Abstract

Prevalence of Extended-Spectrum β-lactamases (ESBLs) producing Entrobactriacea isolated from Urinary samples.

**Background and Aim:** Urinary tract infections are the most common infection in human. the most cases are caused by (ESBLs) producing Entrobacteriacea. responsible for their resistance to beta-lactam antibiotics and this makes it difficult to treat them. In this study our purpose is evaluate the prevalence of Extended-Spectrum β-lactamases (ESBLs) producing Entrobactriacea isolated from Urinary samples.

**Method:** this study was performed on 150 isolated bacteria from individuals with UTI who are admitted to Imam Khomeini hospital in Ardebil. extended spectrum beta-lactamase producing Entrobacteriacea detected by Disc Agar Diffusion method as recommended by CLSI with using antibiotic discs containing ceftazidim (30 μg) and cefotaxim (30 μg) either alone or in combination with clavulanic acid.

**Result:** the study included 51 men (34%) and 99 women (66%) respectively. Among the 150 bacteria tested 74 were identified as the ESBL producing and 66 cases of these bacteria were ESBL produsing with both ceftazidim and cefotaxim antibiotics disc.

**Conclusion:** results showed that with using Disc Agar Diffusion method ESBL was produced in 50% of urinary samples and due to that suitable treat must be consider.

**Key words:** Extended spectrum Beta-Lactamases , Entrobacteriacea, Disc Agar Diffusion.