



Surveillance of antimicrobial resistance in clinical isolates of UTI-based Vancomycin resistant Enterococcus spp with special reference to J and K

Allaie Aashaq

Sheri-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences (SKIMS), Soura Srinagar.

Abstract:

Currently, with increased and indiscriminate use of antibiotics, multi-drug resistant bacteria have emerged and are contributing to infections in the community and in the hospitals. Vancomycin resistant enterococci (VRE) are both of public health and medical importance associated with serious multidrug resistant infections. Urinary tract infection (UTI) is the most widely recognized nosocomial infection among hospitalized patients and shifts as per geography and regions. The examination was planned to pick up learning about the sort of pathogens responsible for UTIs and resistance pattern of the causative operators may help clinicians to pick redress treatment regimen.

The present work includes identifying UTI-based Enterococcus spp. isolates at SKIMS, Soura, and to determine the susceptibility pattern of these isolates to antimicrobial agents

Midstream urine samples were collected; cultured and appropriate identification of isolated bacteria was done by standard biochemical tests. Antibacterial study was carried out on clinically isolated urinary tract infections (UTI) causing bacteria by employing disk diffusion method.

A total 180 isolates of Enterococcus spp. were tested during study period. Of 180 enterococcal isolates, 125 (69.44%) and 45 (25%) isolates were identified as Enterococcus faecalis and Enterococcus faecium; respectively. All the Enterococcus isolates of UTI were sensitive to Linezolid, Fosfomycin and Tecoplanin. While as discovered to resistant to Vancomycin.

One can really confirm that the selection of medications in the treatment of UTI is very thin today because of the wide scale resistance that the regular UTI pathogens show to drugs which have been utilized already. Infection control programs must create, execute, and screen approaches and practices to limit infections related with utilization of these drugs. The most effective methods of prevention



are to avoid unnecessary antibiotic drugs. Enterococci resistance to glycopeptides and multidrug resistance warrants attention and continuous monitoring.

Biography:

I myself Dr. Aashaq Hussain Allaie have completed M.Sc, M.Phil, Ph.D. and Young Scientist Fellowship in Medical Microbiology. I have published 11 research publications and one book chapter in reputed journals. I have also participated/presented more than 30 national/ International conferences/seminars/workshops. I am working as a Senior Resident at Department of Microbiology, Sheri-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Soura Srinagar J&K (INDIA).

Publication of speakers:

1. Ganaie, Aijaz & Mishra, Ravi & Hussain, Aashaq. (2018). Antioxidant activity of some extracts of Iris ensata. 230-235.
2. Mishra, Ravi & Ganaie, Aijaz & Hussain, Aashaq. (2016). BIOLOGICAL EVIDENTIAL PANORAMA OF LECTINS: THEIR ISOLATION, PURIFICATION AND APPLICATIONS.
3. Mishra, Ravi & Ganaie, Aijaz & Hussain, Aashaq. (2016). BIOLOGICAL EVIDENTIAL PANORAMA OF LECTINS: THEIR ISOLATION, PURIFICATION AND APPLICATIONS.
4. Ganaie, Aijaz & Mishra, Ravi & Hussain, Aashaq. (2018). Antioxidant activity of some extracts of Iris ensata. 230-235.

[International Conference on New Frontiers in Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases | November 19-20, 2020 | London, UK](#)

Citation: Allaie Aashaq; Surveillance of antimicrobial resistance in clinical isolates of UTI-based Vancomycin resistant Enterococcus spp with special reference to J and K; Euro Microbiology 2020; November 19-20, 2020; London, UK