The Relationship Between the Type of Infection and Antibiotic Resistance

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Ninety-one Bacterial samples were collected from Al-Sader Medical City in Al-Najaf province during a period of 11 weeks from 2-7-2016 to 15-9-2016. The isolates were identified according to cultural characteristics and biochemical activities. The results have revealed that 25 (27%) samples were E.coli, 22 (24%) samples were Staphylococcus spp, 27 (30%) samples were Proteus spp, and 17 (22%) samples were Enterococcus spp. The susceptibility of bacterial isolates to 22 antibiotics was tested using disc diffusion method. The results have revealed that in E.coli the most resistance was seen to Cotrimoxaz antibiotic with percentage of 67%. In Staphylococcus spp, most resistance was seen to Azactam antibiotic with percentage of 83% while susceptibility to Vancomycin was the most. In Enterococcus spp, the most resistance was seen to Vancomycin. Proteus spp, showed the most resistance against Ampicillin/cloxacillin. The distribution of bacterial infection among different genders and their effect on bacterial resistance were also tested. The results showed that infections with E.coli were 12 (48%) in males while in females 13 (52%). Most of Staphylococcus spp 13 (59%), has been isolated from males, while in females 9 (41%). Males infected with Proteus spp constitute 13 (48%), on the other hand, 14 (52%) were isolated from females. Infections with Enterococcus spp were distributed as 8 (47%) and 9 (53%) in males and females respectively. The different bacterial sites where also correlated and tested against the susceptibility results. All isolates displays different resistance to different antibiotics that varies with infection site and patient gender. In E. coli the resistance to antibiotics in UTI and intestinal disease was approximately the same. In Staphylococcus spp and Proteus spp. wounds infections exhibit more resistant than other types of infections. In Enterococcus spp. UTI infections exhibit more resistant than wounds infections.

Keywords: Bacterial Infection, Antibiotic Resistance, Al-Najaf.
having the ability to inactivate the drug became prevalent, therefore, chemical and structural studies that deals with the antibiotic synthesis were undertaken to modify penicillin chemistry in order to prevent its enzymatic destruction by penicillinases (â-lactamases) which are produced by drug resistant bacteria (Gold and Moellering Jr, 1996; Kardos and Demain, 2011). Interestingly, the ability of bacteria to produce â-lactamases became possible by using the gene based molecular techniques (Al-Shamarti, 2010). This, however, is an appreciated prospect to provide resistance profile of pathogenic bacteria in order to determine the effective antibiotic to be used in treatment (D’costa et al., 2006). Antibiotic resistance could arise as a result of spontaneous or induced genetic alteration in bacteria in addition to the horizontal gene transfer by means of conjugation among different bacterial cells. Thus, antibiotic resistance genes which had evolved as a result of natural selection could be shared (Mazodier and Davies, 1991). According to the concept of natural selection, random exposure to antibiotic puts evolutionary stress on bacteria to develop antibiotic resistance traits. Many antibiotic resistance genes are found on plasmids, enabling their transfer (Bennett, 2008). When a bacterium has the ability to resist several types of different antibiotic as a result of having several resistance genes, it is formally termed as multidrug resistant (MDR) or, informally, super bacterium or superbug (D’Costa et al., 2011).

Aim of the study
The aim of this study is to correlate between the type of infection and antibiotic resistance. This aim is reached via surveying many infections caused by many bacteria, then performing antibiotic susceptibility test.

Methodology
Preparation of Culture media
Preparation of culture media was according to the instruction manual supplied with each medium.

Collection and Identification of Bacterial Samples
The samples were collected from the hospital and bridged directly to the laboratory for identification. The identification of bacterial samples was carried out depending on the cultural characteristics and biochemical tests according to (Mac Faddin, 2000).

Procedure for Performing the Disc Diffusion Test
Inoculum Preparation
Direct Colony Suspension Method
As a convenient alternative to the growth method, the inoculums were prepared by making a direct broth or saline suspension of isolated colonies selected from a 18- to 24-hour agar plate (a nonselective medium, such as blood agar or nutrient agar, has been used). The suspension is adjusted to match the 0.5 McFarland turbidity standard, using saline and a vortex mixer.

Inoculation of Test Plates
Optimally, within 15 minutes after adjusting the turbidity of the inoculums suspensions, a sterile cotton swab is dipped into the adjusted suspension. The swab was rotated several times and pressed firmly on the inside wall of the tube above the fluid level. This is necessary to remove excess inoculum from the swab.

The dried surface of a Mueller-Hinton agar plates was inoculated by streaking the swab over the entire sterile agar surface. This procedure is repeated by streaking two more times, rotating the plate approximately 60° each time to ensure an equal distribution of inoculum. As a final step, the rim of the agar is swabbed. The plate lids were left ajar for 3 to 5 minutes, but no more than 15 minutes, to allow for any excess surface moisture to be absorbed before applying the drug impregnated disks.

Application of discs to inoculated agar plates
Antibiotics discs produced by bioanalysa company were used. The predetermined battery of antimicrobial discs is dispensed onto the surface of the inoculated agar plate. Each disc was pressed down to ensure complete contact with the agar surface. Then, the plates were inverted and placed in an incubator set to 37°C within 15 minutes after the discs were applied.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
The correlation of infection with the type of bacteria
The 91 Bacterial isolates from different infections obtained from Al-Sader medical city in
Al-Najaf province over the period from 2-7-2016 to 15-9-2016, were identified and correlated with the site of infection as shown below in table 1.

The identification of bacterial samples showed that most of the isolates (30%) were Proteus followed by E. coli (27%), Staphylococcus (24%), and Enterococcus (19%).

The results showed that UTI is mainly caused by E. coli. This goes in agreement with (Nicolle, 2008) who showed that E. coli is the cause of 80–85% of urinary tract infections, with Staphylococcus saprophyticus as a causative agent in 5–10% of UTI. Most of wound infections has been shown to be caused by Staphylococcus in the present study. This agrees with (Toshkova et al., 2001; Flora, 2002; Baggett et al., 2004) in explaining that Staphylococcus aureus, is the common cause of wound infections.

**Correlation between bacterial infections and gender**

The type of infection has been correlated with the gender of the patient and with the type of bacteria as shown in table 2.

The results showed that the ratio of male to female patients is tend to be equal regardless the type of infections, but, when we consider the type of infection it is clear that males are significantly more affected by wound infections than females as 81.5% of wound infections appeared in males. This could be due to the outdoor working environment of the males which makes more exposed to have injuries than females and, consequently, having wound infections more frequently than females. On the other hand, the results showed that UTI is more frequent in females than in males as 70% of UTI appeared in urine samples taken from females. This is most likely due to the anatomy of the female urethra and genital area which makes female more vulnerable to have UTI than males. This agrees with the findings that has been shown previously that UTI is more common in females (Stamm, 1991; Foxman et al., 2000; Harrington and Hooton, 2000; Chittagong, 2011).

**Correlation between the type of infection and antibiotic resistance in E. coli**

E. coli was isolated only from urine and stool as a causative agent of UTI and intestinal infection. The antibiotic resistance against 13 different antibiotics was evaluated and correlated to the type of infection which are UTI and intestinal infections. The resistance percentage for each antibiotic was calculated, then the mean of resistance percentages was calculated for both types of the previously mentioned infections (Table

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**Table 1. Distribution of bacteria and infections**

| Infection  | Wound | UTI | Otitis media | Intestinal Disease | Total | Percentage |
|------------|-------|-----|--------------|--------------------|-------|------------|
| E. coli    | 0     | 11  | 0            | 14                 | 25    | 27%        |
| Staphylococcus | 10  | 7   | 5            | 0                  | 22    | 24%        |
| Proteus    | 9     | 10  | 8            | 0                  | 27    | 30%        |
| Enterococcus | 8   | 9   | 0            | 0                  | 17    | 19%        |
| total      | 27    | 37  | 13           | 14                 | 91    | 100%       |

**Table 2. Correlation between bacterial infections and patient gender**

| Infection   | E. coli | Staphylococcus | Proteus | Enterococcus | Total |
|-------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|-------|
| Wound       | 8       | 2              | 8       | 1            | 6     | 22      | 5   |
| UTI         | 7       | 2              | 5       | 7            | 2     | 7       | 11  | 26  |
| Otitis media| -       | 3              | 2       | 6            | -     | -       | 5   | 8   |
| Intestinal Disease | 6 | -              | -       | -            | -     | -       | 8   | 6   |
| Total & percentage | 12 | 13            | 9       | 13           | 14    | 8       | 9   | 46  | 45  |
|             | 48%     | 52%            | 41%     | 48%          | 52%   | 47%     | 53% | 50.5%  | 49.5% |
Table 3. Correlation between the type of infection and antibiotic resistance in *E. coli*:

| Antibiotic | Ampicillin 0% | Gram-positive 2% | Antimotic 0% | Concomitantly 0% | Nitrofurantoin 30% | Ceftriaxone 0% | Cefotaxime 2% | Ciprofloxacin 4% | Metronidazole 40% | Gentamicin 2% | Amikacin 0% | Polymyxin 4% |
|------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| Hospital Infection |               |                 |             |                  |                   |                 |             |                |                  |                |             |               |
| % O        | 4              | 7               | 6           | 5                | 7                 | 4               | 6           | 2              | 3               | 6              | 2           | 6             |
| % R        | 36             | 64              | 5           | 4                | 36                | 46              | 46          | 12             | 33              | 12             | 46          | 46            |
| % I        | 6              | 8               | 1           | 2                | 10                | 4               | 3           | 11             | 13              | 1              | 6           | 9             |
| % S        | 43             | 57              |             |                  | 59                | 71              | 70          | 63             | 43              | 64             | 36          | 70            |

| Community Infection |               |                 |             |                  |                   |                 |             |                |                  |                |             |               |
| % O          | 6              | 8               | 1           | 2                | 10                | 4               | 3           | 11             | 13              | 1              | 6           | 9             |
| % R          | 46             | 54              | 4           | 3                | 36                | 46              | 46          | 12             | 54              | 46             | 54          | 46            |
| % I          | 6              | 8               | 1           | 2                | 10                | 4               | 3           | 11             | 13              | 1              | 6           | 9             |
| % S          | 43             | 57              |             |                  | 59                | 71              | 70          | 63             | 43              | 64             | 36          | 70            |
3). The results showed approximate similarity of antibiotic resistance in both UTI and intestinal infections (Figure 1).

The most resistance was seen to ampicillin with a percentage of 64% in UTI. This agrees with (Chittagong, 2011) who showed that the most resistance rates for *E. coli* detected from urine culture were Ampicillin, Doxycycline, Cephalexin, Cephradine, Cotrimoxazole, Cefixime, Ceftraxone and Ciprofloxacin except for Cefuroxime to which *E. coli* was significantly sensitive. The antibiotic resistance pattern by *E. coli* has been shown to be 40% for Amoxicillin, 23% for Cephradine, 21% for Cotrimoxazole, 6% for Doxycycline, 4% for Cefixime, 2% for Cephalaxin, 2% for Ceftraxone and 2% for Ciprofloxacin (Bhowmick and Rashid, 2004; Mohammadi et al., 2010; Manikandan et al., 2011). (Omoregie et al., 2011) showed that 60% of *E. coli* isolates were susceptible to Gentamycin.

Correlation between the type of infection and antibiotic resistance in *Staphylococcus* spp.

*Staphylococcus* isolated from wound infections has been shown to be more resistant against 12 antibiotics if compared with isolates from otitis media and UTI (figure 2). The most resistance was seen to Aztreonam antibiotic with a percentage of 83%, while the most effective antibiotic was Vancomycin with a resistance percentage of (8%) (table 4).

(Diekema et al., 2001) who showed that more than 80% of coagulase-negative *staphylococcal* isolates were resistant to methicillin and semisynthetic penicillins. (Liu et al., 2011) showed that Community-acquired MRSA (CA-
Table 4. Correlation between the type of infection and antibiotic resistance in *Staphylococcus* spp.

| Antibiotic Combination | Type of Infection | Erythromycin 54% | Chloramphenicol 38% | Ampicillin/clavulanic acid 29% | Azithromycin 53% | Ceftriaxone 52% | Ciprofloxacin 10% | Azactam 83% | Vancomycin 8% | Gentamicin 16% | Ceftazidime 41% | Amoxicillin+Clavulanic acid 33% |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Meningitis             | 4                 | 5                 | 2                  | 1                           | 81              | 19             | 4              | 100         | 100          | 80           | 100           | 40              | 60             |
| Urinary tract infection| 1                 | 3                 | 3                  | 1                           | 90              | 10             | 2              | 100         | 100          | 60           | 100           | 60              | 40             |
| Skin                  | 1                 | 6                 | 1                  | 4                           | 60              | 40             | 5              | 100         | 100          | 50           | 100           | 50              | 50             |
| Pneumonia             | 1                 | 2                 | 3                  | 3                           | 90              | 10             | 2              | 100         | 100          | 40           | 100           | 40              | 60             |
| Other                 | 1                 | 6                 | 1                  | 4                           | 60              | 40             | 5              | 100         | 100          | 50           | 100           | 50              | 50             |

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Table 5. Correlation between the type of infection and antibiotic resistance in *Enterococcus* spp.

| Antibiotic          | MRSA | MSSA | E. faecalis | E. faecium |
|---------------------|------|------|-------------|------------|
| Chloramphenicol     | 0%   | 10%  | 20%         | 30%        |
| Erythromycin        | 5%   | 15%  | 25%         | 35%        |
| Vancomycin          | 10%  | 20%  | 30%         | 40%        |
| Gentamicin          | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Amoxicillin         | 20%  | 40%  | 60%         | 80%        |
| Tetra cyclines      | 25%  | 50%  | 75%         | 100%       |
| Cefoxitin           | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Chlortetracycline   | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Ciprofloxacin       | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Gentamycin          | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Ceftriaxone         | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Amoxicillin         | 20%  | 40%  | 60%         | 80%        |
| Gentamicin          | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Vancomycin          | 10%  | 20%  | 30%         | 40%        |
| Amoxicillin         | 20%  | 40%  | 60%         | 80%        |
| Gentamicin          | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Vancomycin          | 10%  | 20%  | 30%         | 40%        |
| Amoxicillin         | 20%  | 40%  | 60%         | 80%        |
| Gentamicin          | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Vancomycin          | 10%  | 20%  | 30%         | 40%        |
| Amoxicillin         | 20%  | 40%  | 60%         | 80%        |
| Gentamicin          | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Vancomycin          | 10%  | 20%  | 30%         | 40%        |
| Amoxicillin         | 20%  | 40%  | 60%         | 80%        |
| Gentamicin          | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Vancomycin          | 10%  | 20%  | 30%         | 40%        |
| Amoxicillin         | 20%  | 40%  | 60%         | 80%        |
| Gentamicin          | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Vancomycin          | 10%  | 20%  | 30%         | 40%        |
| Amoxicillin         | 20%  | 40%  | 60%         | 80%        |
| Gentamicin          | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Vancomycin          | 10%  | 20%  | 30%         | 40%        |
| Amoxicillin         | 20%  | 40%  | 60%         | 80%        |
| Gentamicin          | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Vancomycin          | 10%  | 20%  | 30%         | 40%        |
| Amoxicillin         | 20%  | 40%  | 60%         | 80%        |
| Gentamicin          | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Vancomycin          | 10%  | 20%  | 30%         | 40%        |
| Amoxicillin         | 20%  | 40%  | 60%         | 80%        |
| Gentamicin          | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Vancomycin          | 10%  | 20%  | 30%         | 40%        |
| Amoxicillin         | 20%  | 40%  | 60%         | 80%        |
| Gentamicin          | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Vancomycin          | 10%  | 20%  | 30%         | 40%        |
| Amoxicillin         | 20%  | 40%  | 60%         | 80%        |
| Gentamicin          | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Vancomycin          | 10%  | 20%  | 30%         | 40%        |
| Amoxicillin         | 20%  | 40%  | 60%         | 80%        |
| Gentamicin          | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Vancomycin          | 10%  | 20%  | 30%         | 40%        |
| Amoxicillin         | 20%  | 40%  | 60%         | 80%        |
| Gentamicin          | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Vancomycin          | 10%  | 20%  | 30%         | 40%        |
| Amoxicillin         | 20%  | 40%  | 60%         | 80%        |
| Gentamicin          | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Vancomycin          | 10%  | 20%  | 30%         | 40%        |
| Amoxicillin         | 20%  | 40%  | 60%         | 80%        |
| Gentamicin          | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Vancomycin          | 10%  | 20%  | 30%         | 40%        |
| Amoxicillin         | 20%  | 40%  | 60%         | 80%        |
| Gentamicin          | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Vancomycin          | 10%  | 20%  | 30%         | 40%        |
| Amoxicillin         | 20%  | 40%  | 60%         | 80%        |
| Gentamicin          | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Vancomycin          | 10%  | 20%  | 30%         | 40%        |
| Amoxicillin         | 20%  | 40%  | 60%         | 80%        |
| Gentamicin          | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Vancomycin          | 10%  | 20%  | 30%         | 40%        |
| Amoxicillin         | 20%  | 40%  | 60%         | 80%        |
| Gentamicin          | 0%   | 5%   | 10%         | 15%        |
| Vancomycin          | 10%  | 20%  | 30%         | 40%        |

MRSA isolates often maintain susceptibility to tetracyclines (tetracycline, doxycycline, minocycline, tigecycline). The results by (Omorgie et al., 2011) revealed that *Staphylococcus aureus* have great susceptibility to Amoxicillin (96.2%). Schwalbe et al., (1987) showed that *Staphylococcus spp.* are resistance to Vancomycin. 

**Correlation between the type of infection and antibiotic resistance in *Enterococcus* spp.**

Enterococcus was isolated from UTI and wound infections. The results revealed that isolates of UTI were more resistant than those isolated from wounds when tested against 14 antibiotics (figure 3) (table 5). (Karmarkar et al., 2004) showed that 77.23% of enterococcal isolates were resistant to more than six drugs. (Herman and Gerding, 1991) studied serious enterococcal infections (e.g., bacteraemia and endocarditis) and showed that such infections require treatment with a bactericidal combination of antibiotics that should include a penicillin (ampicillin or penicillin G) to which the isolates were susceptible and an aminoglycoside (gentamicin or streptomycin) to which they were resistant. (Courvalin, 2006) showed that more than 55% of enterococcal isolates in ICUs of more than 300 hospitals were vancomycin-resistant.

(Choudhury et al., 2015) revealed that there were rare isolates that lack resistance against gentamicin and streptomycin, while high level of resistance were seen against amikacin and kanamycin. And Results obtained by (Sapkota et al., 2007) revealed significant resistance by Enterococcus against erythromycin and tetracycline.

**Correlation between the type of infection and antibiotic resistance in *Proteus* spp.**

The isolates of *Proteus* spp. were obtained from wounds, UTI and otitis media. The most resistant isolates against 11 antibiotics were those isolated from wound infections (figure 4). The most resistance where against Ampicillin/cloxacin (table 6). (Feglo et al., 2010) showed that all proteus species were resistant to chloramphenicol, ampicillin and co-trimoxazole. However, 70 – 90% of *P. mirabilis* and *P. vulgaris* isolates exhibited resistance to ampicillin, cotrimoxazole, tetracycline and chloramphenicol. (Newman et al., 2006) revealed that *Proteus* spp. isolates exhibited high antimicrobial resistance against tetracycline.
Table 6. Correlation between the type of infection and antibiotic resistance in *Proteus* spp.

| Antibiotic | UUTI | Wound | CSF | Blood |
|------------|------|-------|-----|-------|
| Cefotaxime |     |       |     |       |
| 50%        |     |       |     |       |
| 25%        | 8   | 4     | 3   | 5     |
| 75%        |     |       | 7   |       |
| Ceftriaxone |     |       |     |       |
| 50%        |     |       |     |       |
| 25%        | 8   | 4     | 3   | 5     |
| 75%        |     |       | 7   |       |
| Ampicillin  |     |       |     |       |
| 50%        |     |       |     |       |
| 25%        | 8   | 4     | 3   | 5     |
| 75%        |     |       | 7   |       |
| Chloramphenicol |     |       |     |       |
| 50%        |     |       |     |       |
| 25%        | 8   | 4     | 3   | 5     |
| 75%        |     |       | 7   |       |
| Amikacin   |     |       |     |       |
| 50%        |     |       |     |       |
| 25%        | 8   | 4     | 3   | 5     |
| 75%        |     |       | 7   |       |
| Ciprofloxacin |     |       |     |       |
| 50%        |     |       |     |       |
| 25%        | 8   | 4     | 3   | 5     |
| 75%        |     |       | 7   |       |
| Ampylocycline |     |       |     |       |
| 50%        |     |       |     |       |
| 25%        | 8   | 4     | 3   | 5     |
| 75%        |     |       | 7   |       |
| Ceftazidime |     |       |     |       |
| 50%        |     |       |     |       |
| 25%        | 8   | 4     | 3   | 5     |
| 75%        |     |       | 7   |       |

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(85 %), chloramphenicol (82.5 %), co-trimoxazole (81 %) and ampicillin (77 %).

CONCLUSION

1. *E. coli* was the main cause of intestinal diseases.
2. *E. coli* was the most frequent bacteria casing UTI, *Proteus* spp. otitis media, and *Staphylococcus* spp. was the main cause of wound infections.
3. In males the infections with *Staphylococcus* spp. were more than in females, while infections with *E. coli*, *Proteus* spp. and *Enterococcus* spp. were more in females than in males.
4. In *E. coli* the resistance to antibiotics in UTI and intestinal disease was approximately the same.
5. In *Staphylococcus* spp. and *Proteus* spp. wounds infections exhibit more resistant than other types of infections.
6. In *Enterococcus* spp. UTI infections exhibit more resistant than wounds infections.

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