

EVALUAREA REZISTENȚEI ENTEROBACTER SPECIES LA SUBSTANȚE ANTIMICROBIENE

Conf. univ. dr. **Mihaela Idomir**^{1,2},
dr. **Raluca Fiț**,
prof. univ. dr. **Codruța Nemet**¹,
prof. univ. dr. **Teodor Leășu**^{1,2}

¹Universitatea “Transilvania” din Brașov,
Facultatea de Medicină

²Spitalul Clinic Județean de Urgență Brașov

The infections determined by germs from Enterobacter genre produce worldwide high rates of morbidity and mortality. The main species etiological implicated in human infections are E. cloacae, E. aerogenes, E. sakazakii and E. gergoviae. Our study has included 1781 strains, isolated from patients hospitalized in the Clinical Country Emergency Hospital from Brașov in a three years period. Enterobacter sp. strains have been implicated in infections with different localizations more frequent in urinary tract and wound infections. The isolated strains had different levels of resistance to the tested antibiotics. The Enterobacter strains were resistant in bigger percentages to ampicillin, amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, trimethoprim-sulfametoxazol and cefuroxime.