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ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCES PROFILE IN IRAN, CLINICAL IMPLICATION AND PROSPECT FOR ANTIBIOTIC STEWARDSHIP

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Serious bacterial infections that are resistant to commonly available antibiotics have become a major worldwide healthcare problem. They are more severe; require significantly more expensive diagnosis and longer and more sophisticated treatments. According to World Health Organization, post-antibiotic era, in which even mild infections causing serious problems is approaching soon till 2050. Knowledge of the prevalence of antibiotic resistance is a pre-requisite for infection control and essential for public healthcare policy makers to conduct effective responses. Some studies indicate high bacterial resistance rates in developing countries. Nevertheless, it is hard to delineate the extent of the problem, since it changes in various healthcare facilities and geographic regions. These factors

increase the importance of establishment of a surveillance system of antibiotic resistance from all hospitals. Based on World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines, antibiotic surveillance should be performed in three levels, i.e. local, intermediate and national. A nationwide surveillance system has not yet been established in Iran. Most data are retrieved from scattered cross-sectional studies and there is no guideline for rational uses of antibiotics especially at local levels. The objectives of this review are to describe antibiotic resistances pattern of common microorganisms which isolated from blood and other sterile body fluid and its clinical implication during recent years in Iran.

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