

% 46.9

169

% 28.3

. % 24.7

89

(1)

46.9 <sup>a</sup>	169		
28.3 <sup>b</sup>	102		
24.7 <sup>b</sup>	89		
55 <sup>a</sup>	198		
45 <sup>a</sup>	162		
62.7 <sup>a</sup>	226		
37.2 <sup>b</sup>	134		

*P.**aeruginosa*

(  
,  
,  
Septicemia  
,  
H2S  
,  
(10) UTI  
42 4  
  
42 4  
*P. aeruginosa*  
42  
*P. aeruginosa*  
*Pseudomonas spp*  
. 4  
*P.* (2)  
*aeruginosa*  
,  
121  
33.6  
%52.5 189  
  
IMViC  
° 37 24  
, , , ):  
*P. aeruginosa* (2)

		<i>P. aeruginosa</i>		
(% 53.2)90 <sup>Ac</sup>	(% 31.3) 53 <sup>Ab</sup>	(%15.3) 26 <sup>Aa</sup>	169	
(% 50.9)52 <sup>Ac</sup>	(% 35.2)36 <sup>Ab</sup>	(% 13.7) 14 <sup>Aa</sup>	102	
(% 52.8)47 <sup>Ac</sup>	(% 35.9)32 <sup>Ab</sup>	(% 11.2 )10 <sup>Aa</sup>	89	
(% 52.5)189 <sup>c</sup>	(% 33.6) 121 <sup>b</sup>	(% 13.8) 50 <sup>a</sup>	360	



*P. aeruginosa*

(3)

%		%		%			
92	46	8	4	0	0	Carbencilin	1
74	37	6	3	20	10	Piperacilin	2
88	44	4	2	8	4	Cefotaxime	3
82	41	2	1	16	8	Ceftriaxone	4
80	40	12	6	8	4	Cefepime	5
10	5	14	7	76	38	Imipenem	6
68	34	12	6	20	10	Azteronam	7

natural resistance

(3)

.( 21)

*P. aeruginosa*

, %92

%74

(2014)

%55.17

(22)

%92

%84

(14)

(13) (14)

*P. aeruginosa*

, %64 , %75.4

*P. aeruginosa*, %10 (PBPs)

*P. aeruginosa*, (Mex-AB-Oprm)

(14), (23)

*P. aeruginosa*, %9.2

%68 *P. aeruginosa*

(25), %80 (%82) %88

(11), %93 (24)

, , %70, %98, %99

(27) (26), (11)

, %2.2, %42.9

, %80 %84 (22)

, , %68.96

, %80, (13)



16SrRNA gene PCR : (1)  
 100 80 . (PCR) .Pseudomonas aeruginosa

## :References

- 3rd ed. Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, USA.
- 7- **Collee**, J. G.; Fraser, A. G.; Marmiom, B. P. and Simmon, A. (1996). Mackie and McCartney, Practical Medical Microbiology. 4th ed. Churchill Livingstone inc.; USA.
- 8- **Bauer**, A. W.; Kirby, W. M. M.; Sherris, J. C.; and Truck, M.(1966). Antibiotic susceptibility testing by a standardized single disk method. Am. J. Clin. Pathol., 45: 493 – 496.
- 9- **Clinical** and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). (2012). Performance standards for antimicrobial susceptibility testing; 22ed. Informational Supplement. 32(3).
- 10- **Selezska**, K. and Ukraine, K. (2010). *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* population structure revisited under environmental focus. der Technischen Universität Carolo-Wilhelmina., 1-106.
- 11- (2014) . , OXA
- 12- (2015) . , Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- 1- **Bojary**, N.M.R. and M. Hajia,(2012).Multidrug- resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* strains in Tehran Reference Burn Hospital, Tehran,Iran. African Journal of Microbiology Research,6: 1393-1396.
- 2- **Brusselaers**, N.; Vogelaers,D. and Blot,S.(2011). The rising problem of antimicrobial resistance in the intensive care unit. Annals Inten. C., 1:47.
- 3- **Peirano**, G.and Pitout, J.D.D.(2010).Molecular epidemiology of *Escherichia coli* producing CTX-M  $\beta$ -lactamases: the worldwide emergence of clone ST131 O25:H4. International journal of Antimicrobial Agents, 35(4):316-321.
- 4- **Winn**, J. W.; Allen, S.; Janda, W.; Koneman, E.; Procop, G.; Schreckenberger, P. and Woods, G. (2006). Koneman's Color Atlas and Textbook of Diagnostic Microbiology, 6th ed., Lippincott–raven Publishers. Philadelphia, PP: 239–270. USA.
- 5- **Brown**, A . (2007). Bensons Microbiological application laboratory manual in general microbiology . McGraw –Hill Co.INC. USA . P:102 -263.
- 6- **MacFaddin**, J. F. (2000). Biochemical tests for identification of medical bacteria.

infections: current status. World J Surg., 22: 135-145.

19- **Magnet**, MD. M. H.; Arongozeb, MD.; Khan, G. M.; and Ahmed, Z. (2013). Isolation and identification of different bacteria from different types of burn wound infection and study their antimicrobial sensitivity pattern. International Journal of Research in Applied, Natural and Social Sciences., 1(3):125-132.

20- **Gaynes**, R. and Edwards, J. R. (2005). Overview of nosocomial infections caused by Gram-negative bacilli. Clin. Infect. Dis., 41:848-854.

21- **Ibezim**, E. C.(2005). Microbial resistance to antibiotics. African Journal of Biotechnology. In burn patients. Burns, 28(1). Isolates Causing 4(13): 1606-1611.

22- **Anil**, C. and Shahid, R. M. (2013). Antimicrobial susceptibility patterns of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* clinical isolates at a tertiary care hospital in Kathmandu, Nepal. Asian J Pharm Clin Res., 6(3) : 235-238.

23- **Livermore**, D. M. and Brown, D. F. J. (2005). Detection of  $\beta$ -lactamase mediated resistance. Retrieved 31.

24- **EL-Mosallamy**, W. A., E.; Osman, A. S.; Tabl, H. A., E.; and AL-Tabbakh, A. M. (2015). Phenotypic and Genotypic Methods for Detection of Metallo-Beta-

13- . (2012) . ,

14-**Abdul-Wahid**, A. A . (2014). Dissemination of Aminoglycosides Resistance in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Isolates in Al-Nasseryia Hospitals. M.Sc. Thesis. College of Medicine. University of Kufa .

15- **Gad**, G. F.; El-Domany, R. A.; Zaki, S. and Ashour, H. M. (2007). Characterization of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolated from clinical and environmental samples in Minia, Egypt: prevalence, antibiogram and resistance mechanisms . Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy., 60: 1010-1017.

16- **Dohar**, J. E. ; M. A. Kenna and R. M. Wadosky (1996). In Vitro Susceptibility of Actual Isolates of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* to Commonly Used Otological Antibiotics. American Journal Of Otolaryngology. 17 (2) : 207 – 209.

17- **Goycoolea**, M. and Ruah, L.(1991). Definitions and Terminology .Otol Clin.of North Am .,24:757- 761.

18- **Pruitt**, B.A.; McManus, A.T.; Kim, S.H.; and Goodwin, C.W. (1998). Burn wound

27- **Tiroidimos, I.**; Arvanitidou, M.; Dardavessis, T. ; Bisiklis, A.; and Alexiou-Daniil , S. (2010). Prevalence and antibiotic resistance of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolated from swimming pools in northern Greece . Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal., 16 (7) : 783-787.

Lactamase (MBL) Producing *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology., 24(3) : 27-35.

25- **Bush, K.** 1988. -Lactamase inhibitors from laboratory to clinic. Clin. Microbiol. Rev. 1:109–123.

26- **Du , S. J.** ; Kuo, H. C. ; Cheng, C. H. ; Fei, A.C.Y. ; Wei, H. W. ; and Chang, S. K. (2010). Molecular mechanisms of ceftazidime resistance in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolates from canine and human infections. Veterinarni Medicina, 55(4): 172-182.

Diagnosis of *pseudomonas aeruginosa* using PCR technique and determining their sensitivity to some antibiotics.

Abeer Hamoodi Jabbar

Syoof Khowman. Alramahy

Biology Department - College of Sciences - University of Al-Qadisiyah

[mjabar414@gmail.com](mailto:mjabar414@gmail.com)

[Syoof.alramahi@qu.edu.iq](mailto:Syoof.alramahi@qu.edu.iq)

**Abstract**

The study included the collection of pathological specimens from various sources by 360 sample of hospitals in AL- Diwaniyah city for the period of November 2015 to March 2016 and the samples divided, according to collected sources to (169 swab ear 0.102 swab burns, and 89 sample urine), results of cultural and biochemical tests showed that 50 isolate belong to *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* , tested the sensitivity of the isolates to 7 type of antibiotics, the study results indicated the presence of a relatively high resistance shown by *P. aeruginosa* to most antibiotics used in the study except Imipenem as Least resistance ratio among the rest of antibiotics 10%, as the study showed that there are 46 isolated (92%) are resistant to at least one of the used  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotics in this study that represent (Carbencilin, Piperacilin, cefotaxime, ceftriaxone, cefepime, Imipenem, and Azteronom ) that they were the highest percentage of Carbencilin (92%,74% ,88% ,82% ,80% ,10% ,68%) respectively.

**Key words:** *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, resistance, antibiotics,  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotics.

\* The Research is a part of on MS.C. Thesis in case the first researcher