

POSTER PRESENTATION

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P019: Resistance evaluation of *Escherichia coli* strains isolated from urines in the urban environment in Benin

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Introduction

Antibiotic resistance represents a serious public health problem, particularly in resource limited countries. So, it is necessary to have an actualized knowledge about the resistance profile of these microorganisms.

Objectives

To determine the resistance profile of *Escherichia coli* strains isolated from urines.

Methods

This survey assessed 3678 samples of urines received at the national laboratory from 2009 to 2011. The tests used are urines cytobacteriologic exam and the disk diffusion method.

Results

In total, 928 Enterobacteriaceae strains were isolated including 52.1% of *E. coli*, followed by *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (14%) and *Proteus mirabilis* (8.1%). *E. coli* occurred more frequently in women (75%). The antimicrobial susceptibility of *E. coli* shown that the highest rate of resistance was manifested against Amoxicillin (69%), then followed Amoxicillin + clavulanic Acid (51.1%), Tetracyclin (45.1%), Triméthoprim-sulfamethoxazole (42%), and nalidixic acid (35%), Ciprofloxacin (23.5%), Chloramphenicol (22.1%), Gentamicin (8.1%), and Ceftriaxon (5.1%). Multiresistance concerned 32% of tested strains.

Conclusion

E. coli strains tested have developed more resistances against commonly prescribed antibiotics in clinical

practice in Benin, which is not likely to facilitate the appropriate treatment of patients.

Disclosure of interest

None declared.

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