Serotype Distribution and Antimicrobial Resistance Profile of Haemophilus influenzae Isolated from School Children with Acute Otitis Media

Wos ID Dol 10.1155/2022/5391291 Title Serotype Distribution and Antimicrobial Resistance Profile of Haemophilus influenzae Isolated from School Children with Acute Otitis Media First Author Last Author Safari, D; Wahyono, DJ; Tafroji, W; Darmawan, AB; Winarti, Y; Kusdaryanto, WD; Paramaiswari, WT; Pramono, H; Pratiwi, M; Chamadi, MR; Publish Date Journal Name INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MICROBIOLOGY Haemophilus influenzae is a Gram-negative opportunistic bacterial pathogen of the human respiratory tract. This study describes the prevalence, serotype distribution, and susceptibility profiles of H. influenzae strains isolated from the nasopharynx of school children with acute otitis media (AOM) in Banyumas Regency, Central Java, Indonesia. H. influenzae was persent in 69.7% of samples Abstract (85/122). Nontypeable H. influenzae (NHTI) was the most common serotype (95.3%), followed by H. influenzae type b (3.5%) and H. influenzae type f (1.2%). All the H. influenzae was present in 69.7% of samples usceptible to levofloxacin, ceftriaxone, imipenem, meropenem, cefuroxime, and cefixime. Most isolates were susceptible to sparfloxacin (99%), cefepime (99%), amoxicillin/clavulanic acid 2 : 1 (99%), amojcillin/sulbactam 2 : 1 (99%), chloramphenicol (94%), letracycline (93%), ampicillin (87%), and clarithromycin (82%). Nineteen percent of the isolates were resistant to cotrimoxazole, and 11% of the isolates were resistant to ampicillin. This study showed that H. influenzae are gamong samples was dominated by NTHi and less susceptible to cotrimoxazole. Publish Year Publish Year Publish 1687-918X Eissn 1687-9198 Url https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000807451800001		
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