

SOME ASPECTS OF THE ANTIBIOTIC-RESISTANCE OF BACTERIAL STRAINS FROM MENINGITIS (1985-1994)

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The work presents the antibiotic resistance of 564 bacterial strains isolated from CSF. All *N.meningitidis* (314 strains) were sensible to penicillin (10 U.I.), 1,3% were resistant to tetracycline and rifampin, 35,9% to TMP-SMZ and 44,5% to sulfonamide. Determination of MIC to penicillin for 53 *N.meningitidis* strains isolated between 1989-1994 identifies four strains were relatively resistant (MIC=0,1 mcg/ml).

From *Str.pneumoniae* (110 strains) 3,6% were resistant to penicillin, 2,7% to chloramphenicol, 13,6% to tetracycline and 34,5% to TMP-SMZ. The incidence of the *H.influenzae* (44 strains) resistant to ampicillin was 29,5%, to cefalothin 13,6%, 38,6% to TMP-SMZ and only 2,3% to chloramphenicol. *Staphylococcus aureus* (47 strains) as resistant 87,2% to penicillin, 21,2% to erythromycin and 4,25% to chloramphenicol and gentamicin. Resistance for *Enterobacteriaceae* sp. (26) was great: 76,9% to ampicillin, 53,8% to chloramphenicol and 46,1% to TMP-SMZ.

Gram-positive cocci other than *Str.pneumoniae* and *S.aureus* show resistance to penicillin in 33,3% of the strains, to cefalothin 22,2%, to chloramphenicol 16,6% and to trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazol 66,6%. Excepting *N.meningitidis* strains the incidence of resistance for strains from CSF is compared with the resistance for all the strains isolated in laboratory.