Determination of Resistance Pattern of Gram Positive (+) and Gram Negative (-) Microorganisms against Antibiotic Standard Powder

A Dissertation submitted to the Department of Pharmacy, East West University, Bangladesh, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy

Submitted by

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IN THE NAME OF ALLAH

THE MOST GRACIOUS

THE MOST MERCIFUL

Declaration by the Research Candidate

I, Safkatur Rahman, ID: 2012-1-70-035, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled "In Vitro Minimum Inhibitory Concentration of Antibiotics Standard Powder against Clinically Isolated Microorganisms by Broth Microdilution" submitted by me to the Department of Pharmacy, East West University and in the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree Bachelor of Pharmacy, under the supervision and guidance of Dr. Shamsun Nahar Khan, Associate Professor and Chairperson, Department of Pharmacy, East West University, Dhaka.

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Certificate by the Supervisor

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “In Vitro Minimum Inhibitory Concentration of Antibiotics Standard Powder against Clinically Isolated Microorganisms by Broth Microdilution " submitted to the Department of Pharmacy, East West University for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree Bachelor of Pharmacy is a bonafide record of original and genuine research work carried out by Safkatur Rahman, ID: 2012-1-70-035 in 2015 of his research in the Department of Pharmacy, East West University, under the supervision and guidance of me.

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Dr. Shamsun Nahar Khan

Associate Professor and Chairperson

Department of Pharmacy

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Certificate by the Chairperson

This is to certify that the thesis entitled "In Vitro Minimum Inhibitory Concentration of Antibiotics Standard Powder against Clinically Isolated Microorganisms by Broth Microdilution" submitted to the Department of Pharmacy, East West University for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree Bachelor of Pharmacy is a bonafide record of original and genuine research work carried out by Safkatur Rahman, ID: 2012-1-70-035 in 2015.

Dr. Shamsun Nahar Khan

Associate Professor and Chairperson

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Acknowledgement

At first, I would like to thanks the almighty "**ALLAH**" the most gracious and merciful for enabling me to successfully completing my research work soundly and orderly.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my research supervisor, **Dr. Shamsun Nahar Khan**, Associate Professor, Department of Pharmacy, East West University, who had been always optimistic and full of passion and ideas. Her generous advice, constant supervision, intense support, enthusiastic encouragements and reminders during the research work not only helped shape this study but also helped me into being a better researcher. Her in-depth thinking, motivation, timely advice and encouragement have made it possible for me to complete this research.

I put forward my most sincere regards and profound gratitude to Chairperson **Dr. Shamsun Nahar Khan**, Associate Professor, Department of Pharmacy, East West University, for her inspiration in my study. She also paid attention for the purpose of my research work and extending the facilities to work.

I want to give special thanks to **Sharmin Ara Chowdhury and Mohammad Ali** who helped me a lot providing guidance. I also would like to thank **Md. Faysal**, **Mohsin Ibna Amin**, **Zannatul Ferdous, Wasiful Gofur, Turna** and my all friends, who gave me support for my research work and for their extended cooperation for my study.

I express my sincere thankfulness to my family for guiding me all through my life, including that for my research project.

I also want to remember all of the stuffs of Pharmacy Department with a thankful heart who helped me a lot to complete this research work successfully.

During the course of this research work, a lot of experiences I have received in which is of inestimable value for my life.

Dedication

This Research Paper is Dedicated to My Beloved Parents**,** **Md. Lutfar Rahman** and **Nasima rahman**; My Little Sister, **Mim;** My Friends**, Tasnim Akter, Md. Faysal, Mohsin Ibna Amin, Wasiful Gofur, Tania.**

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Abstract

Antibiotic susceptibility is the susceptibility of bacteria to antibiotics. Antibiotic resistance is the ability of microbes to resist the effects of drugs. The main objective of the study was to determine MIC value of Fluoroquinolones, Cephalosporins, Azithromycin and Vancomycin against 7 isolates of *E.coli*, 5 isolates of *Klebsiella*, 2 isolates *Salmonella typhi* of and 1 isolates of *Staphyloococcua aureus* and Acinetobacter using broth microdilution. At different concentration of drug organisms were added to 96 well microtiter plate. After incubation optical densities were determined by microtiter plate reader and Minnimum Inhibitory Concentration end point was determined. MIC obtained by this study of fluoroquinolones, Azithromycin and Vancomycin were sensitive for different clinical isolates. But Cephalosporin drugs (cephradine and ceftriaxone) had shown resistance to different isolates of gram positive and gram negative bacteria. Ceftriaxone is a 3rd generation cephalosporin drug which showed resistance to many isolates of different organism. So, further study should be carried out for ceftriaxone using other different methods to determine its susceptibility for different microorganism

Keywords: *MIC. susceptibility, resistance, ceftriaxone, clinical isolates, gram positive bacteria, gram negative bacteria, broth microdilution*

1.1 Overview:

Antibiotics are used in the treatment and prevention of bacterial infection. They may either kill or inhibit the growth of bacteria. Several antibiotics are also effective against many fungi and protozoans, and some are toxic to humans and animals, even when given in therapeutic dosage. Antibiotics are not effective against viruses such as the common cold or influenza, and may be harmful when taken inappropriately.

Antibiotic sensitivity or antibiotic susceptibility is the susceptibility of bacteria to antibiotics. Because susceptibility can vary even within a species.

Antibiotic / Antimicrobial resistance is the ability of microbes to resist the effects of drugs – that is, the germs are not killed, and their growth is not stopped. Although some people are at greater risk than others, no one can completely avoid the risk of antibiotic-resistant infections. Infections with resistant organisms are difficult to treat, requiring costly and sometimes toxic alternatives.

Bacteria will inevitably find ways of resisting the antibiotics developed by humans, which is why aggressive action is needed now to keep new resistance from developing and to prevent the resistance that already exists from spreading (CDC, 2016)

There are several methods for determining antibiotic susceptibility i.e. disk diffusion test, E-test, Broth macrodilution, Broth microdilution test etc. In this study the main objective was to determine MIC of 6 different antibiotics which are: Azithromycin, Levofloxacin, Ciprofloxacin, Ceftriaxone, Cephradine, Vancomycin on 6 different strains of microorganism which are *Acinetobacter, E. coli, Salmonella typhi, Klebsiella, Pseudomonas, Staphylococcus aureus* using broth microdilution test. According to their MIC their susceptibility or resistance were determined which is important. Whether they are susceptible or resistant were determined using their standard MIC value against obtained MIC value. Different antibiotic has different standard MIC range based on microorganism. MIC value is expressed in microgram/ml or mg/L (David and Franklin, 2012)

1.2 Microorganisms:

Microorganism invariably refers to the minute living body not perceptible to the naked eyes, especially a bacterium or protozoon. Microorganism can be carried by the one host to another by animal source, air borne, contact infections, food borne, human carriers, insects, soil borne (Kar, 2008).

Microorganisms used in this study are:

- *Acinetobacter*
- *E. coli*
- *Salmonella typhi*
- *Klebsiella*
- *Pseudomonas*
- *Staphylococcus aureus*

1.2.1 Acinetobacter:

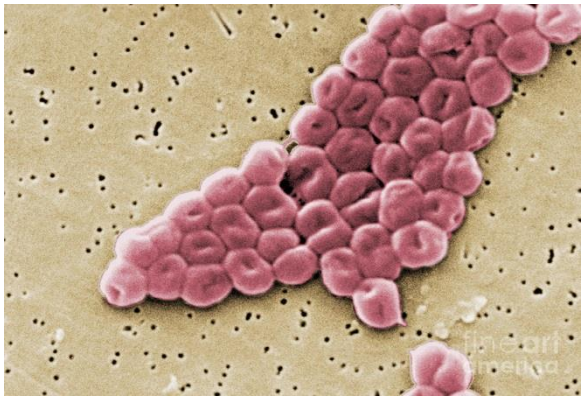
Acinetobacter is a gram-negative coccobacillus. Acinetobacter was first described in 1911 as Micrococcus calco-aceticus. Since then, it has had several names, becoming known as acinetobacter in the 1950s. Acinetobacter species are oxidase-negative and non-motile

Its natural habitats are water and soil, and it has been isolated from foods, arthropods, and the environment. In humans, *acinetobacter* can colonize skin, wounds, and the respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts. Some strains of *acinetobacter* can survive environmental desiccation for weeks, a characteristic that promotes transmission through fomite contamination in hospitals.

Acinetobacter species have low virulence but are capable of causing infection in organ transplants and febrile neutropenia. Most Acinetobacter isolates recovered from hospitalized patients, particularly those recovered from respiratory secretions and urine, represent colonization rather than infection.

They are resistant to many including penicillin, chloramphenicol, and often aminoglycosides. Resistance to fluoroquinolones has been reported during therapy, which has also resulted in increased resistance to other drug classes mediated through active drug efflux. A dramatic increase in antibiotic resistance in Acinetobacter strains has been reported by the CDC, and the carbapenems are recognized as the gold-standard and treatment of last resort.

Acinetobacter species are unusual in that they are sensitive to sulbactam; sulbactam is most commonly used to inhibit bacterial beta-lactamase, but this is an example of the antibacterial property of sulbactam itself (NEJM, 2008).



1.2.1 Fig: Acinetobacter (CDC, 2016)

1.2.2 E. coli:

E. coli is a bacterium that lives in the digestive tracts of humans and animals. There are over 700 strains of E. coli, and many of them are harmless. However, certain E. coli stains, referred to as enterohemorrhagic E. coli (EHEC), can cause bloody diarrhea, severe anemia, urinary tract infection, or kidney failure, which could ultimately lead to death.

People become infected with E. coli when they ingest food or water that has been contaminated by feces with the infectious E. coli strains.

Initial symptoms of E. coli usually appear within three to five days after ingestion of the bacterium; however, symptoms may appear anywhere from one to ten days. Symptoms include:

• Nausea

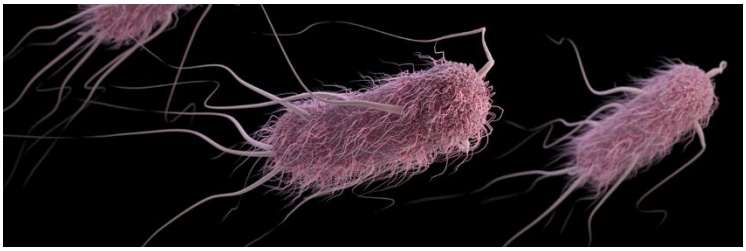
• Vomiting

• Stomach cramps

• Diarrhea, typically bloody

• Urinary tract infections

• Kidney failure etc. (Kaper, 2005).



1.2.2 Fig*: E. coli* (CDC, 2016)

1.2.3 Salmonella typhi:

Salmonella typhi is a subspecies of Salmonella enterica, the rod-shaped, flagellated, aerobic, Gram-negative bacterium. Salmonella typhi causes typhoid fever; paratyphoid fever is caused by S. paratyphi,

The bacterium usually enters the body through the mouth by the ingestion of contaminated food or water, penetrates the intestinal wall, and multiplies in lymphoid tissue; it then enters the bloodstream and causes bacteremia.

Salmonella Typhi lives only in humans. Persons with typhoid fever carry the bacteria in their bloodstream and intestinal tract. In addition, a small number of persons, called carriers, recover from typhoid fever but continue to carry the bacteria. Both ill persons and carriers shed Salmonella Typhi in their feces (stool) (CDC, 2016)

1.2.3 Fig: *Salmonella typhi* (CDC, 2016)

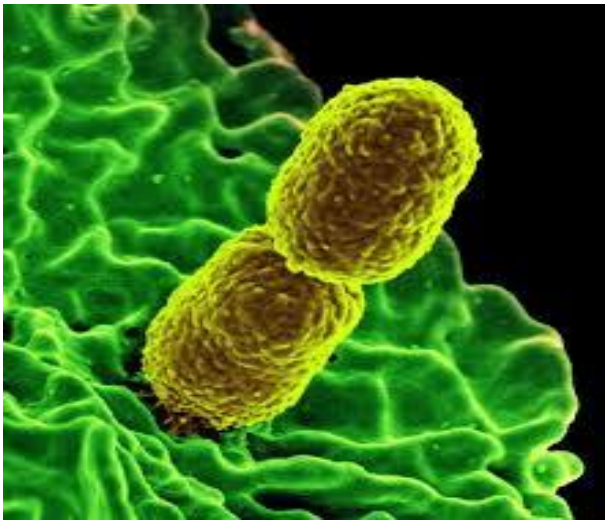
1.2.4 Klebsiella:

Klebsiella is a genus of non-motile, Gram-negative, oxidase-negative, rod-shaped bacteria with a prominent polysaccharide-based capsule it is named after the German microbiologist Edwin Klebs.

Klebsiella bacteria tend to be rounder and thicker than other members of the Enterobacteriaceae family. They typically occur as straight rods with rounded or slightly pointed ends. They can be found singly, in pairs, or in short chains. Diplobacillary forms are commonly found in vivo.

Klebsiella species are routinely found in the human nose, mouth, and gastrointestinal tract as normal flora; however, they can also behave as opportunistic human pathogens. Klebsiella species are known to also infect a variety of other animals, both as normal flora and opportunistic pathogens.

Klebsiella organisms can lead to a wide range of disease states, notably pneumonia, urinary tract infections, septicemia, meningitis, diarrhea, and soft tissue infections (Zheng et al., 2014)

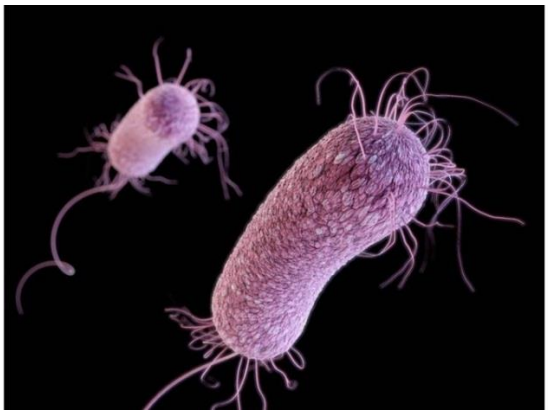


1.2.4 Fig*: Klebsiella* (CDC, 2016)

1.2.5 Pseudomonas:

Pseudomonas aeruginosa (pyocyanea) a gram negative rods, has in recent years, assumed the role of a dangerous pathogen. It has long been a troublesome cause of secondary infection of wounds, especially burns, but is not necessarily pathogenic. With the advent of immunosuppressive therapy following organ transplant,systemic infections including pneumonia have resulted from infection by this organism. It has also been implicated in eye infections resulting in the loss of sight.Pseudomonas aeruginosa is resistant to many antibacterial agents and is biochemically very

versatile, being able to use many disinfectants as food sources (Hugo and Russel, 1998)



1.2.5 Fig: *Pseudomonas* (CDC, 2016)

1.2.6 Staphylococcus aureus:

Staphylococcus aureus is a gram-positive coccal bacterium, diameters of 0.5 – 1.5 µm and characterized by individual cocci, that is a member of the Firmicutes and is frequently found in the nose, respiratory tract, and on the skin. It is often positive for catalase and also nitrate reduction. Staphylococcus was first identified in 1880 in Aberdeen, Scotland, the staphylococci are non-motile, non-spore forming facultative anaerobes that grow by aerobic respiration or by fermentation.

Staphylococcus aureus is a major pathogen of increasing importance due to the rise in antibiotic resistance (Harris, Foster and Richards 2002).

1.2.6 Fig: *Staphylococcus aureus* (CDC, 2016)

1.3 Antibiotics:

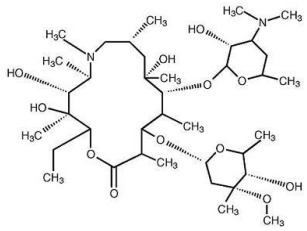
6 antibiotics were used in this study are:

- Azithromycin
- Ciprofloxacin
- Levofloxacin
- Ceftriaxone
- Vancomycin
- Cephradine

1.3.1 Azithromycin:

Azithromycin is a macrolide antibacterial drug,

1.3.1.1 chemical name: (2R,3S,4R,5R,8R,10R,11R,12S,13S,14R)-13-[(2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl3-O-methyl-α-L-ribo-hexopyranosyl) oxy]-2-ethyl-3,4,10-trihydroxy-3,5,6,8,10,12,14-heptamethyl-11-[[3,4,6trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)-β-D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-1-oxa-6-azacyclopentadecan-15-one.



1.3.1 Fig: Azithromycin

1.3.1.2 Indication:

- Urinary pain, burning, urgency and frequency associated with urinary tract infections.
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases.
- Acute bacterial exacerbations of chronic bronchitis and acute bacterial sinusitis due to Haemophilus influenzae, or Streptococcus pneumoniae.

1.3.1.3 Mechanism of Action:

Azithromycin binds to the 50S subunit of the 70S bacterial ribosomes, and therefore inhibits RNA-dependent protein synthesis in bacterial cells.

1.3.1.4 Pharmacokinetics:

Absorption

The absolute bioavailability of azithromycin 250 mg capsules is 38%.

In a two-way crossover study in which 12 healthy subjects received a single 500 mg dose of azithromycin (two 250 mg tablets) with or without a high fat meal, food was shown to increase Cmax by 23% but had no effect on AUC.

When azithromycin oral suspension was administered with food to 28 adult healthy male subjects, Cmax increased by 56% and AUC was unchanged.

Distribution

The serum protein binding of azithromycin is variable in the concentration range approximating human exposure, decreasing from 51% at 0.02 µg/mL to 7% at 2 µg/mL.

The antibacterial activity of azithromycin is pH related and appears to be reduced with decreasing pH, however, the extensive distribution of drug to tissues may be relevant to clinical activity.

Azithromycin has been shown to penetrate into human tissues, including skin, lung, tonsil, and cervix. Extensive tissue distribution was confirmed by examination of additional tissues and fluids (bone, ejaculum, prostate, ovary, uterus, salpinx, stomach, liver, and gallbladder).

Metabolism

In vitro and in vivo studies to assess the metabolism of azithromycin have not been performed

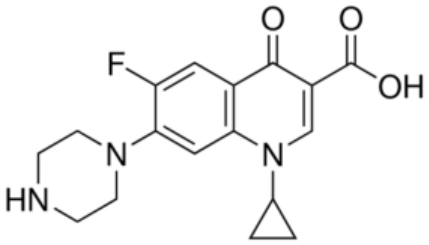
Elimination

Biliary excretion of azithromycin, predominantly as unchanged drug, is a major route of elimination. Over the course of a week, approximately 6% of the administered dose appears as unchanged drug in urine (Singlas, 2016)

1.3.2 Ciprofloxacin:

Ciprofloxacin is a synthetic broad spectrum fluoroquinolone antibiotic. Ciprofloxacin binds to and inhibits bacterial DNA gyrase, an enzyme essential for DNA replication.

1.3.2.1 Chemical name: 1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-4-oxo-7-(piperazin-1-yl)-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid.



1.3.2 Fig: Ciprofloxacin

1.3.2.2 Indication:

For the treatment of the following infections caused by susceptible organisms urinary tract infections, acute uncomplicated cystitis, chronic bacterial prostatitis, lower respiratory tract infections, acute sinusitis, skin and skin structure infections, bone and joint infections, complicated intra-abdominal infections (used in combination with metronidazole), infectious diarrhea, typhoid fever (enteric fever), uncomplicated cervical and urethral gonorrhea, and inhalational anthrax.

1.3.2.3 Mechanism of action:

The bactericidal action of ciprofloxacin results from inhibition of the enzymes topoisomerase II (DNA gyrase) and topoisomerase IV, which are required for bacterial DNA replication, transcription, repair, strand supercoiling repair, and recombination.

1.3.2.4 Pharmacokinetics:

Rapidly and well absorbed from the GIT after oral administration. The absolute bioavailability is approximately 70% and does not have any substantial loss by first pass metabolism.

20 to 40% protin bound property.

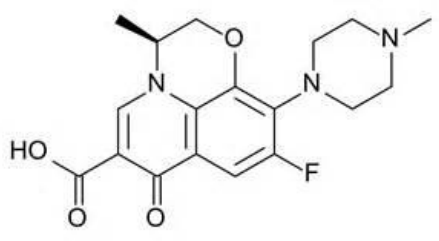
Metabolism is mainly hepatic. Four metabolites have been identified in human urine which together account for approximately 15% of an oral dose. The metabolites have antimicrobial activity, but are less active than unchanged ciprofloxacin.

40 to 50% of orally administered dose is excreted as unchanged drug in the urine t ½ 4 hours (Drusano, 1986).

1.3.3 Levofloxacin:

A synthetic fluoroquinolone antibacterial agent that is the optically active L-isomer of ofloxacin which inhibits the super coiling activity of bacterial DNA gyrase, halting DNA replication.

1.3.3.1 Chemical name: (2S)-7-fluoro-2-methyl-6-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-10-oxo-4-oxa-1-azatricyclo [7.3.1.0] trideca-5(13),6,8,11-tetraene-11-carboxylic acid.



1.3.3 Fig: Levofloxacin

1.3.3.2 Indication:

- For the treatment of bacterial conjunctivitis caused by susceptible strains of the following organisms: Corynebacterium species, Staphylococus aureus, Staphylococcus epidermidis.
- is used for the treatment of acute bacterial sinusitis caused by susceptible Streptococcus pneumoniae
- Levofloxacin is used for the treatment of mild to moderate uncomplicated urinary tract infections caused by susceptible E. coli, K. pneumonia
- Levofloxacin is used for the treatment of community-acquired pneumonia caused by susceptible S aureus, S. pneumonia.

1.3.3.3 Mechanism of action:

Levofloxacin inhibits bacterial type II topoisomerases, topoisomerase IV and DNA gyrase. Levofloxacin, like other fluoroquinolones, inhibits the A subunits of DNA gyrase, two subunits encoded by the gyrA gene. This results in strand breakage on a bacterial chromosome, supercoiling, and resealing; DNA replication and transcription is inhibited.

1.3.3.4 Pharmacokinetics:

Absorption of ofloxacin after single or multiple doses of 200 to 400 mg is predictable, and the amount of drug absorbed increases proportionately with the dose.

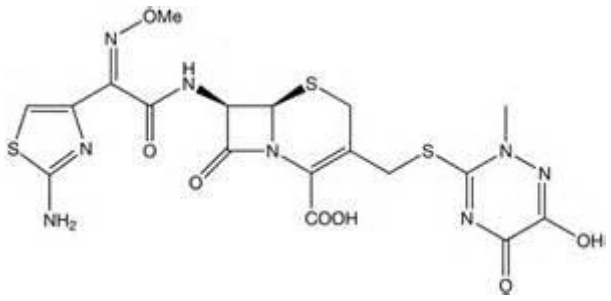
24-38% binds to plasma protein. Undergoes limited metabolism in humans.

Mainly excreted as unchanged drug (87%) through urine (Lavin, 2012).

1.3.4 Ceftriaxone:

A broad-spectrum cephalosporin antibiotic with a very long half-life and high penetrability to meninges, eyes and inner ears.

1.3.4.1 Chemical name: (6R,7R)-7-[(2Z)-2-(2-amino-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)-2-(methoxyimino) acetamido]-3-{[(2-methyl-5,6-dioxo-1,2,5,6-tetrahydro-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl) sulfanyl] methyl}-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo [4.2.0] oct-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid.



1.3.4 Fig: Ceftriaxone

1.3.4.2 Indication:

For the treatment of the infections (respiratory, skin, soft tissue, UTI, ENT) caused by S. pneumoniae, H. influenzae, staphylococci, S. pyogenes (group A beta-hemolytic streptococci), E. coli, P. mirabilis, Klebsiella sp, coagulase-negative staphylococcus it is used.

1.3.4.3 Mechanism of action:

Ceftriaxone works by inhibiting the mucopeptide synthesis in the bacterial cell wall. The beta-lactam moiety of Ceftriaxone binds to carboxypeptidases, endopeptidases, and transpeptidases in the bacterial cytoplasmic membrane. These enzymes are involved in cell-wall synthesis and cell division. By binding to these enzymes, Ceftriaxone results in the formation of of defective cell walls and cell death.

1.3.4.4 Pharmacokinetics:

Volume of distribution is 5.78 to 13.5L. It shows 95% protein binding

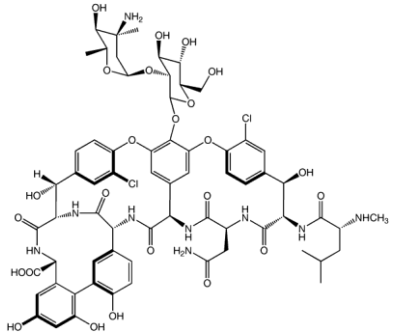
Thirty-three percent to 67% of a ceftriaxone dose was excreted in the urine as unchanged drug and the remainder was secreted in the bile and ultimately found in the feces as microbiologically inactive compounds.

Elimination half-life is 5.8-8.7 hours. And clearance is 0.58 – 1.45 L/h (Greyerz *et al.*, 2001)

1.3.5 Vancomycin:

A branched tricyclic glycosylated peptide with bactericidal activity against most organisms and bacteriostatic effect on enterococci.

1.3.5.1 Chemical name: (1S,2R,18R,19R,22S,25R,28R,40S)-48-{[(2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3-{[(2S,4S,5S,6S)-4-amino-5-hydroxy-4,6-dimethyloxan-2-yl] oxy}-4,5-dihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl) oxan-2-yl]oxy}-22-(carbamoylmethyl)-5,47-dichloro-2,18,32,35,37-pentahydroxy-19-[(2R)-4-meth yl-2-(methylamino)pentanamido]-20,23,26,42,44-pentaoxo-7,13-dioxa-21,24,27,41,43-pentaazaoctacyclo[26.14.2.2^{3},^{6}.2^{14},^{17}.1^{8},^{12}.1^{29},^{33}.0^{10},^{25}.0^{34},^{39}]pentaconta-3,5,8,10,12(48),14,16,29(45),30,32,34,36,38,46,49-pentadecaene-40-carboxylic acid.



1.3.5 Fig: Vancomycin

1.3.5.2 Indication:

For the treatment of serious or severe infections caused by susceptible strains of methicillin-resistant (beta-lactam-resistant) staphylococci.

1.3.5.3 Mechanism of action:

The bactericidal action of vancomycin results primarily from inhibition of cell-wall biosynthesis. Specifically, vancomycin prevents incorporation of N-acetylmuramic acid (NAM)- and N-acetylglucosamine (NAG)-peptide subunits from being incorporated into the peptidoglycan matrix; which forms the major structural component of Gram-positive cell walls. The large hydrophilic molecule is able to form hydrogen bond interactions with the terminal D-alanyl-D-alanine moieties of the NAM/NAG-peptides. Normally this is a five-point interaction. This binding of vancomycin to the D-Ala-D-Ala prevents the incorporation of the NAM/NAG-peptide subunits into the peptidoglycan matrix. In addition, vancomycin alters bacterial-cell-membrane permeability and RNA synthesis. There is no cross-resistance between vancomycin and other antibiotics. Vancomycin is not active in vitro against gram-negative bacilli, mycobacteria, or fungi.

1.3.5.4 Pharmacokinetics:

Poorly absorbed from gastrointestinal tract, however systemic absorption (up to 60%) may occur following intraperitoneal administration.

Serum protein bound is approximately 55%.

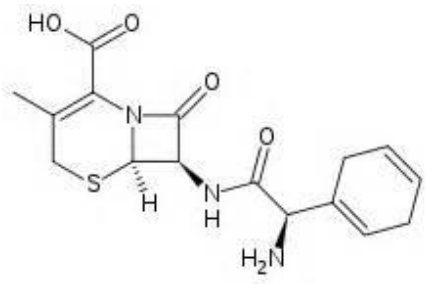
In the first 24 hours, about 75% of an administered dose of vancomycin is excreted in urine by glomerular filtration.

Half-life in normal renal patients is approximately 6 hours (range 4 to 11 hours). In anephric patients, the average half-life of elimination is 7.5 days (NCI, 2015)

1.3.6 Cephradine:

This compound belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cephalosporins

1.3.6.1 Chemical name :(6R, 7R)-7-[(2R)-2-amino-2-(cyclohexa-1, 4-dien-1-yl) acetamido]-3-methyl-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo [4.2.0] oct-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid



1.3.6 Fig: Cephradine

1.3.6.2 Indication:

- Cephradine /is/ indicated in the treatment of bacterial urinary tract infections caused by susceptible organisms.
- In the treatment of bacterial pharyngitis
- In the treatment of skin and soft tissue infections
- In the treatment of otitis media
- In the treatment of bronchitis

1.3.6.3 Mechanism of action:

Cefradine is a first generation cephalosporin antibiotic with a spectrum of activity similar to Cefalexin. Cefradine, like the penicillins, is a beta-lactam antibiotic. By binding to specific penicillin-binding proteins (PBPs) located inside the bacterial cell wall, it inhibits the third and last stage of bacterial cell wall synthesis. Cell lysis is then mediated by bacterial cell wall autolytic enzymes such as autolysins; it is possible that Cefradine interferes with an autolysin inhibitor.

1.3.6.4 Pharmacokinetics:

Absorption: Well absorbed from the GI tract.

Distribution: Distributed widely into most body tissues and fluids, including the gallbladder, liver, kidneys, bone, sputum, bile, and pleural and synovial fluids; CSF penetration is poor. Cephradine crosses the placental barrier and is 6% to 20% protein-bound.

Metabolism: Not metabolized.

Excretion: Excreted primarily in urine by renal tubular and glomerular filtration; small amounts of drug appear in breast milk. Elimination half-life is about 1/2 to 2 hours in normal renal function; end-stage renal disease prolongs half-life to 8 to 15 hours. Hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis removes drug (Neiss, 1973).

1.4 Broth Microdilution:

This method is called “microdilution” because it involves the use of small volumes of broth dispensed in sterile, plastic microdilution trays that have round or conical bottom wells.

Broth microdilution is a method used to test the susceptibility of bacteria to antibiotics. It is the most commonly used method to perform this test

During testing, multiple microtiter plates are filled with a broth varying concentrations of the antibiotics and the bacteria to be tested are then added to the plate. The plate is then placed into a non-CO2 incubator and heated at thirty-five degrees Celsius for sixteen to twenty hours. Following the allotted time, the plate is removed and checked for bacterial growth. If the broth became cloudy or a layer of cells formed at the bottom, then bacterial growth has occurred. The results of the broth microdilution method are reported in Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC), or the lowest concentration of antibiotics that stopped bacterial expansion. Microtiter plate reader machine is used to determine the optical density passing through a specific length of light. After that percentage of growth is calculated through which MIC is determined (David and Franklin, 2012)

1.5 Microtiter Plate Reader:

Pharmaceutical and biotechnology research requires instrumentation to be both functional and versatile. In the HTS and Drug Discovery environments, micro plate-based assays are developed to make determinations on large numbers of samples. Regardless of the assay protocol, the end result is the measurement by some sort of detection device. ELISA utilizes two independent sets of optics to provide uncompromised performance. For absorbance measurements, there is a xenon-flash lamp with a monochromator for wavelength selection and photodiode detection. This allows the selection of any wavelength for endpoint or kinetic measures from 200 nm to 999 nm in 1 nm increments, as well as spectral scans. The most common microplate format used in academic research laboratories or clinical diagnostic laboratories is 96-well (8 by 12 matrix) with a typical reaction volume between 100 and 200 µL per well.

Traditional visible wavelength fluorescence measurements are made using a tungsten-halogen lamp with interference filters (excitation and emission) for wavelength selection and photomultiplier (PMT) detection. If time-resolved or UV excitation fluorescence measurements are required, it automatically integrates then xenon-flash-monochromator excitation with the interference emission filter and PMT detection. Typical applications include antibody-antigen binding, receptor-liquid binding, ELISA, nucleic acid quantitation using fluorescent dyes or direct UV analysis and determines optical density (Held, 2003)

1.6 Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC):

Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) are defined as the lowest concentration of an antimicrobial that will inhibit the visible growth of a microorganism after overnight incubation, and minimum bactericidal concentrations (MBCs) as the lowest concentration of antimicrobial that will prevent the growth of an organism after subculture on to antibiotic-free media.

MICs are used by diagnostic laboratories mainly to confirm resistance, but most often as a research tool to determine the in vitro activity of new antimicrobials,

There are many standardized methods for determining MICs. Like all standardized procedures, the method must be adhered to and may not be adapted by the user. The method gives information on the storage of standard antibiotic powder, preparation of stock antibiotic solutions, media, and preparation of inoculum, incubation conditions, and reading and interpretation of results (Wiegand, Hilpert and Hancock, 2008)

2. Aim and Significance of the Study

2.1 Significance of the Study

- The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) is the concentration at which an antibacterial agent experiences the complete inhibition of organism growth or MIC is defined as the minimum concentration of antibiotic which will inhibit the growth of the isolated microorganism. There are many ways to measure the MIC, including: Broth dilution, Agar dilution, E-test. Determination of MIC is a common tool to confirm drug resistance but most often as a research tool to determine in vitro activity of antimicrobial agents. The MIC is expressed in mg⁄L(Vipra *et al*, 2013)

- Antibiotics are considered as lifesaving drug but the real wonder is the rise of antibiotic resistance in hospitals, communities, and the environment concomitant with their use. The extraordinary genetic capacities of microbes have benefitted from man's overuse of antibiotics to exploit every source of resistance genes and every means of horizontal gene transmission to develop multiple mechanisms of resistance for each and every antibiotic introduced into practice clinically (Davis and Davis, 2010)

- An important task of the clinical microbiology laboratory is the performance of antimicrobial susceptibility testing of significant bacterial isolates. The most widely used testing methods include broth micro dilution or Agar dilution or disk diffusion test. All of them can be used for testing antimicrobial susceptibility (Jorgensen and Ferraro, 2009)

- The aim of broth dilution methods is to determine the lowest concentration of the assayed antimicrobial agent (minimal inhibitory concentration, MIC) that, under defined test conditions, inhibits the visible growth of the bacterium being investigated. MIC values are used to determine susceptibilities of bacteria to drugs and also to evaluate the activity of new antimicrobial agents. Broth dilution, often determined in 96-well micro titer plate format, bacteria are inoculated into a liquid growth medium in the presence of different concentrations of an antimicrobial agent. Growth is assessed after incubation for a defined period of time (16–20 h) and the MIC value is assessed (Wiegand, Hilpert and Hancock, 2008)

- Susceptibility testing is indicated for any organism that is responsible for infections and require antimicrobial chemotherapy, if its susceptibility cannot be reliably predicted from knowledge of the organism’s identity. Susceptibility tests are most often indicated when the causative organism is thought to belong to a species capable of exhibiting resistance to commonly used antimicrobial agents. Broth micro dilution is a common method for susceptibility testing. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute has

described a series of procedures to standardize the way the tests are performed. The performance, applications, and limitations are also given by CSLI for micro dilution test (David and Franklin, 2012)

- A test was carried on in Korea. One hundred and twenty-one isolates of Stenotrophomonas maltophilia complex were collected from seven Korean hospitals. Using broth microdilution method antimicrobial susceptibility was tested. Antimicrobial resistance rates varied among species or groups of S. maltophilia complex. The finding of high antimicrobial resistance rates, particularly to TMP/SMX, among S. maltophilia complex isolates from Korea, and the existence of distinct groups among the isolates, with differences in antimicrobial resistance rates, suggests consideration of alternative agents to TMP/SMX to treat S. maltophilia infections and indicates the importance of accurate identification for appropriate selection of treatment options (Rhee *et al*, 2013)

- An experiment was carried on over a 10-year period in china to investigate the susceptibility of hospital-associated (HA) and community-associated (CA) Escherichia coli and Klebsiella pneumonia isolated from patients with intra-abdominal infections. MIC were determined for 12 antibiotics against 3074 E. coli and 1025 K.pneumoniae using broth microdilution method. During the 10-year study period, ertapenem, imipenem, amikacin and piperacillinn tazobactam retained high and stable activity against E. coli and K. pneumonia. However, the susceptibility of E. coli to cephalosporin and ampicillin-sulbactam decreased dramatically during the 10 years (Yang *et al*, 2013)

- Broth microdilution was used to examine the antimicrobial susceptibility of animal and human isolates of Clostridium difficile to 30 antimicrobials. When comparing the prevalence of antimicrobial resistance, the isolates of animal origin were significantly more often resistant to oxacillin, gentamicin and trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole. The most significant difference between the animal and human populations was found in the level of imipenem resistance, with a prevalence of 53.3 % in isolates of human origin and 28.1 % in isolates of animal origin. Overall, the results show similar MICs for the majority of tested antimicrobials for isolates from human and animal sources (Pirs *et al*, 2013)

- Stenotrophomonas maltophiliais an important multidrug-resistant nosocomial pathogen associated with high mortality. The aim of the experiment was to examine antimicrobial susceptibility. Antimicrobial susceptibility was evaluated by the broth microdilution method. Among the 119 collected S. maltophilia isolates Resistance levels exceeded 75% for imipenem, meropenem, ampicillin, aztreonam, gentamicin and tobramycin. Resistance to trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole was 32.8 %. It was the first study in Mexico to reveal characteristics of clinical isolates of S. maltophilia (Trevino *et al*, 2014)

- A total of 31 strains of Mycobacterium avium complex isolated from patients with acquired immune deficiency syndrome were tested for susceptibility to 30 antimicrobial agents by using microdilution. MICs obtained by this method showed good agreement with MICs determined by the agar dilution method. All 31 strains were resistant to oxacillin, clindamycin, erythromycin, tetracycline, chloramphenicol, vancomycin, nitrofurantoin, and aztreonam at the highest concentration of antimicrobial agent present in the microdilution plate (Yajko *et al*,1987)

- Vancomycin resistance exhibited by Enterococcus faecalis isolates V583, V586, and V587 is described. The vancomycin MICs ranged from 32 to 64 pg/ml. Although resistant to vancomycin, the isolates were susceptible to teicoplanin. However, the ability to detect vancomycin resistance varied with the susceptibility testing method used. Whereas broth microdilution, broth macrodilution detected resistance but disk-agar diffusion and the Auto Microbic system Gram-Positive GPS-A susceptibility card did not (Sahm *et al*., 1989)

- Through broth microdilution method MICs of clarithromycin against 324 clinical isolates belonging to eight species of slowly growing non tuberculous mycobacteria were determined. The MIC for 90% of the strains (MIC90) was <0.5, ug/ml for isolates of Mycobacterium gordonae (6 strains), Mycobacterium scrofulaceum (5 strains), Mycobacterium szulgai (6 strains), and Mycobacterium kansasii (35 strains). MICs for M. marinum (25 strains) and Mycobacterium avium complex (237 strains) were higher, but 100% and 89% of the strains, respectively, were susceptible to <4ug/ml (Brown *et al*.1992)

- A study to see whether the broth microdilution antimicrobial susceptibility testing procedure could be reliable for determining resistance of staphylococci to methicillin, oxacillin, nafcillin, and cephalothin. With 45 selected strains of Staphylococcus aureus and 12 selected strains of Staphylococcus epidermidis they found that the addition of 2% NaCl to cation-supplemented Mueller-Hinton broth permitted to discriminate reliably between resistant and susceptible organisms. A screening test in which resistant staphylococci grew on agar containing 4% NaCl and methicillin (10 FLg/ml), oxacillin (6,ug/ml), or nafcillin (6 ,ug/ml) incubated at 35°C for 24 h (additional 24 h if no growth) was also reliable. In vitro cephalothin resistance occurred in heteroresistant S. aureus but usually did not occur in heteroresistant S. epidermidis (Thornsberry and Mcdougal, 1983)

- Staphylococcus aureus is one of the most commonly isolated organisms in nosocomial infections. While the prevalence of methicillin-resistant S. aureus

(MRSA) continues to increase worldwide, there is concern about an increase in vancomycin MICs among S. aureus strains. Broth microdilution MIC testing was performed during a 5-Year Period. A total of 6,003 S. aureus isolates were analyzed. No vancomycin-resistant S. aureus isolates were detected. Among the 6,003 remaining isolates, a shift in vancomycin MICs from<0.5 to 1.0 microgram/ml was observed during the 5-year period (Wang *et al*., 2006)

- MICs of clarithromycin and amoxycillin for 253 isolates of Helicobacter pylori were measured by broth microdilution. The method is performed by coating each well of a 96-well microplate with the test antibiotic. The results obtained were compared by the agar plate dilution method. The MICs of clarithromycin for 114 (45.1 %) of the 253 isolates were the same by the microdilution method as the agar plate dilution method, and the differences in the MICs of clarithromycin for a further 114 isolates (45.1 %) varied within one twofold dilution. The MICs of amoxycillin by the former method were in close agreement with the MICs obtained by the latter method: MICs of amoxycillin for 199 (78.7%) of the 253 isolates were the same by both methods, and the differences in the MICs of amoxycillin for 42 isolates (16.6 %) varied within one twofold dilution (Kobayashi, 2004)

- The susceptibilities of 40 strains of various Mycoplasma species to 10 classes of antimicrobial agents were compared in vitro by a broth microdilution method. The results demonstrated wide variation in the susceptibilities. However, all the mycoplasmas were susceptible or highly susceptible to the fluoroquinolones with sparfloxacin the most active (Hannan, 1998)

- Antimicrobial susceptibility of bacteria causing urinary tract infection were tested by using broth microdilution method. Results showing Escherichia coli and Klebsiella spp isolates having high rates of resistance to broad-spectrum penicillins and to fluoroquinolones. Enterobacter spp isolates were characterized by high resistance rates to ciprofloxacin (35%) and to ceftazidime (45%), but they generally remained susceptible to cefepime (95% susceptible) (Sader *et al*., 1999)

- Thiabendazole, classified as antiparasitic and also used as an antifungal drug, can be found as ontological solution indicated for treatment of parasitic and fungal external otitis in small animals. Malassezia pachydermatis is a yeast recognized as a normal inhabitant on the skin and mucous membranes of dogs and cats. The study was aimed to evaluate the in vitro effect of thiabendazole against 51 isolates of M.Pachydermatis using the CLSI Broth Microdilution method. Based on this test, the Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations (MIC) of thiabendazol was calculated. Subsequently, the susceptibility of each isolate against this antifungal was determined (Nascente *et al*., 2009)

- The optimal method for the determination of the MIC of antimicrobials against Helicobacter pylori has not been established. This journal has compared the result of broth dilution and epsilometer agar diffusion gradient test (E-test). The MICs for ampicillin and clarithromycin determined by broth microdilution were highly reproducible. The correlation between the MICs determined by E-test and broth micro dilution was excellent for both ampicillin and clarithromycin (Hachem *et al*., 1996)

- This journal has shown comparison among Broth Micro dilution, E Test, and Agar Dilution for testing antimicrobial susceptibility specifically for Campylobacter jejuni and Campylobacter coli. A total 113 isolates were tested with 6 antimicrobial agents. The broth micro dilution method had the highest sensitivity for analysis of the susceptibilities of Campylobacter to nalidixic acid and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole. Thus, the broth microdilution method appears to be an easy and reliable method for determination of the MICs of antibiotics for C. jejuni and C. coli (Luber *et al*., 2003)

2.2 Aim of the Study

The main goals of this study is to determine MIC of different antibiotics on different microorganism using broth microdilution and to see their susceptibility.

3. Method and Material

3.1 Test organisms:

Test organisms were clinical isolations collected from BIRDEM hospital.

3.2 Antimicrobial agent:

Standard antimicrobial agents are collected directly from manufacturer. These antimicrobial agents are labelled properly with generic name, lot number, and potency and expiration date and stored as directed by respective manufacturer.

3.3 List of Antibiotic Standard powder

Antibiotic Powder	Name of the Company	Potency
Levofloxacin USP	Asiatic Laboratory Ltd	95.87%
Azithromycin	Incepta Pharmaceuticals	99.99%
Cephradine	Asiatic Laboratory Ltd	91.67%
Ciprofloxacin	Incepta Pharmaceuticals	99.99%
Vancomycin HCL	Incepta Pharmaceuticals	99.189%
Ceftriaxone	Incepta Pharmaceuticals	99.99%

3.3 Fig: List of Antibiotic Standard powder used in the test

3.4 Preparation of stock solution:

The amount of required antimicrobial agents were calculated by using following formula-

$$W= (V \times C)/P$$

Where,

W= weight of the antibiotic (mg) to dissolve in Volume (ml)

V= volume required (ml)

C= final concentration of antibiotic (mg/L)

P= potency given by manufacturer (mg/g)

After weighing antibiotics, these agents were dissolved in suitable solvent such as Azithromycin need to dissolve in ethanol rather than water (Andrews J.M, 2001)

3.5 Preparation of dilution range of antibiotics:

Each and every time a stock drug solution of 256 mg/ml was prepared from which a serial dilution of 2 times was carried out having concentration of 128 mg/ml, 64 mg/ml, 32 mg/ml, 16 mg/ml, 8 mg/ml, 4 mg/ml, 2 mg/ml, 1 mg/ml, 0.5 mg/ml, 0.25 mg/ml, 0.125 mg/ml, 0.0625 mg/ml, 0.03125 mg/ml, 0.015625 mg/ml.

Based on the result of disk diffusion process for specific organisms, (16 – 0.0156) mg/ml range has been used for micro dilution method.

3.6 Inoculum Preparation for test

Turbidity Standard for Inoculum Preparation

A $BaSO_4$ turbidity standard was prepared equivalent to 0.5 McFarland standard to standardize the inoculum density which were used for susceptibility test.

3.6.1 Inoculum preparation

- **3.6.1.1 Subculture of organisms**
  In an aseptic condition under laminar air cabinet, the test organisms were transferred from the pure cultures to the agar slants with the help of a transfer loop to have fresh pure cultures. The inoculated strains were then incubated for 24 hours at 370C for their optimum growth. These fresh cultures were used for the sensitivity test.

- **3.6.1.2 Inoculum for susceptibility test**
  Single colony was transferred from bacteria subculture into broth media to prepare colony suspension whose turbidity further standardized by using the absorbance value of 0.5 Mcfarland $BaSO_4$ solution by adding saline.

3.7 Reagents and Apparatus:

- ✓ Autoclave
- ✓ Microtitre plates (96 well)
- ✓ Aluminium foil
- ✓ UV spectrometer
- ✓ Microplate reader
- ✓ Nutrient Broth Medium
- ✓ Laminar air flow hood
- ✓ Petri dishes
- ✓ Appendrof tubes
- ✓ Spirit burner
- ✓ Tips
- ✓ Sterile cotton
- ✓ Refrigerator
- ✓ Micropipette
- ✓ Incubator
- ✓ Inoculating loop
- ✓ Ethanol

- ✓ Nosemask and Hand gloves
- ✓ Screw cap test tubes

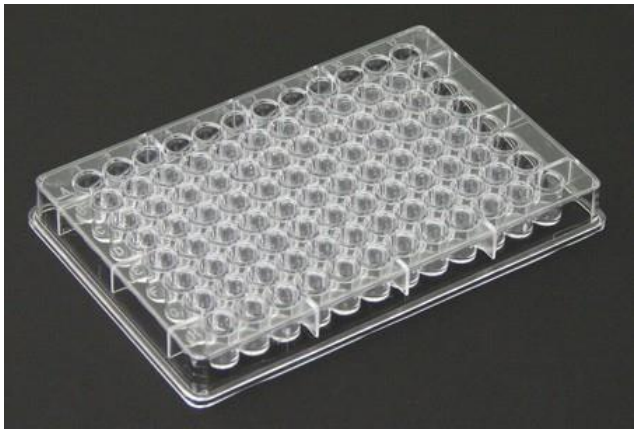
Ingredients	Amount
Bacto beef extract	0.3 gm
Bacto peptone	0.5 gm
Distilled water q.s.	100 ml

3.7 Fig: Table: Composition of nutrient broth medium

Agar and broth medium having this composition was directly brought from the market and the PH = 7.2 + 0.1 at 250C was maintained.

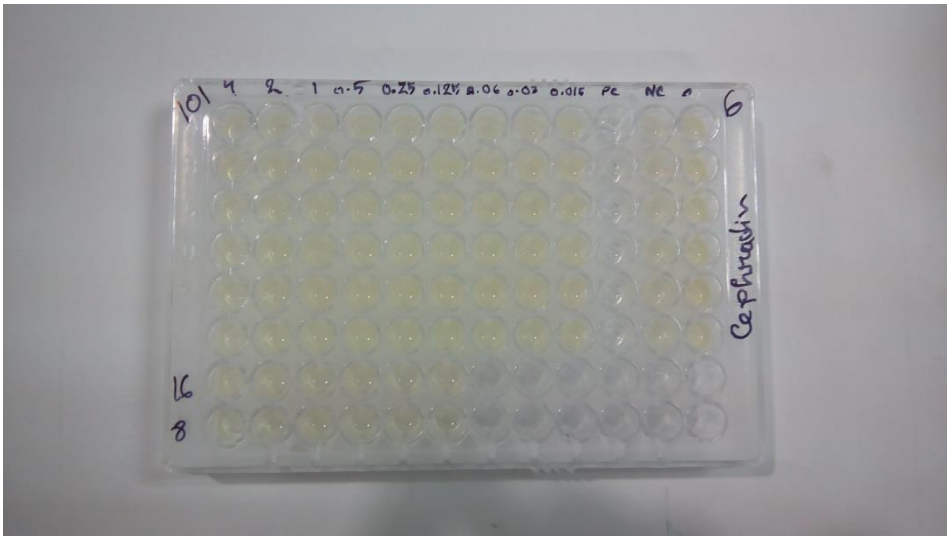
3.8 Procedure:

- ✓ Sterile, plastic 96 well containing microtitre plate was used for microdilution where the total plate was cleaned by ethanol to prevent contamination.



3.8.1 Fig: Microtitre plate (96 well)

- ✓ Each microtitre plate contained equal volume of serially diluted drugs along with equal volume of microorganisms from inoculum
- ✓ One column contained positive control (drug solution of highest concentration)
- ✓ One column contained negative control (microorganism from inoculum as growth control)
- ✓ One column contained only broth media to verify the test condition
- ✓ Using micropipette each well was filled with 75 µl of antimicrobial agent along with 75 µl inoculum and mixed by pipetting.



3.8.2 Fig: Microtitre plate with inoculum and drug

- ✓ For each concentration single micro tips has been used
- ✓ After completing addition of microorganisms, plate was labelled and covered by autoclaved foil paper and then incubated for 18-24 hr at (35 ±2)°C (CLSI, 2012)

3.9 Determination of Minimum inhibitory concentration end point:

All plates were taken into micro plate reader to read the optical density of each well at 630 nm. At this point, UV ray can detect the microorganism cells. That's why, as the antimicrobial agents concentration reduced, the growth of organism increased causing increased value of optical density.

MIC value was determined by comparing the growth of microorganisms in antibiotic agent containing well with the growth of well containing no drug at all and this comparison was done on the basis of optical densities at different concentration (CLSI, 2012).

Result & Discussion

Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) is defined as lowest concentration of an antimicrobial agent that will inhibit the visible growth of microorganism after overnight incubation (CLSI , 2012).

In case of broth microdilution, growth of microorganism was measured at 630 nm by using microtiter plate reader which provide optical density of each well of microtiter plate. These optical densities were increased as drug concentration has been reduced.
e.g.
Klebsiella-45
Levofloxacin

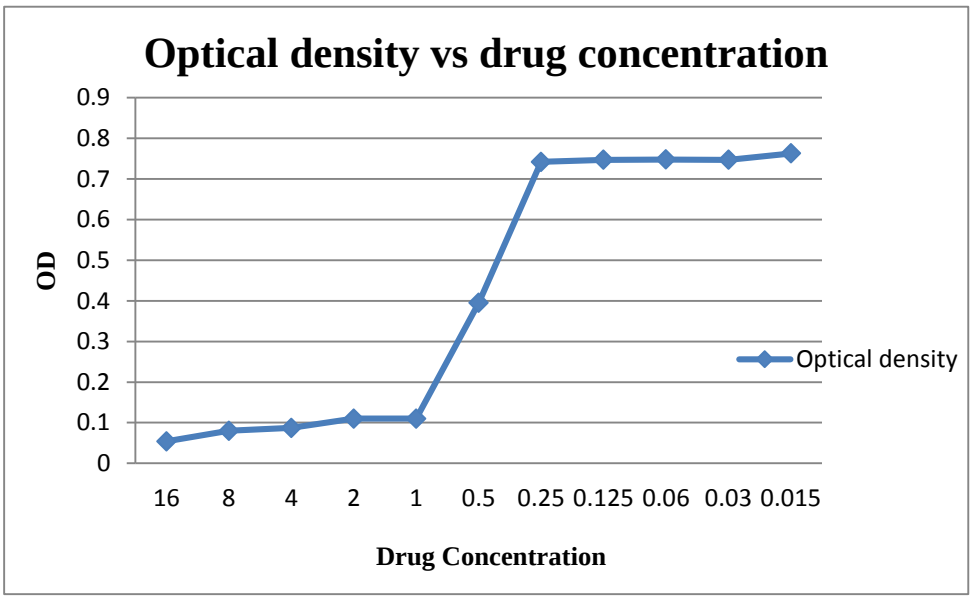


Figure 4.1: Graph of optical density versus drug concentration

These optical densities were used to compare the growth of each well containing antibiotic agents with the growth in growth control well to determine % of inhibition of antimicrobial agents to specify the respective MIC value.
To determine % of inhibition following equation was used-

% of inhibition,

$$= \frac{\text{OD of negative control} - \text{OD at specific drug concentration}}{\text{OD of negative control}} \times 100$$

(CLSI , 2012)

After plotting these values of % of inhibition in graph, gradual fall of % of inhibition according to increased concentration of drug was observed from which MIC value was determined.
The minimum drug concentration at which (up to70 %) microorganism growth was inhibited considered as MIC value for respective antimicrobial agent.
e.g.
Klebsiella-45
Levofloxacin

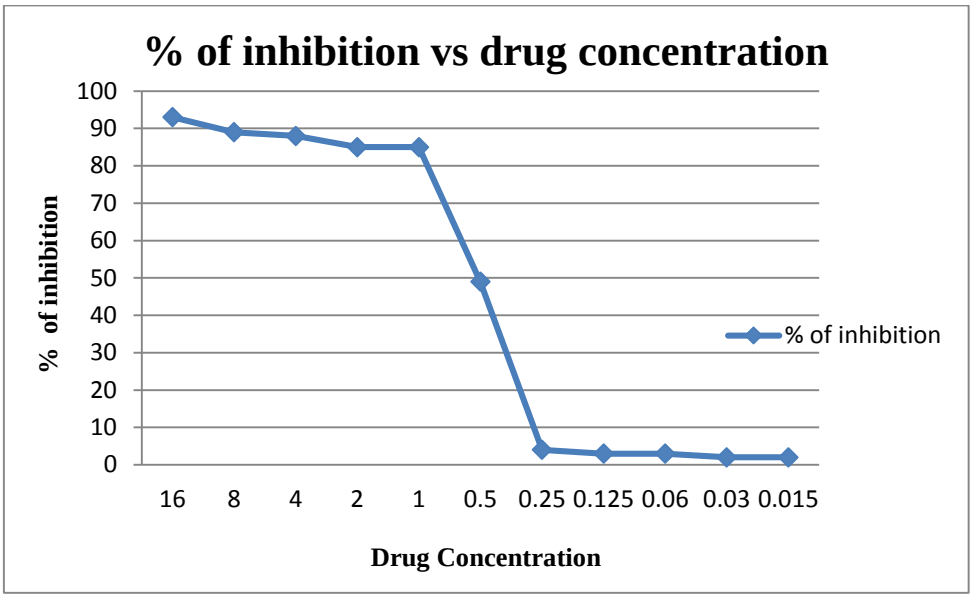


Figure 4.2: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

In case of this result, value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 85% to 49%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 1µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Levofloxacin against this sample will be 1µg/ml (Andrews, 2001).

After determining the MIC values of antimicrobial agents, these values were compared with the standard values to state that whether the drug is sensitive or resistant or intermediate.
All results of different antimicrobial agents against microorganisms clinically isolated are mentioned bellow:

4.3.1. *Escherichia coli* -30

Levofloxacin

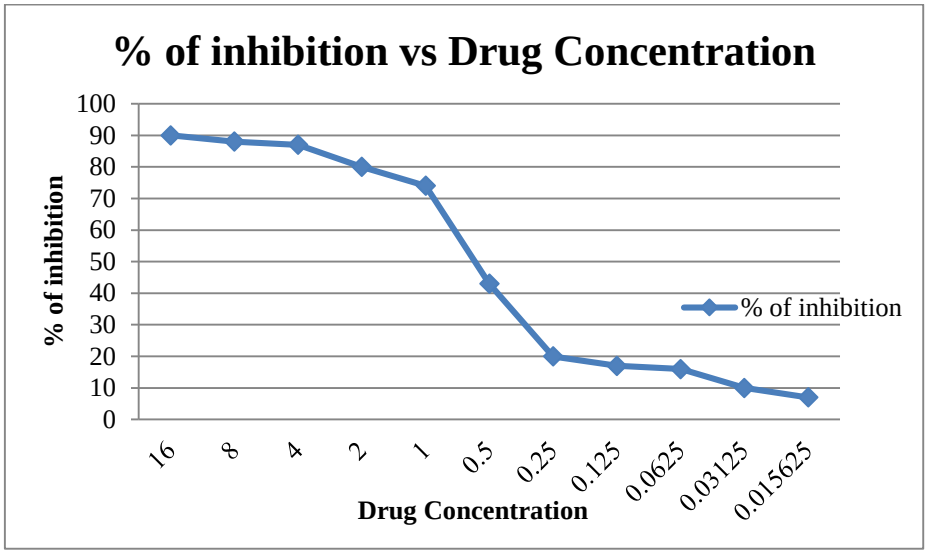


Figure 4.3.1: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 74% to 43%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 1µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Levofloxacin against this sample will be 1µg/ml.

Table 4.3.1: Determination of MIC status of antimicrobial agent

Antibiotic	MIC value (µg/ml)	Standard MIC range		
		Sensitive ≤	Intermediate	Resistant >
Levofloxacin	1	1	2	2

From this result, it can be said that Levofloxacin is sensitive against E.coli-30

4.3.2 *Salmonella typhi*-31
Levofloxacin

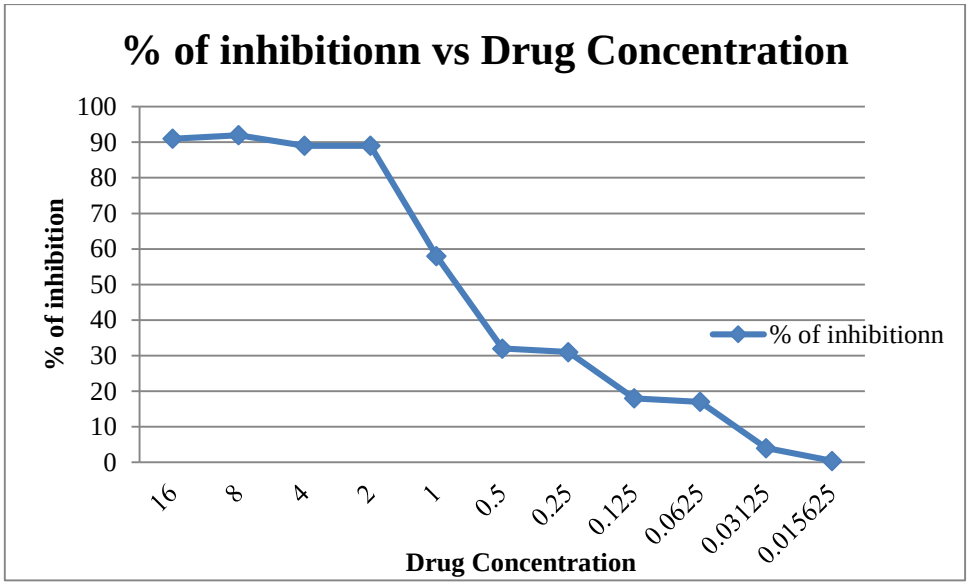


Figure 4.3.2: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 89% to 58%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 2 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Levofloxacin against this sample will be 2 µg/ml.

Table 4.3.2: Determination of MIC status of antimicrobial agent

Antibiotic	MIC value (µg/ml)	Standard MIC range		
Levofloxacin	2	Sensitive ≤	Intermediate	Resistant >
		1	2	2

From this result, it can be said that Levofloxacin is intermediate against ***Salmonella typhi*-31**

4.3.3.1 *Klebsiella*-32
Azithromycin

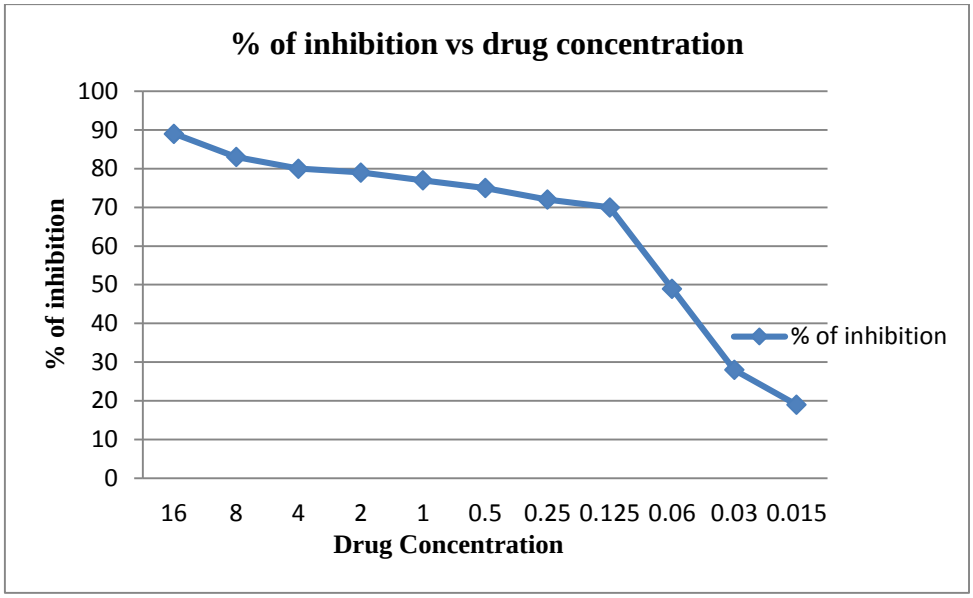


Figure 4.3.3.1: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 70% to 49%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 0.125 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Azithromycin against this sample will be 0.125 µg/ml.

4.3.3.2 *Klebsiella*-32
Levofloxacin

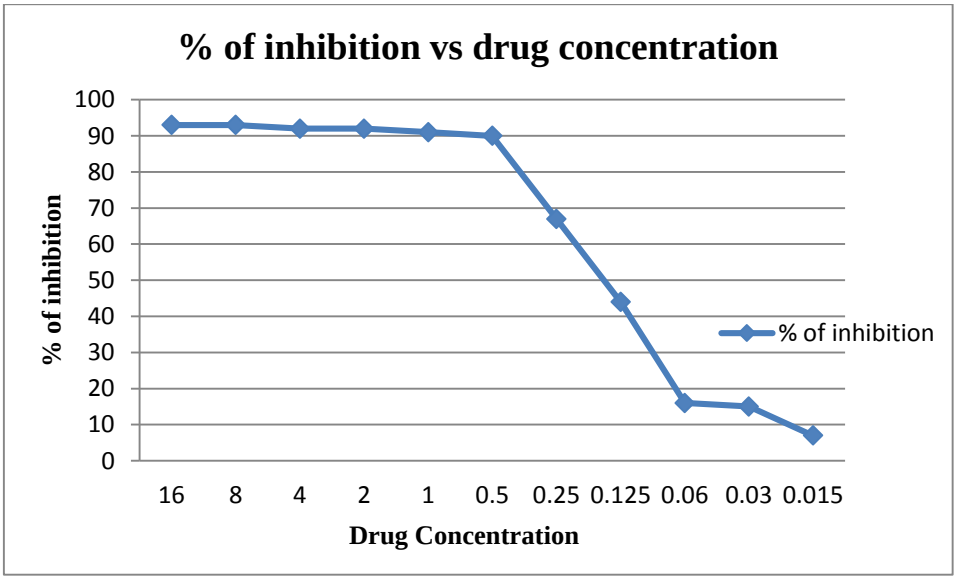


Figure 4.3.3.2: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 90% to 67%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 0.5 µg/ml.
So, MIC value for Levofloxacin against this sample will be 0.5 µg/ml.

4.3.3.3. *Klebsiella*-32
Ciprofloxacin

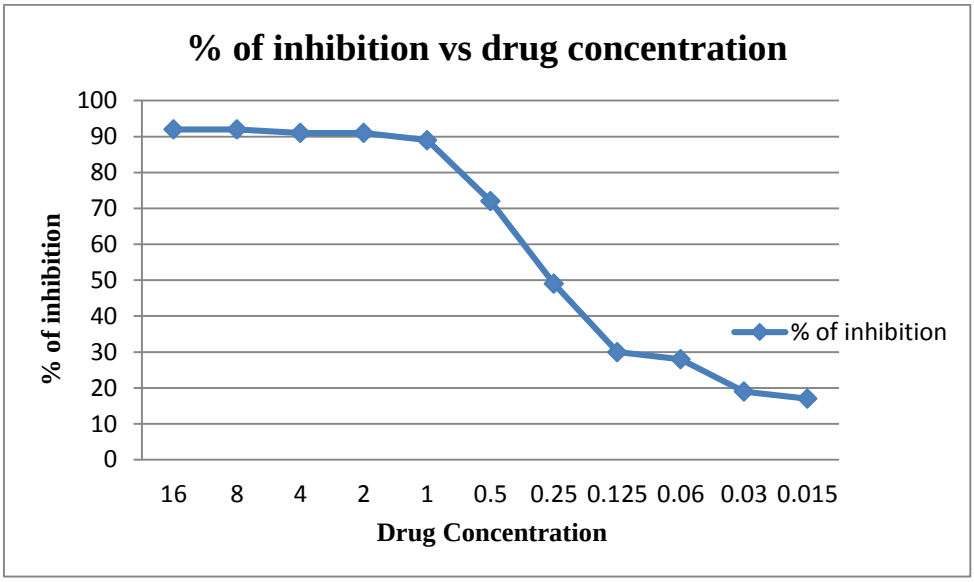


Figure 4.3.3.3: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 72% to 49%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 0.5 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Ciprofloxacin against this sample will be 0.5 µg/ml

Table 4.3.3: Determination of MIC status of antimicrobial agent

Antibiotic	MIC value (µg/ml)	Standard MIC range			Status of tested antibiotics
Azithromycin	0.125	Sensitive ≤	Intermediate	Resistant >	Sensitive
		1	2	2	
Levofloxacin	0.5	1	2	2	Sensitive
Ciprofloxacin	0.5	0.5	1	1	Sensitive

4.3.4.1 *Salmonella typhi*-33
Azithromycin

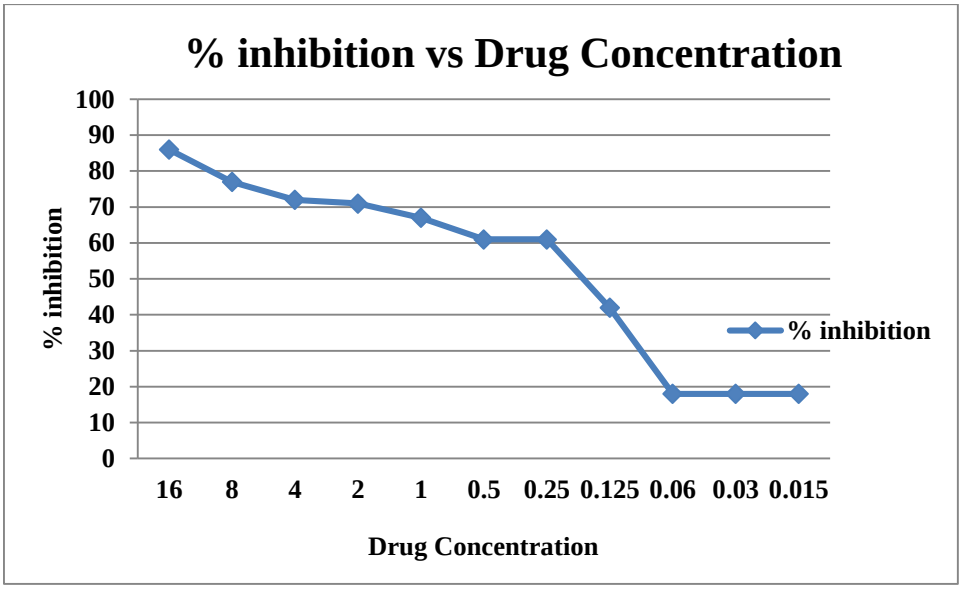


Figure 4.3.4.1: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 61% to 42%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 0.25 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Azithromycin against this sample will be 0.25 µg/ml.

4.3.4.2 *Salmonella typhi*-33
Levofloxacin

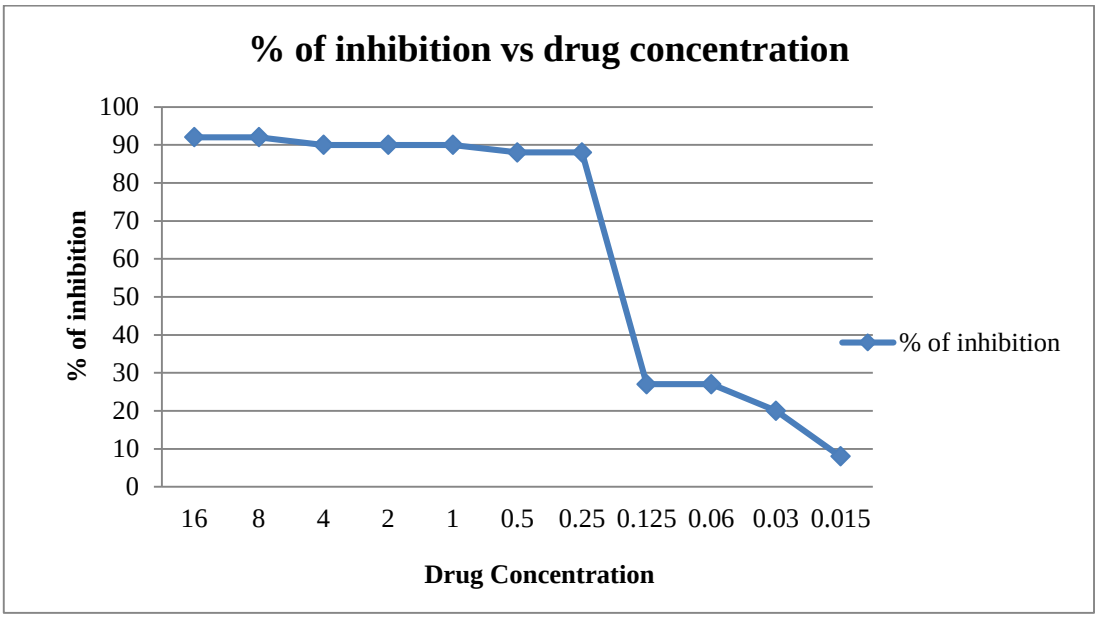


Figure 4.3.4.2: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration
Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 88% to 27%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 0.25 µg/ml.

So, MIC value of Levofloxacin against this sample will be 0.25 µg/ml

4.3.4.3 *Salmonella typhi*-33
Ciprofloxacin

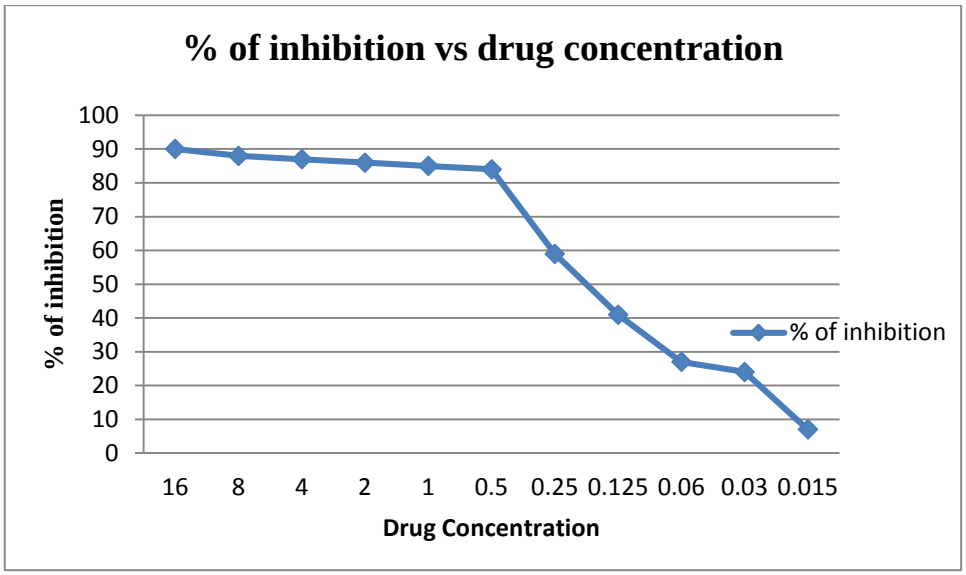


Figure 4.3.4.3: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 84% to 59%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 0.25 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Ciprofloxacin against this sample will be 0.25 µg/ml.

Table 4.3.4: Determination of MIC status of antimicrobial agent

Antibiotic	MIC value (µg/ml)	Standard MIC range			Status of tested antibiotics
Azithromycin	0.25	Sensitive ≤	Intermediate	Resistant >	Sensitive
		1	2	2	
Levofloxacin	0.25	1	2	2	Sensitive
Ciprofloxacin	0.25	0.5	1	1	Sensitive

4.3.5.1 *Escherichia coli* -39
Azithromycin

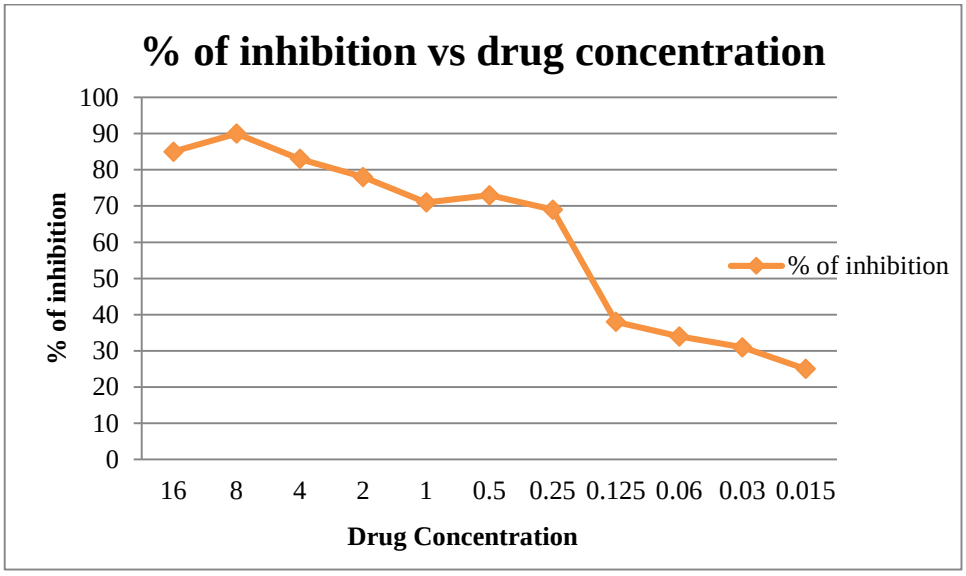


Figure 4.3.5.1: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 78% to 71%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 2 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Azithromycin against this sample will be 2 µg/ml.

4.3.5.2 *Escherichia coli* -39
Cephradine

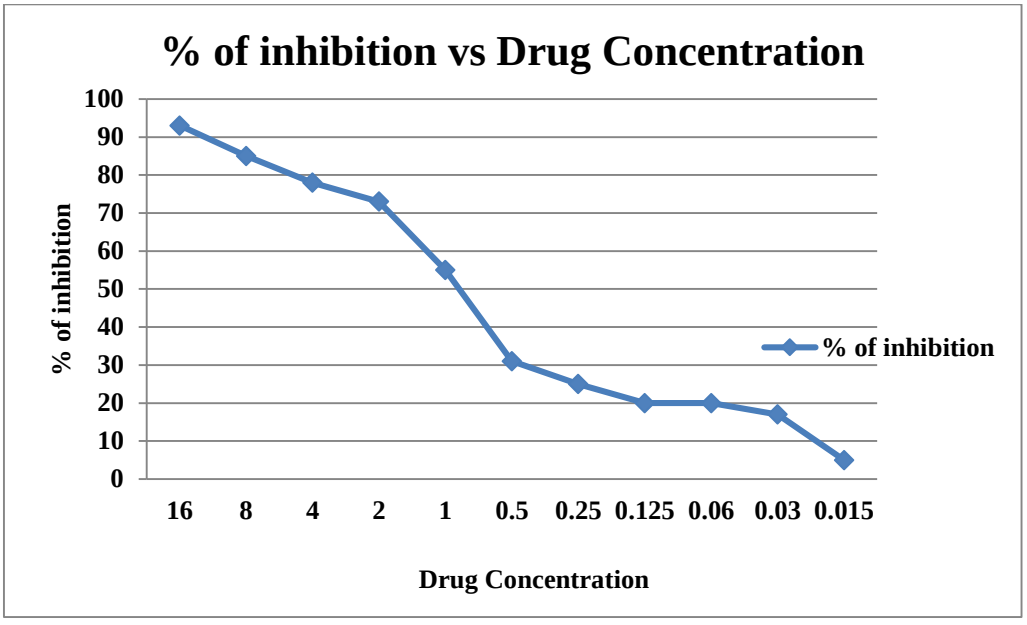


Figure 4.3.5.2: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 73% to 55%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 2 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Cephradine against this sample will be 2 µg/ml.

4.3.5.3 *Escherichia coli* -39
Ceftriaxone

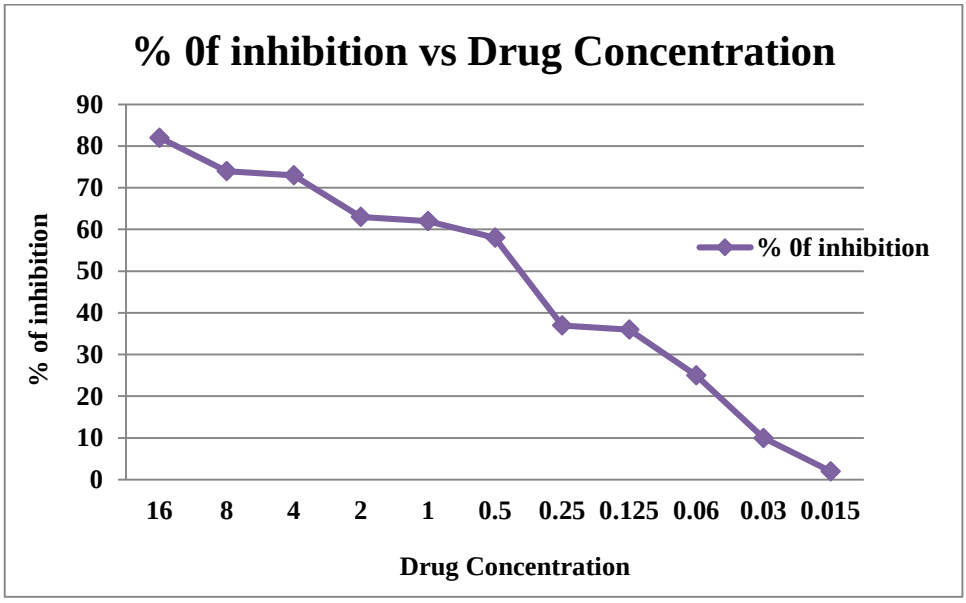


Figure 4.3.5.3: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 73% to 63%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 4 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Ceftriaxone against this sample will be 4 µg/ml.

Table 4.3.5: Determination of MIC status of antimicrobial agent

Antibiotic	MIC value (µg/ml)	Standard MIC range			Status of tested antibiotics
Azithromycin	2	Sensitive ≤	Intermediate	Resistant >	Intermediate
		1	2	2	
Cephradine	2	1	2	2	Intermediate
Ceftriaxone	4	1	2	2	Resistant

4.3.6.1 *Klebsiella*-45
Levofloxacin

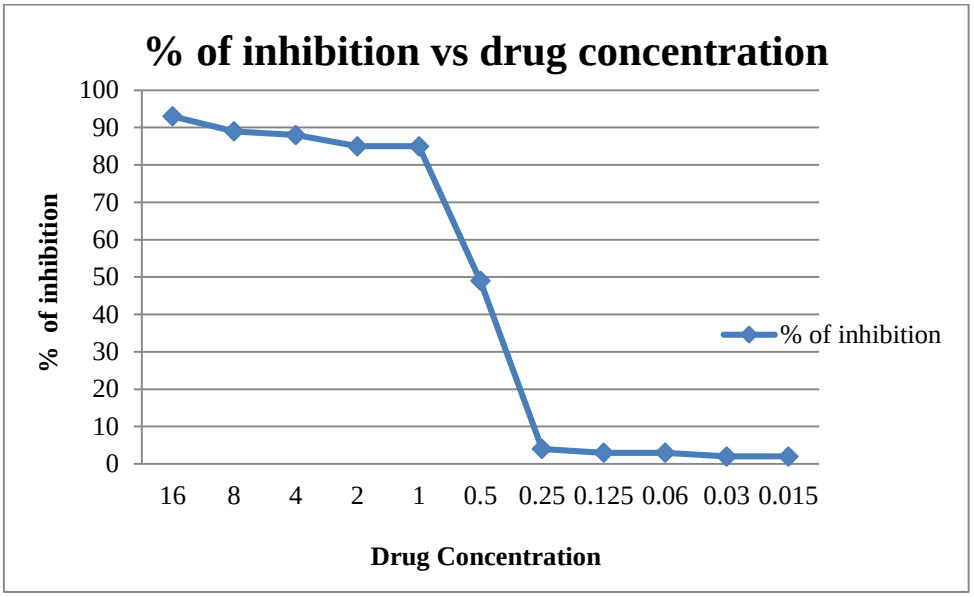


Figure 4.3.6.1: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 85% to 49%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 1 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Levofloxacin against this sample will be 1 µg/ml.

4.3.6.2 *Klebsiella*-45
Azithromycin

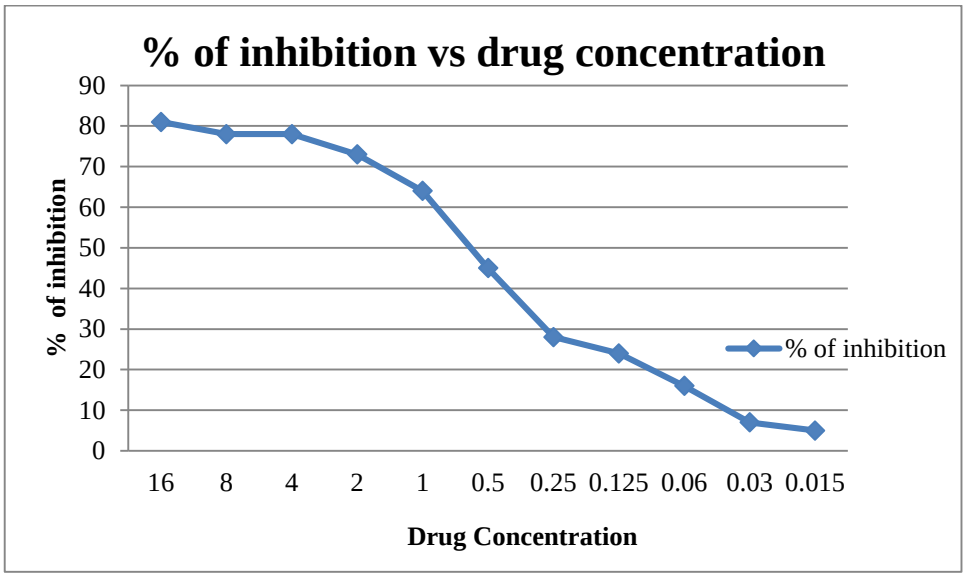


Figure 4.3.6.2: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 73% to 64%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 2 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Azithromycin against this sample will be 2 µg/ml.

Table 4.3.6: Determination of MIC status of antimicrobial agent

Antibiotic	MIC value (µg/ml)	Standard MIC range			Status of tested antibiotics
Levofloxacin	1	Sensitive ≤	Intermediate	Resistant >	Sensitive
		1	2	2	
Azithromycin	2	1	2	2	Intermediate

4.3.7. *Acinetobactor*-46
Levofloxacin

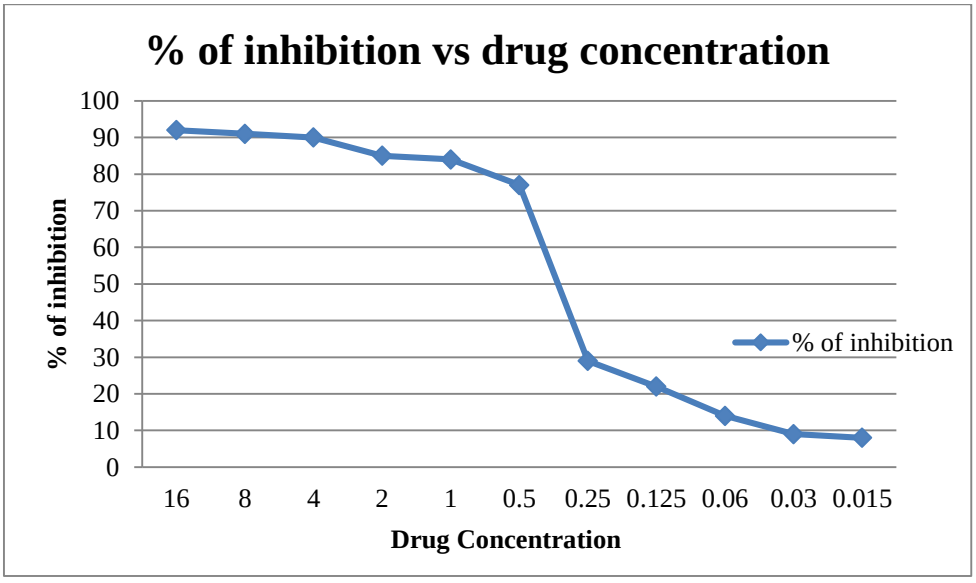


Figure 4.3.7: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 77% to 29%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 0.5 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Levofloxacin against this sample will be 0.5 µg/ml.

Table 4.3.7: Determination of MIC status of antimicrobial agent

Antibiotic	MIC value (µg/ml)	Standard MIC range			Status of tested antibiotics
		Sensitive ≤	Intermediate	Resistant >	
Levofloxacin	0.5	1	2	2	Sensitive

4.3.8.1 *Escherichia coli* -49

Levofloxacin

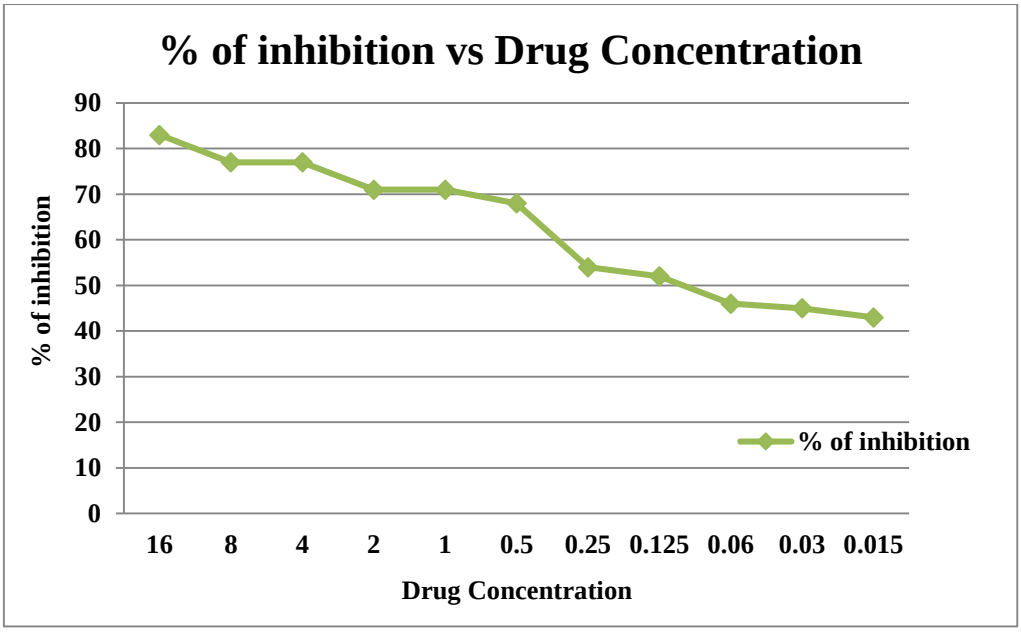


Figure 4.3.8.1: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 71% to 68%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 1 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Levofloxacin against this sample will be 1 µg/ml.

4.3.8.2 *Escherichia coli* -49
Ceftriaxone

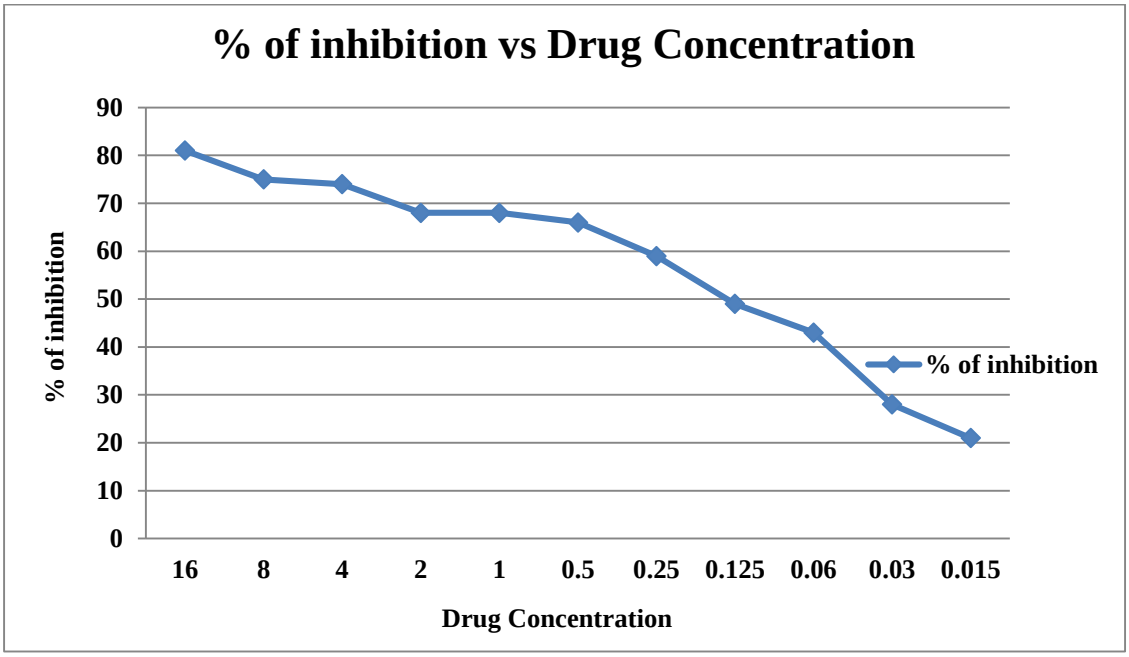


Figure 4.3.8.2: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 74% to 68%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 4 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Levofloxacin against this sample will be 4 µg/ml.

Table 4.3.8: Determination of MIC status of antimicrobial agent

Antibiotic	MIC value (µg/ml)	Standard MIC range			Status of tested antibiotics
Levofloxacin	1	Sensitive ≤	Intermediate	Resistant >	Sensitive
		1	2	2	
Ceftriaxone	4	1	2	2	Resistant

4.3.9.1 *Klebsiella*-54
Levofloxacin

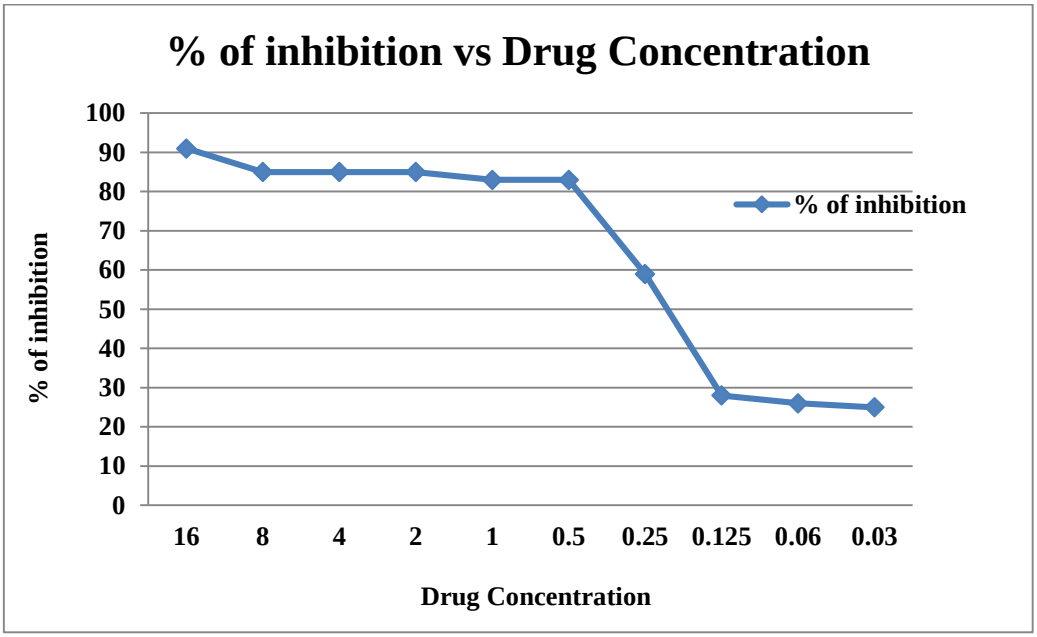


Figure 4.3.9.1: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 83% to 59%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 0.5 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Levofloxacin against this sample will be 0.5 µg/ml.

4.3.9.2 *Klebsiella*-54
Ceftriaxone

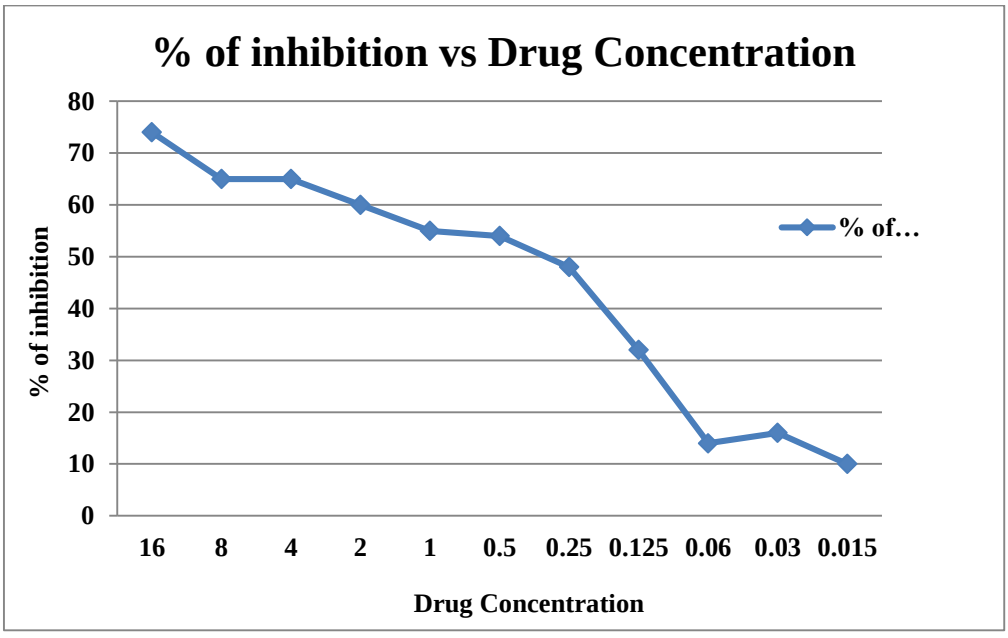


Figure 4.3.9.2: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 74% to 65%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 16 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Ceftriaxone against this sample will be 16 µg/ml.

4.3.9.3 *Klebsiella*-54
Azithromycin

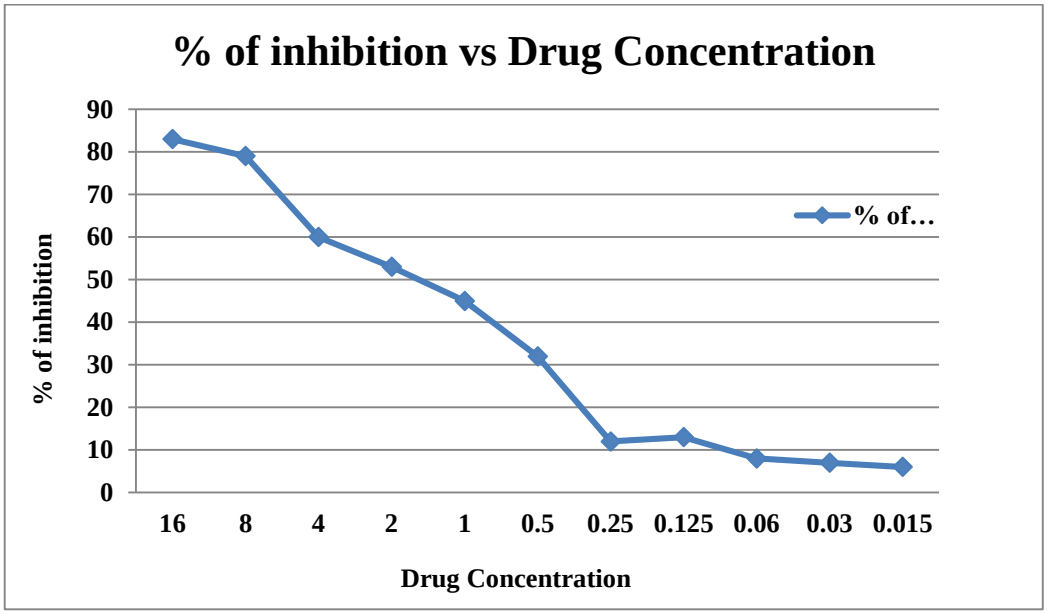


Figure 4.3.9.3: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 79% to 60%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 8 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Azithromycin against this sample will be 8 µg/ml.

4.3.9.4 *Klebsiella*-54
Cephradine

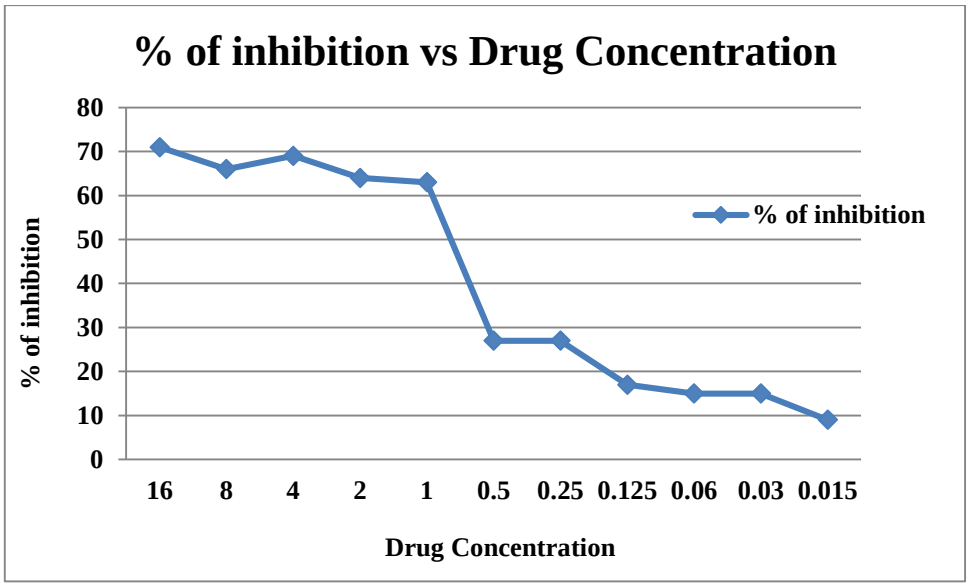


Figure 4.3.9.4: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 71% to 66%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 16 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Cephradine against this sample will be 16 µg/ml.

Table 4.3.9: Determination of MIC status of antimicrobial agent

Antibiotic	MIC value (µg/ml)	Standard MIC range			Status of tested antibiotics
Levofloxacin	0.5	Sensitive ≤	Intermediate	Resistant >	Sensitive
		1	2	2	
Ceftriaxone	16	1	2	2	Resistant
Azithromycin	8	1	2	2	Resistant
Cephradine	16	1	2	2	Resistant

4.3.10.1 *Klebsiella*-56
Azithromycin

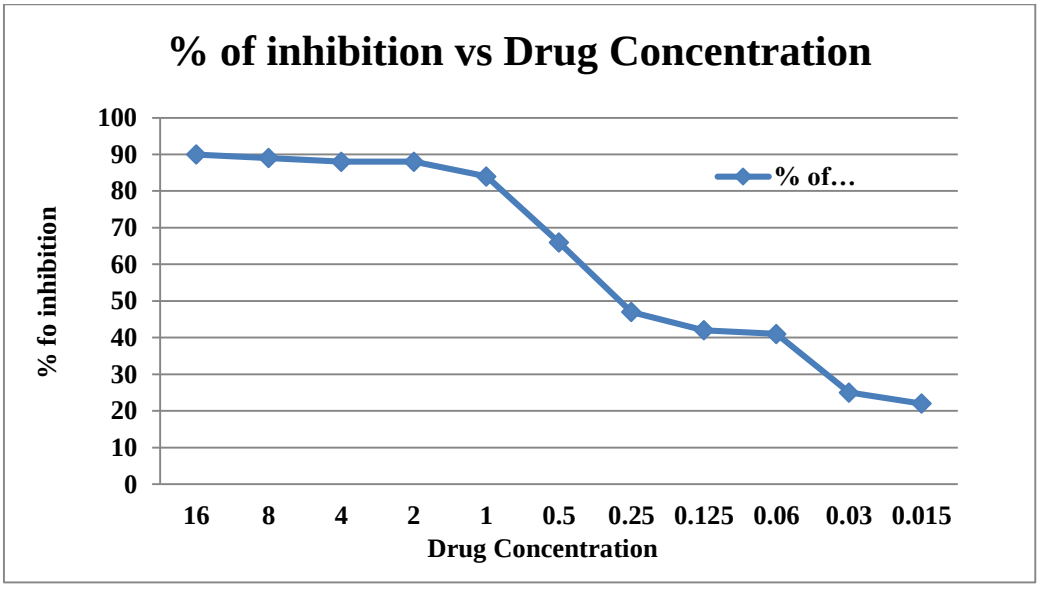
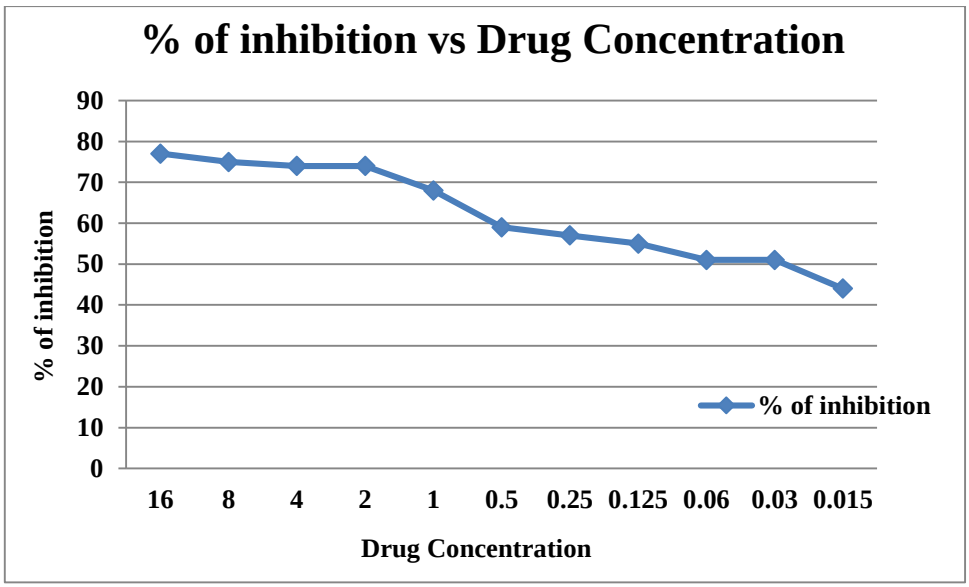


Figure 4.3.10.1: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 84% to 66%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 1 µg/ml.

So, MIC value of Azithromycin against this sample will be 1 µg/ml.

4.3.10.2 *Klebsiella*-56
Ciprofloxacin



Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 68% to 59%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 1 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Ciprofloxacin against this sample will be 1 µg/ml.

Table 4.3.10: Determination of MIC status of antimicrobial agent

Antibiotic	MIC value (µg/ml)	Standard MIC range			Status of tested antibiotics
Azithromycin	0.5	Sensitive ≤	Intermediate	Resistant >	Sensitive
		1	2	2	
Ciprofloxacin	1	0.5	1	1	Intermediate

4.3.11.1 *Escherichia coli* -57
Ceftriaxone

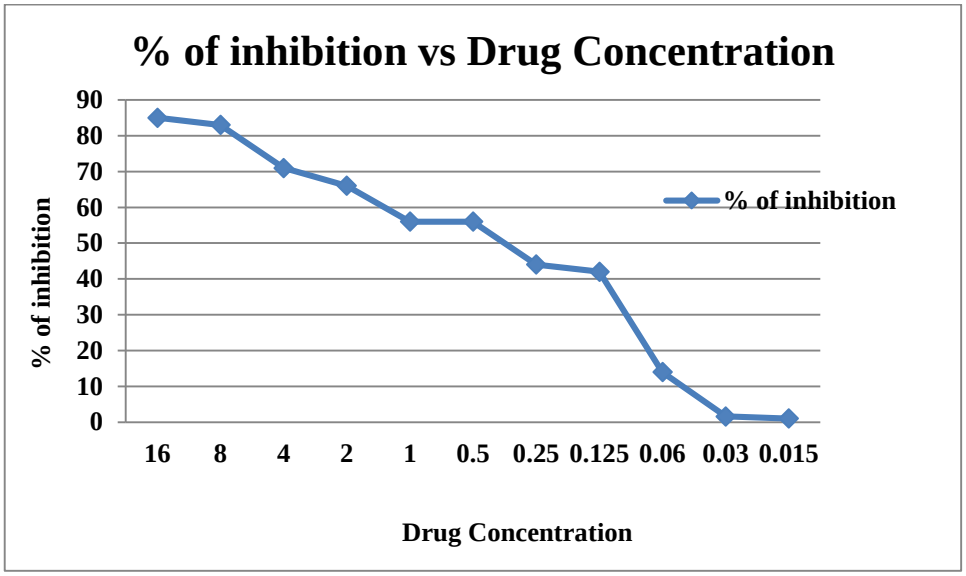


Figure 4.3.11.1: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 83% to 71%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 8 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Ceftriaxone against this sample will be 8 µg/ml.

4.3.11.2 *Escherichia coli* -57
Vancomycin

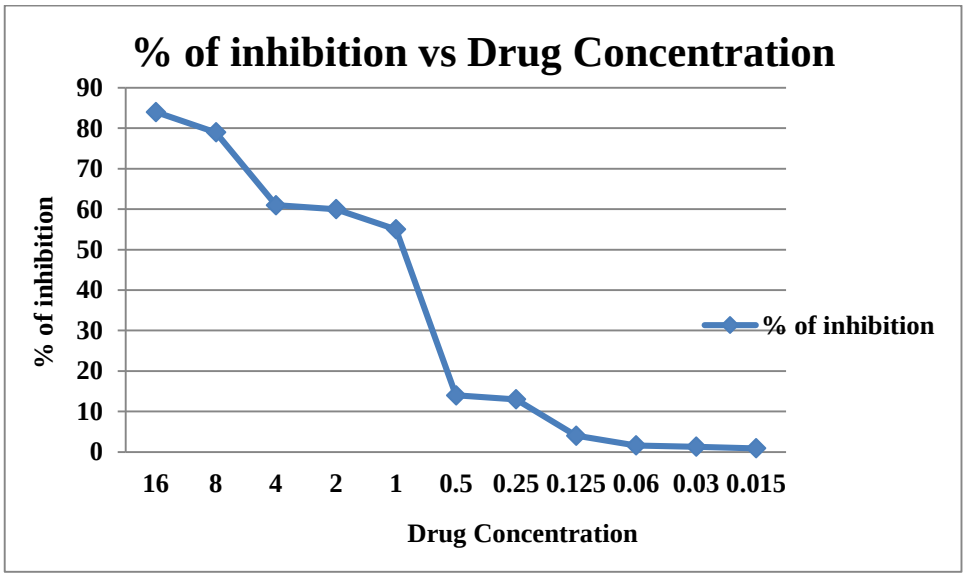


Figure 4.3.11.2: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 79% to 61%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 8 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Vancomycin against this sample will be 8 µg/ml.

Table 4.3.11: Determination of MIC status of antimicrobial agent

Antibiotic	MIC value (µg/ml)	Standard MIC range			Status of tested antibiotics
Ceftriaxone	8	Sensitive ≤	Intermediate	Resistant >	Resistant
		1	2	2	
Vancomycin	8	2	4	4	Resistant

4.3.12.1 *Pseudomonas spp.*-58
Ciprofloxacin

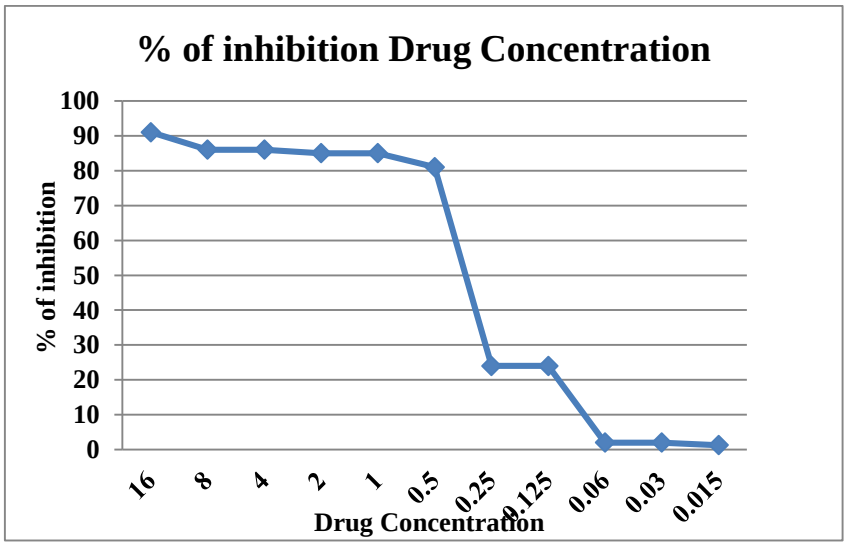


Figure 4.3.12.1: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 86% to 54%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 0.5 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Ceftriaxone against this sample will be 0.5 µg/ml.

4.3.12.2 *Pseudomonas spp.*-58
Levofloxacin

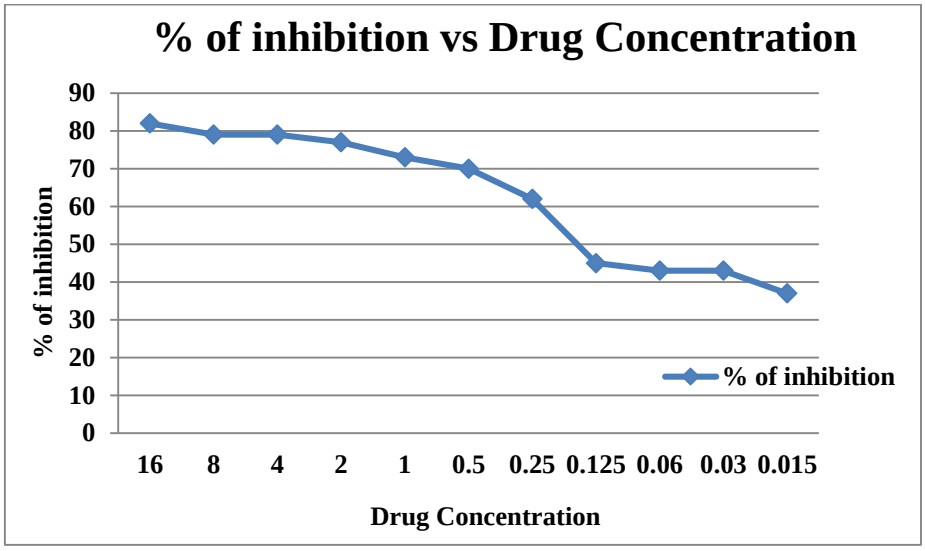


Figure 4.3.12.2: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 74% to 53%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 0.5 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Levofloxacin against this sample will be 0.5 µg/ml.

4.3.12.3 *Pseudomonas spp.*-58
Azithromycin

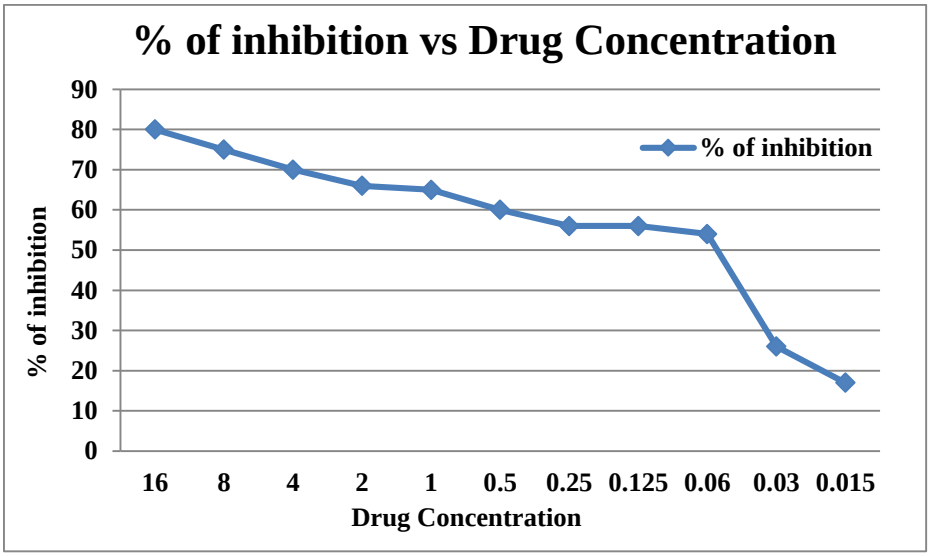


Figure 4.3.12.3: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 70% to 66%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 4 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Azithromycin against this sample will be 4 µg/ml.

Table 4.3.12: Determination of MIC status of antimicrobial agent

Antibiotic	MIC value (µg/ml)	Standard MIC range			Status of tested antibiotics
Ceftriaxone	0.5	Sensitive ≤	Intermediate	Resistant >	Sensitive
		1	2	2	
Levofloxacin	0.5	1	2	2	Sensitive
Azithromycin	4	1	2	2	Resistant

4.3.13.1 *Klebsiella*-88
Ciprofloxacin

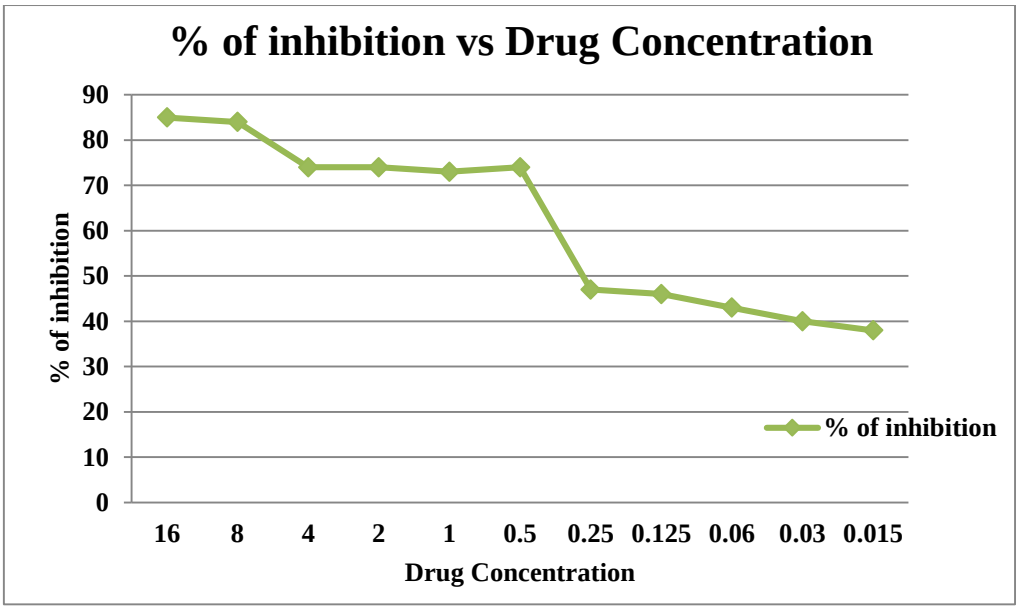


Figure 4.3.13.1: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 74% to 47%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 0.5 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Ciprofloxacin against this sample will be 0.5 µg/ml.

4.3.13.2 *Klebsiella*-88
Levofloxacin

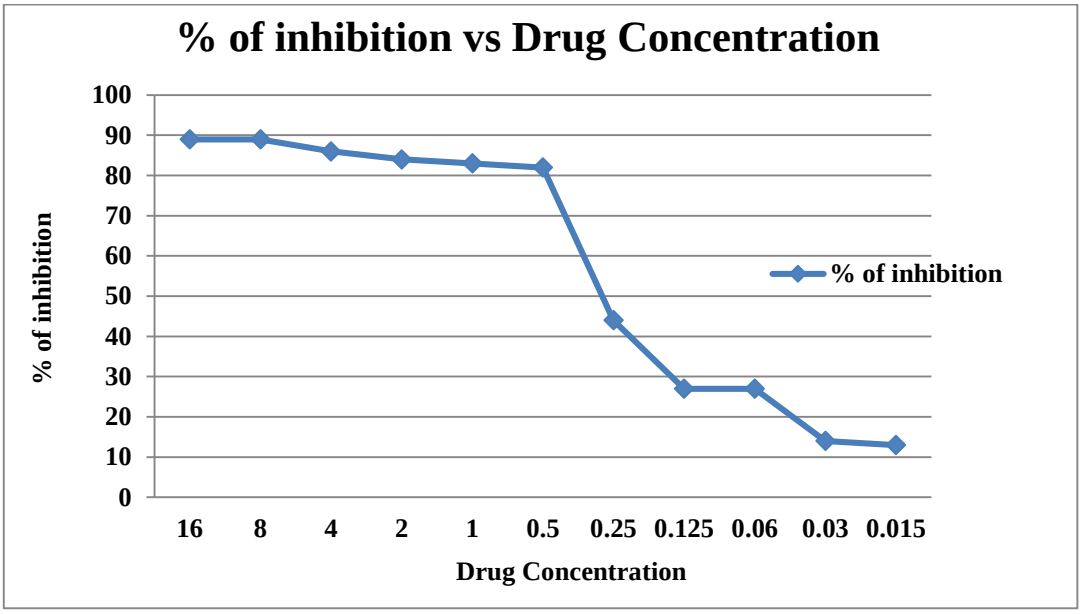


Figure 4.3.13.2: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 82% to 44%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 0.5 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Levofloxacin against this sample will be 0.5 µg/ml.

4.3.13.3 *Klebsiella*-88
Ceftriaxone

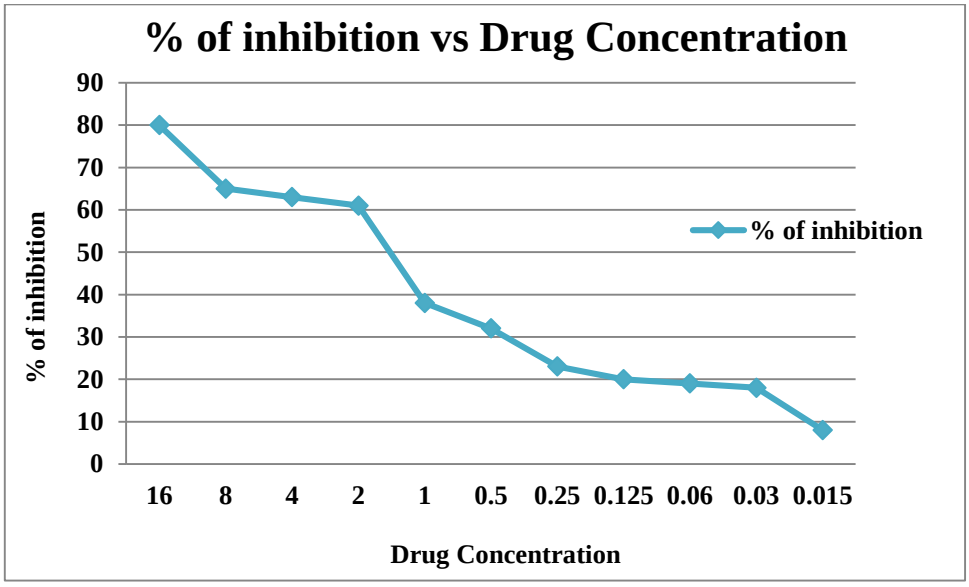


Figure 4.3.13.3: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 80% to 65%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 16 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Ceftriaxone against this sample will be 16 µg/ml.

4.3.13.4 *Klebsiella*-88
Azithromycin

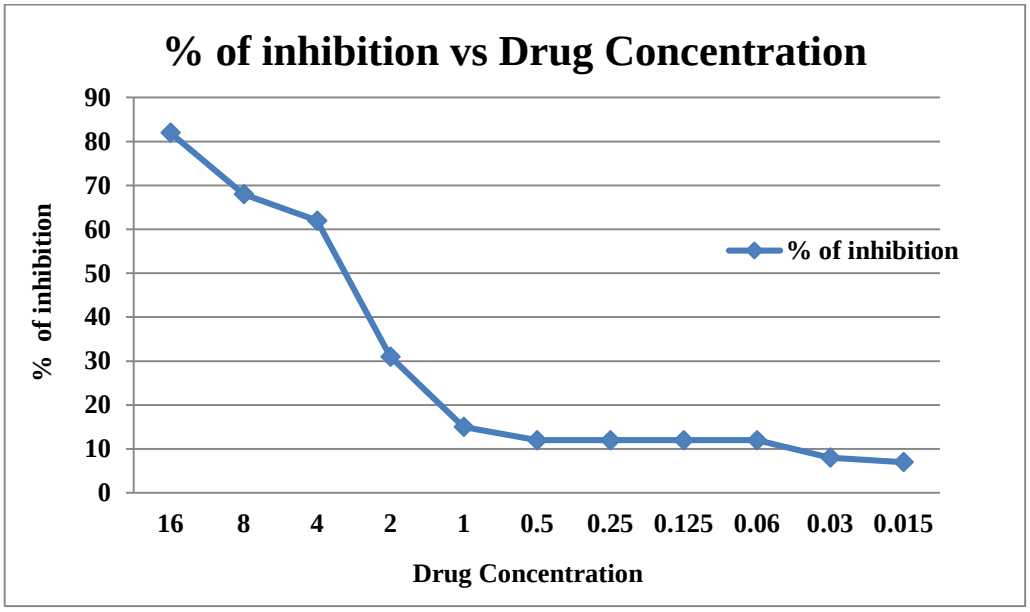


Figure 4.3.13.4: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 82% to 68%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 16 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Azithromycin against this sample will be 16 µg/ml.

Table 4.3.13: Determination of MIC status of antimicrobial agent

Antibiotic	MIC value (µg/ml)	Standard MIC range			Status of tested antibiotics
Ciprofloxacin	0.5	Sensitive ≤ 0.5	Intermediate 1	Resistant > 1	Sensitive
Levofloxacin	0.5	1	2	2	Sensitive
Ceftriaxone	16	1	2	2	Resistant
Azithromycin	16	1	2	2	Resistant

4.3.14.1 *Staphoylocccus aureus*-92
Ceftriaxone

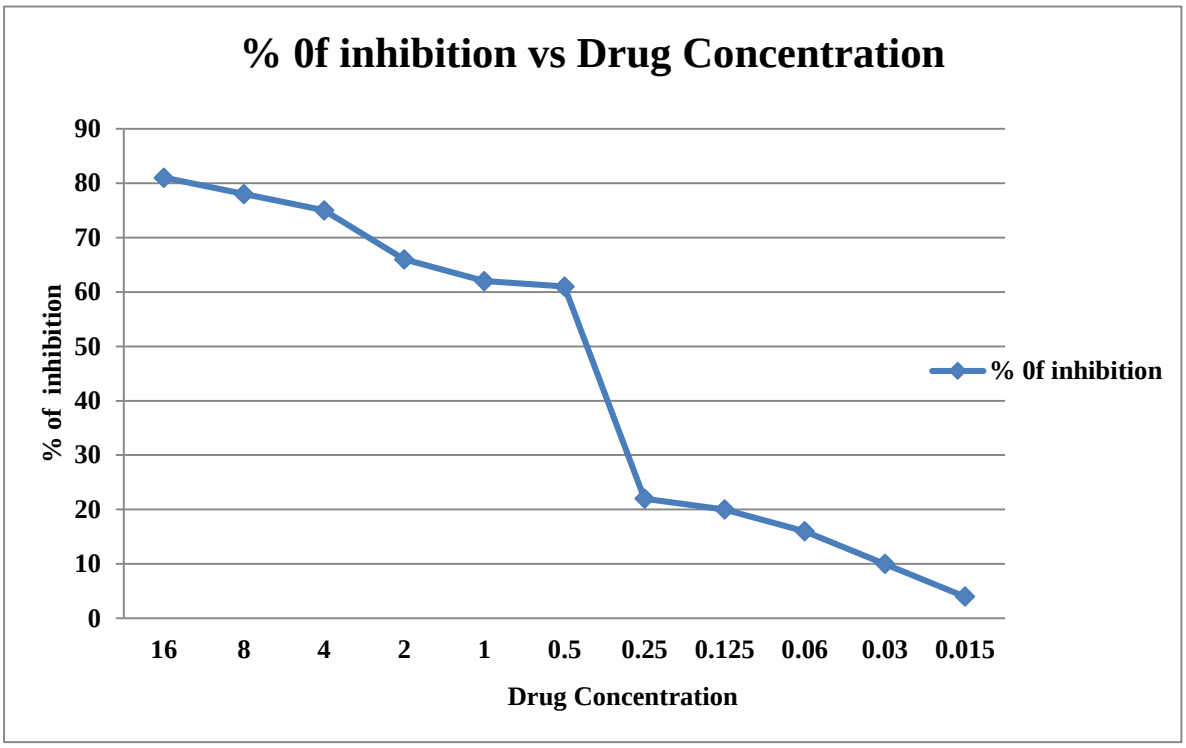


Figure 4.3.14.1: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 75% to 66%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 4 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Ceftriaxone against this sample will be 4 µg/ml.

4.3.14.2 *Staphoylocccus aureus*-92
Azithromycin

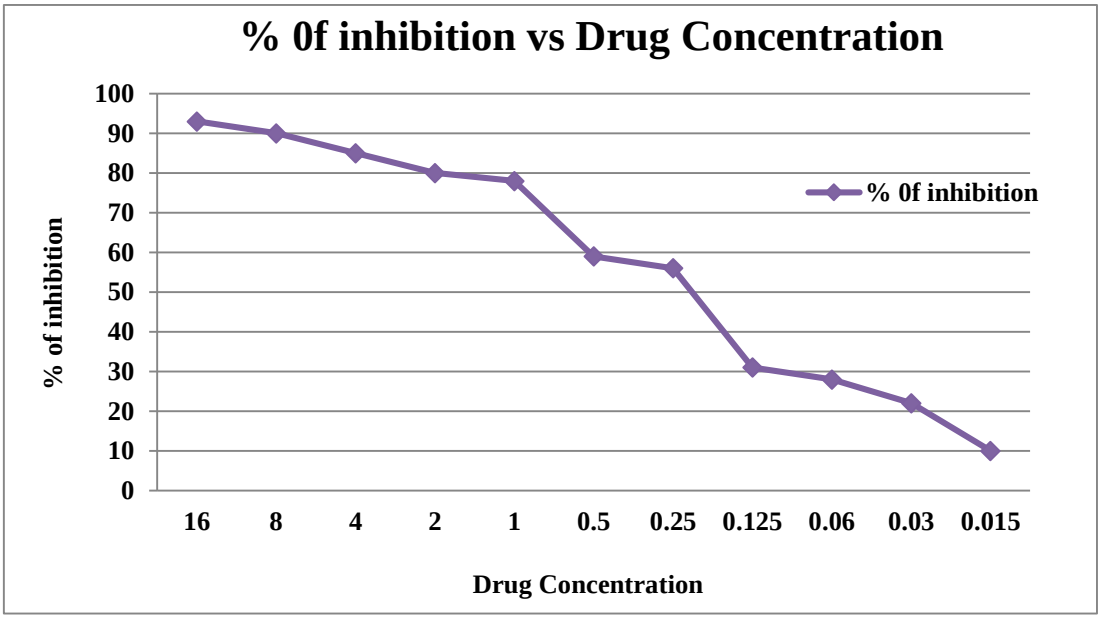


Figure 4.3.14.2: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 78% to 59%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 1µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Azithromycin against this sample will be 1 µg/ml.

4.3.14.3 *Staphoylocccus aureus*-92
Cephradine

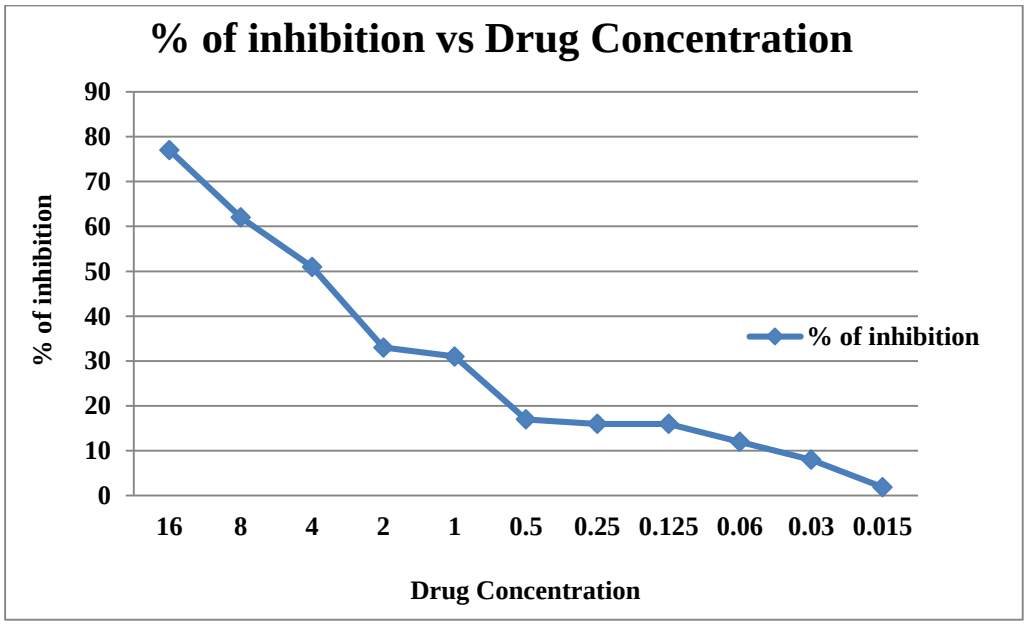


Figure 4.3.14.3: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 77% to 62%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 16 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Cephradine against this sample will be 16 µg/ml.

Table 4.3.14: Determination of MIC status of antimicrobial agent

Antibiotic	MIC value (µg/ml)	Standard MIC range			Status of tested antibiotics
Ceftriaxone	4	Sensitive ≤	Intermediate	Resistant >	Resistant
		1	1	2	
Azithromycin	1	1	2	2	Sensitive
Cephradine	16	1	2	2	Resistant

4.3.15.1 *Escherichia coli* -93

Cephradin

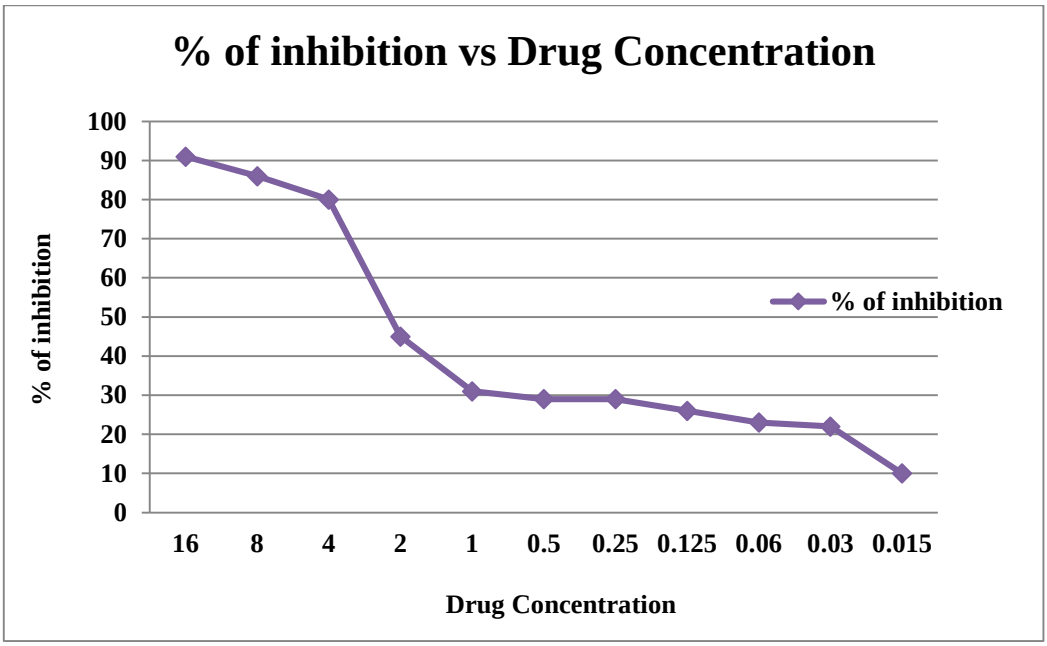


Figure 4.3.15.1: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 80% to 45%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 4 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Cephradine against this sample will be 4 µg/ml.

4.3.15.2 *Escherichia coli* -93

Ceftriaxone

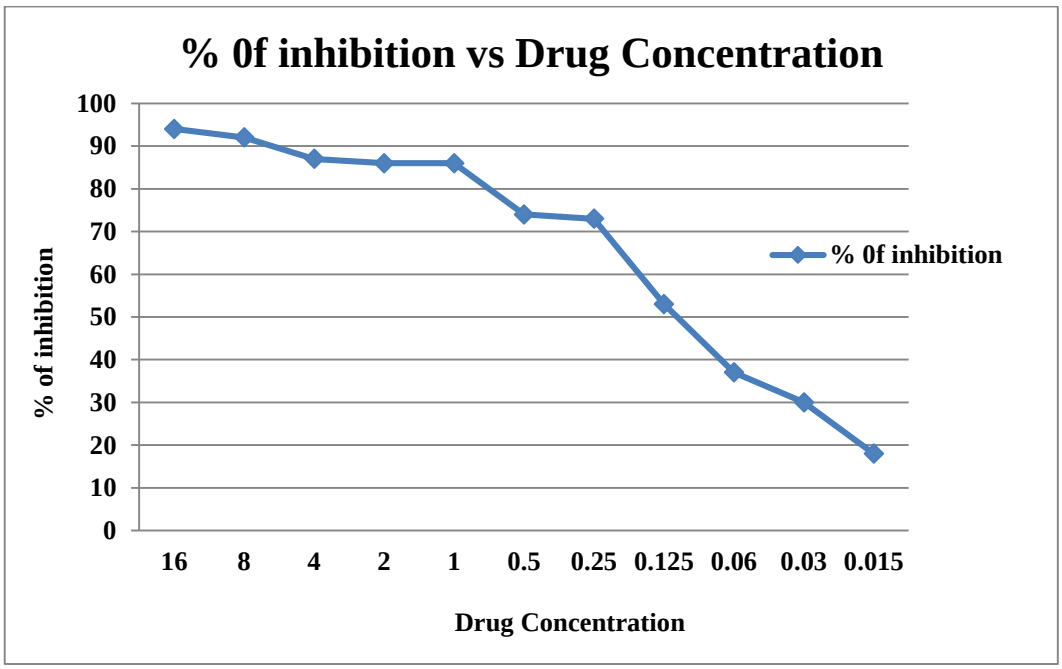


Figure 4.3.15.2: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 73% to 53%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 0.25 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Ceftriaxone against this sample will be 0.25µg/ml.

Table 4.3.15: Determination of MIC status of antimicrobial agent

Antibiotic	MIC value (µg/ml)	Standard MIC range			Status of tested antibiotics
		Sensitive ≤	Intermediate	Resistant >	
Cephradine	4	1	1	2	Resistant
Ceftriaxone	0.25	1	2	2	Sensitive

4.3.16 *Escherichia coli* -101
Azithromycin

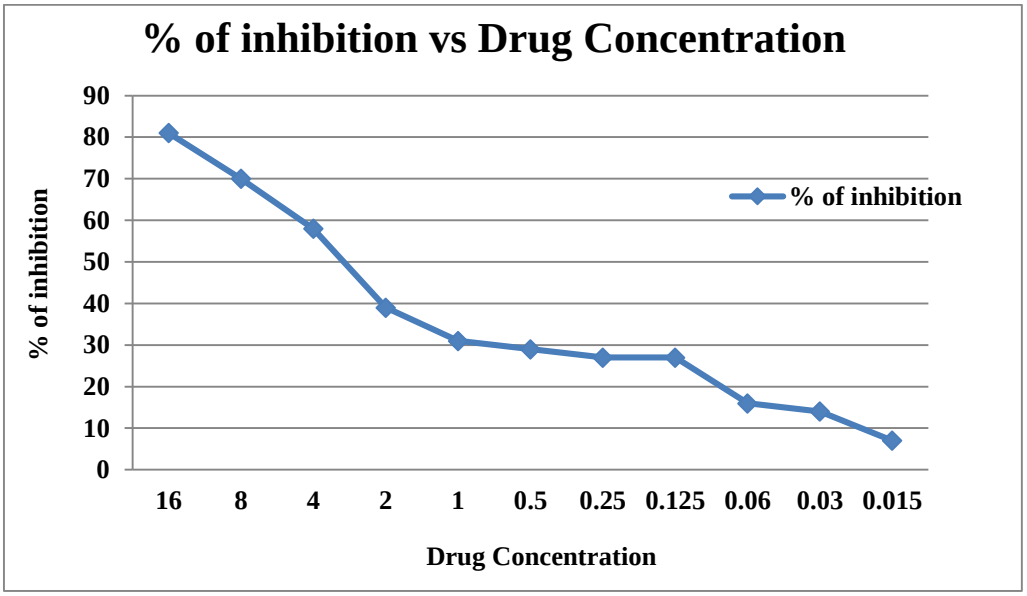


Figure 4.3.16: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 70% to 58%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 8 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Azithromycin against this sample will be 8 µg/ml.

Table 4.3.16: Determination of MIC status of antimicrobial agent

Antibiotic	MIC value (µg/ml)	Standard MIC range			Status of tested antibiotics
Azithromycin	8	Sensitive ≤	Intermediate	Resistant >	Resistant
		1	2	2	

4.3.17 *Escherichia coli* -115

Levofloxacin

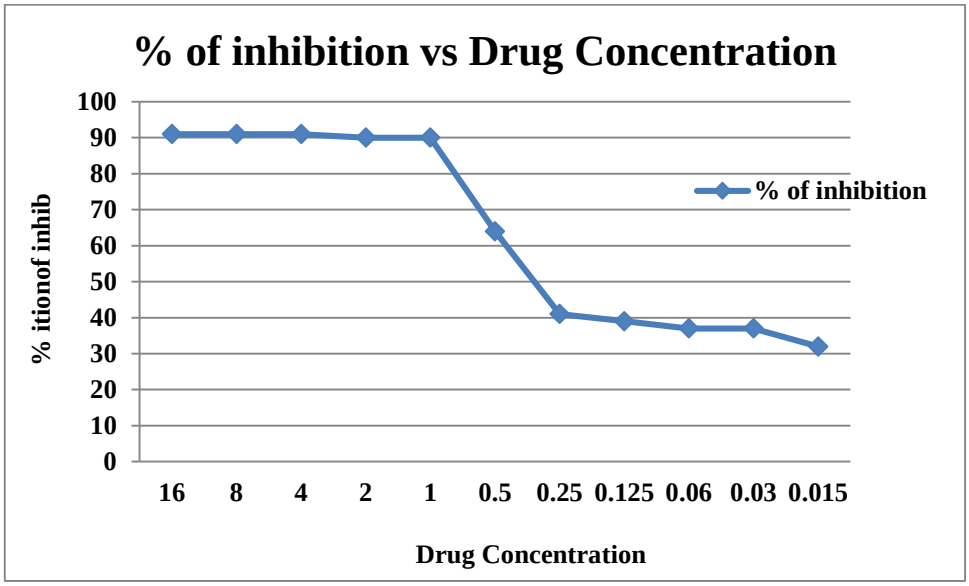


Figure 4.3.17: Graph of % of inhibition versus drug concentration

Value of % of inhibition has been dropped rapidly from 90% to 64%, the lowest drug concentration causing acceptable inhibition is 1 µg/ml.
So, MIC value of Levofloxacin against this sample will be 1 µg/ml.

Table 4.3.17: Determination of MIC status of antimicrobial agent

Antibiotic	MIC value (µg/ml)	Standard MIC range			Status of tested antibiotics
Levofloxacin	1	Sensitive ≤	Intermediate	Resistant >	Sensitive
		1	2	2	

Discussion

In this study, isolations from clinical cultures covering both gram positive & gram negative organisms have been used. These organisms were seven different isolations of ***Escherichia coli*****,** five different isolations of *Klebsiella*, two different isolations of *Salmonella typhi* and isolations of *Stahpylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas, Acinetobactor.*

Different isolations of organisms exhibit different pattern of susceptibility against same antimicrobial agents (Carmeli Y, 2000).

Table 5.1: Susceptibility pattern of different ***Escherichia coli*** isolation against antibiotics

Antimicrobial agents	Isolation No:30	Isolation No:39	Isolation No:49	Isolation No:57	Isolation No:93	Isolation No:101	Isolation No:115
Levofloxacin	S	-	S	-	-	-	S
Azithromycin	-	S	-	-	-	R	-
Ciprofloxacin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceftriaxone	-	R	R	R	S	-	-
Cephradine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vancomycin	-	-	-	R	-	-	-

Table 5.2: Susceptibility pattern of different *Klebsiella* isolation against antibiotics

Antimicrobial agents	Isolation No:32	Isolation No:45	Isolation No:54	Isolation No:56	Isolation No:88
Levofloxacin	S	S	S	-	S
Azithromycin	S	S	R	S	R
Ciprofloxacin	S	-	-	I	S
Ceftriaxone	-	-	R	-	R
Cephradine	-	-	R	-	-
Vancomycin	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.3: Susceptibility pattern of different *Salmonella typhi* isolation against antibiotics

Antimicrobial agents	Isolation No:31	Isolation No:33
Levofloxacin	S	S
Azithromycin	-	S
Ciprofloxacin	-	S
Ceftriaxone	-	-

Table 5.4: Susceptibility pattern of different *Stahpylococcus aureus* isolation against antibiotics

Antimicrobial agents	Isolation No:92
Levofloxacin	-
Azithromycin	S
Ciprofloxacin	-
Ceftriaxone	R
Cephradine	R
Vancomycin	-

Table 5.5: Susceptibility pattern of different *Pseudomonas* isolation against antibiotics

Antimicrobial agents	Isolation No:58
Levofloxacin	S
Azithromycin	I
Ciprofloxacin	S
Ceftriaxone	-

Table 5.6:Susceptibility pattern of different *Acinetobactor* isolation against antibiotics

Antimicrobial agents	Isolation No:46
Levofloxacin	S
Azithromycin	-
Ciprofloxacin	-

By using broth microdilution method for antibiotic susceptibility test, above mentioned results have been found which denote that changes in susceptibility pattern of same microorganism species occurred due to their difference in resistant pattern. These difference in susceptibility pattern may arise due to the uncontrolled exposure to different antibiotics.

Conclusion

The goals of antimicrobial susceptibility testing are to detect possible drug resistance in common pathogens and to assure susceptibility to drugs of choice for particular infections.

To conduct this purpose broth microdilution method was used as most effective method for standard powder of some common antimicrobial agents against different commonly found clinical isolations.

In this study, some variations have been found such as Gram positive bacteria showed resistant pattern towards cephalosporins (Ceftriaxone, Cephradine).

On the other hand, Gram negative bacteria also showed resistant pattern towards cephalosporins (Ceftriaxone, Cephradine).

Gram positive & Gram negative both of them showed sensitivity towards macrolids, fluoroquinolones.

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