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The Thesis Submitted for the Degree of M.Sc (in the field of Genetic)

Evaluation of aminoglycosides resistance pattern and aadB & aphA6 genes frequency In clinical strains of Acinetobacter baumannii in Zahedan

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Abstract

Introduction & Objective:

Acinetobacter baumannii is one of the most important opportunistic pathogenic bacteria that causes serious nosocomial infections including ventilator-associated pneumonia, bacteremia, urinary tract infections, meningitis and surgical wound infections and is one of the most dangerous gram-negative bacteria. It infects approximately one million people worldwide each year, half of which are caused by multidrug-resistant strains of MDR. Antibiotic resistance to aminoglycosides in this bacterium is due to the acquisition, increased expression, or amplification of aminoglycoside-modifying enzyme genes and efflux pump 8. Aminoglycoside modifying enzymes include aminoglycoside acetyltransferase (AAC) aminoglycoside phosphotransferase (APH) aminoglycoside nucleotide transferase (ANT or AAD).

Materials and Methods:

In this cross-sectional study, 100 strains of *Acinetobacter* were collected from different clinical samples of patients referred to teaching hospitals in Zahedan. Discs were evaluated for gentamicin (10 μ g), amikacin (30 μ g), tobramycin (10 μ g), and kanamycin (30 μ g) discs. Then the bacterial genome was extracted and the presence of apha6 and aadB genes were identified using specific primers and PCR.

Results:

Acinetobacter baumannii isolates were resistant to kanamycin (86%), amikacin (82%), gentamicin (75%) and tobramycin (67%). Apha6 genes were detected in 56% and aadB genes in 5% of isolates.

Conclusion:

Due to the high resistance of Acinetobacter baumannii to most antibiotics, the results of this study show that resistance to aminoglycosides is increasing and these antibiotics are not a suitable option for the treatment of infections caused by Acinetobacter baumannii.

Keywords: Acinetobacter baumannii, Aminoglycoside, apha6, aadB