

Antibiotic Susceptibility Patterns and Prevalence of Some Extended Spectrum Beta-Lactamases Genes in Gram-Negative Bacteria Isolated from Patients Infected with Urinary Tract Infections in Al-Najaf City, Iraq

Heba Takleef Majeed and Ahmed Abduljabbar Jaloob Aljanaby *

Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Science, University of Kufa, Kufa, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) in patients with Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) caused by multi-drug resistance and Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamase (ESBL)-producing gram-negative bacteria has been increased in different countries. The aim of the present study was to detect the antibiotic susceptibility patterns and the distribution of *Bla-TEM*, *Bla-SHV* and *Bla-CTX-M* genes in gram-negative bacteria isolated from outpatients infected with UTI, with and without CKD in Al-Najaf city, Iraq.

Methods: A total of 120 non-duplicate urine samples were collected from outpatients (37 male and 83 female) infected with UTI in Al-Najaf city, Iraq; 60 samples from patients Without Kidney Disease (WKD) and 60 samples from patients with CKD. The antibiotic susceptibility testing was done according to Kirby-Bauer method. PCR technique was performed to investigate the prevalence of *Bla-TEM*, *Bla-SHV* and *Bla-CTX-M* genes.

Results: A total of 126 different gram-negative bacterial strains were isolated. *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) was the most prevalent bacterium (49 isolates) followed by *Idebsiella pneumonia* (*K. pneumonia*) (35 isolates), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (*P. aeruginosa*) (18 isolates), *Citrobacter freundii* (*C. freundii*) (12 isolates), *Enterobacter aerogenes* (*E. aerogenes*) (8 isolates) and *Proteus mirabilis* (*P. mirabilis*) (4 isolates). All bacterial isolates from UTI patients with CKD were resistant to antibiotics and carried *Bla-TEM*, *Bla-SHV* and *Bla-CTX-M* genes more than isolates from UTI patients with WKD.

Conclusion: This study demonstrated that all bacterial isolates from UTI patients with CKD were more virulent than isolates from UTI patients with WKD.

Avicenna J Med Biotech 2019; 11(2): 192-201

Keywords: Iraq, Chronic kidney disease, *SHV*, *TEM*, Urinary tract infections

Introduction

Gram-negative bacteria are a common cause of Urinary Tract Infection (UTI), especially in older individuals and in patients infected with Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD). Urinary tract infection is one of the most important recurrent diseases worldwide especially in Middle East countries and the second most common illness in both males and females with prevalence of 1/2, respectively^{1,2}. Chronic kidney disease is a clinical syndrome characterized by defect in kidney glomerular filtration resulting in decreased clearance of metabolic waste product of the blood³. About 6 to 40% of patients with CKD are susceptible to infection with UTI caused by Extended-Spectrum β -Lactamase (ESBL)-producing gram-negative bacteria worldwide⁴. Annually, about more than 150 million cases are infected with UTI worldwide⁵. UTI is often caused by ESBL-

producing gram-negative bacteria such as *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (*K. pneumonia*) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (*P. aeruginosa*)⁶. Almost all these pathogens are Multi-Drug Resistant (MDR) and result in clinical problems because of limited therapeutic options^{7,8}. Extended-spectrum β -lactamase antibiotics such as cefotaxime, ceftazidime and ceftriaxone are mostly used to treat this type of infection in most countries⁹. Recently, the prevalence of antibiotic resistance in gram-negative bacteria which result in UTI has increased strongly^{10,11}. *Enterobacteriaceae* and some other gram-negative pathogens became highly ESBL-producing bacteria. ESBL encoding genes are located on bacterial DNA, plasmids or transposons that can transfer easily between two or more bacteria such as *E. coli*, *K. pneumoniae*, *Enterobacter*

* Corresponding author:
Ahmed Abduljabbar Jaloob Aljanaby, Ph.D., Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Science, University of Kufa, Kufa, Iraq
Tel: +96 47816118353
E-mail:
Ahmedjaloob@gmail.com,
ahmedaj.aljanabi@uokufa.edu.iq
Received: 23 Jan 2018
Accepted: 14 Mar 2018

cloacae (*E. cloacae*) and others^{12,13}.

Since the 1980s, ESBL antibiotics have been widely used for treatment of different infections caused by gram-negative bacteria such as burns infections, wound infections and UTI^{14,15}. However, bacterial resistance has originated fast due to the production of special enzymes called ESBLs¹⁶. These enzymes are derived from some genes such as *Bla-TEM*, *Bla-SHV* and *Bla-CTX-M* for the narrower spectrum β -lactamases by mutations that alter the amino acid configuration around the enzyme active site¹⁷. They are typically encoded by plasmids that can be exchanged between bacterial species¹⁸. It is also reported that the predominant types of ESBLs in *K. pneumoniae*, *P. aeruginosa* and *E. coli* and some others type of gram-negative bacteria isolated from urine of patients with UTI are *TEM* type followed by *SHV* and *CTX-M*. Usually, infections caused by ESBL-producing bacteria are associated with increased morbidity and mortality which entails enhanced healthcare costs^{19,20}.

In Iraq, there are no studies focusing on the relationship between the prevalence of ESBL-genes in gram-negative bacteria causing UTI isolation from urine of outpatients infected with CKD and Without Kidney Disease (WKD). Therefore, the main aim of the present study was to investigate the antibiotic susceptibility patterns and the distribution of *Bla-TEM*, *Bla-SHV* and *Bla-CTX-M* genes in gram-negative bacteria isolated from outpatients infected with UTI, with and without CKD in Al-Najaf city, Iraq.

Materials and Methods

Patients and study design

This was a case control study carried out in laboratory of University of Kufa, Faculty of Science, Department of Microbiology, Iraq. A total of 120 outpatients (males and females in different age groups) were included in this study who were infected with UTI and were divided in two groups, group one (control) including 60 outpatients infected with UTI WKD and group two (case study) including 60 patients infected with UTI with CKD (diagnosed by specialist physician according to abnormal urinary parameters and an increase in serum creatinine) during the period between July to December 2017.

Urine samples collection

Ten ml of clean and mid-stream of urine samples were collected in sterile containers (Himedia-India) from two groups of outpatients who visited private clinics in Al-Najaf city. All containers were labeled according to gender and age of each patient. Immediately, the urine samples were processed for bacterial cultivation and identification²¹.

Isolation and identification of gram-negative bacterial isolates

All urine samples were inoculated by sterile loop (Himedia-India) immediately on blood agar plate and

MacConkey agar plate (Oxoid, UK). All agar plates were incubated aerobically at 37 °C for 24 hr. Colony Forming Units (CFUs) method was used for growing single and pure bacterial colony; all urine samples containing less than 10⁵ CFUs/ml were excluded²². All single and pure bacterial colonies were identified according to colony morphology, gram stain, lactose or non-lactose fermenter on MacConkey agar plate, capsule formation and according to standard biochemical tests such as motility, IMVIC, oxidase, catalase and TSI²¹. In addition, all bacterial isolates were streaked on CHROM agar medium (Orientation, France). Final identification was done according to Vitek2® system (BioMerieux® -France).

Antibiotic susceptibility test

Antibiotic susceptibility testing was done by Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion method²³. Five to three pure and fresh bacterial colonies were suspended in nutrient broth (Oxoid, UK) and adjusted to 0.5 Mc-Ferland standard tube (1.5×10⁸ CFUs/ml). By using sterile swab (Bioanalyse, Turkey), the suspension was streaked onto the surface of Mueller Hinton agar (Oxoid, UK). By sterile forceps, all antibiotics disc were placed onto the surface of Mueller Hinton agar (Oxoid, UK) and incubated aerobically at 37 °C for 24 hr. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute²⁴ was used as a guideline of antibiotic susceptibility and resistance according to bacterial growth zone diameter. Twelve antibiotics used in the current study were obtained from Bioanalyse, Turkey; Amoxicillin 25 µg (AX), Amoxicillin+Clavulanic acid 30 µg (AMC), Cefotaxime 30 µg (CTX), Ceftriaxone 30 µg (CRO), Ceftazidime 30 µg (CAZ), Imipenem 10 µg (IMP), Gentamicin 15 µg (CN), Amikacin 30 µg (AK), Tobramycin 10 µg, Tetracycline 30 UI (TE), Ciprofloxacin 5 µg (CIP) and Levofloxacin 30 µg (LIV). *E. coli* ATCC-25922 was used as a control isolate. MDR, Extensive-Drug Resistance (XDR) and Pan-Drug Resistance (PDR) bacterial isolates were determined as follows; each bacterial isolate was resistant to three deferent antibiotics class considered as MDR, each remained susceptible to one or two antibiotics classes considered as XDR and some resistant to all antibiotics classes considered as PDR²⁵.

Primary phenotypic detection of ESBL-producing bacterial isolates

This method was done according to Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI, 2006)²⁵. Standard antimicrobial susceptibility test was performed for each bacterial isolate of three antibiotics; ceftriaxone 30 µg, cefotaxime 30 µg and ceftazidime 30 µg, and any bacterial isolate showing zone of inhibition of ≤ 25 mm, ≤ 27 mm and ≤ 22 mm, respectively was considered as ESBL-producing isolate.

Confirmatory phenotypic detection of ESBL-producing bacteria

Double disc synergy test was done according to Sarojamma and Ramakrishna²⁶ and Aljanaby and

Alhasnawi ². Bacterial suspension was adjusted according to 0.5 Mc-Ferland standard tube (1.5×10^8 CFUs/ml). Amoxicillin 10 μg+Clavulanic acid 20 μg was placed in the center of Mueller Hinton agar plate, around three sides of ceftriaxone 30 μg. Cefotaxime 30 μg and ceftazidime 30 μg were placed with distance of 15 mm to center of Amoxicillin 10 μg+Clavulanic acid 20 μg and the plates were incubated at 37 °C for 24 hr. Any inhibition zone of any type of 3rd generation cephalosporins antibiotics was increased towards Amoxicillin 10 μg+Clavulanic acid 20 μg which was considered as the positive result of the study.

DNA extraction

This method was performed according to Aljanaby and Alhasnawi ² and Aljanaby and Medhat ⁷. Briefly, five fresh and pure bacterial colonies were suspended in 500 μl of distilled water and heated in water bath (Oxoid, UK) for 30 min and the supernatant was taken as a DNA template after centrifugation at 7500 rpm for 20 min.

PCR primers and thermo cycling conditions

Three primer sequences for three genes and thermo cycle conditions were used in the current study as shown in tables 1 and 2, respectively. Five μl aliquots of PCR product were analyzed by gel electrophoresis with 2% agarose. Gel was stained with ethidium bromide at 2 mg/ml and visualized with UV light.

Statistical analysis

Chi-squared test was used for the comparison between samples using graph-pad prism computer software version 8. A p-value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

Patients

Out of 120 outpatients with UTI, the results indicated that there were 37 males; 18 (15%) WKD, 19 (15.8%) CKD and 83 females; 42 (35%) WKD, 41 (34.1%) with CKD (Figure 1). According to age groups, the results proved that the age group 51-60 years old was the most prevalent range among patients with UTI (48 patients 40%; 22 patients were WKD and 26 patients with CKD) (Table 3).

Total bacterial isolates

A total of 126 different gram-negative bacterial isolates were isolated from 120 urine samples of patients infected with UTI. *E. coli* was the most prevalent bacteria (49 isolates, 38.9%) followed by *K. pneumoniae* (35 isolates, 27.8%), *P. aeruginosa* (18 isolates,

Table 1. Primers sequences of three genes used in this study

Name of gene	Oligo sequence (3'→5')	Product Size (bp)	Reference
<i>blaTEM</i>	F:CAGCGGTAAGATCCTTGAGA R:ACTCCCCGTCGTGTAGATAA	643	Ensor et al., ²⁷
<i>blaSHV</i>	F:GGCCGCGTAGGCATGATAGA R:CCCGGCGATTTGCTGATTTC	714	
<i>blaCTX-M</i>	F:AACCGTCACGCTGTTGTTAG R:TTGAGGCGTGGTGAAGTAAG	766	

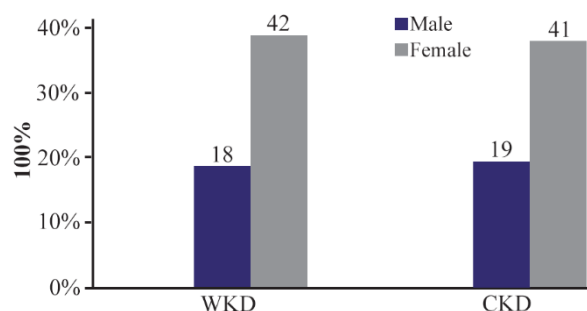


Figure 1. Distribution of 120 outpatients infected with urinary tract infection according to gender. WKD: Without kidney disease, CKD: Chronic kidney disease.

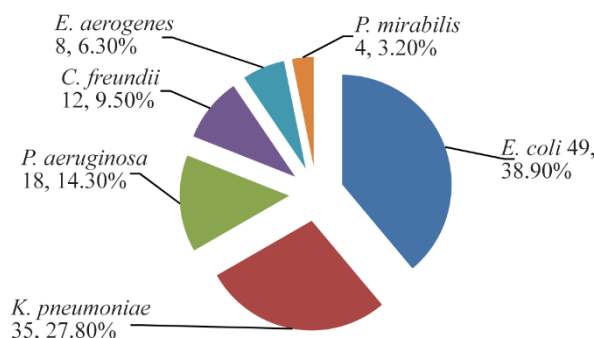


Figure 2. Numbers and percentages of gram-negative bacteria isolated from 120 urine samples of outpatients infected with urinary tract infection.

14.3%), *Citrobacter freundii* (*C. freundii*) (12 isolates, 12.9%), *Enterobacter aerogenes* (*E. aerogenes*) (8 isolates, 6.3%) and *Proteus mirabilis* (*P. mirabilis*) (4 isolates, 3.2%) (Figures 2 and 3). The results demonstrated that there were 60 bacterial isolates from WKD patients and 66 isolates from CKD patients (Table 4).

Antibiotics susceptibility testing

According to the results of antibiotics susceptibility test in tables 5 and 6, most bacterial isolates were highly resistant against most antibiotics especially against amoxicillin and third generation cephalosporins, while

Table 2. Thermo cycle conditions of three genes used in this study

Gene	Initial denaturation °C/Time	Cycling condition °C/Time			Number of cycles	Final extension °C/Time	Reference
		Denaturation	Annealing	Extension			
<i>TEM</i>	95 °C /5 min	94°C /30 s	52 °C/45 s	72 °C/45 s	30	72 °C /7 min	Ensor et al., ²⁷
<i>SHV</i>	95 °C /5 min	94°C /30 s	55 °C/60 s	72 °C/45 s	30	72 °C /7 min	
<i>CTX-M</i>	95 °C /5 min	94°C /30 s	57 °C /45 s	72 °C/45 s	30	72 °C /7 min	

Table 3. Distribution of 120 outpatients infected with urinary tract infection according to age groups

Ages (years)	WKD (100%)	CKD (100%)	Total (100%)
10-20	3 (5)	4 (6.6)	7 (5.8)
21-30	7 (11.7)	5 (8.3)	12 (10)
31-40	10 (16.7)	7 (11.7)	17 (14.2)
41-50	14 (23.3)	16 (26.7)	30 (25)
51-60	22 (36.6)	26 (43.3)	48 (40)
61-70	4 (6.7)	2 (3.3)	6 (5)
Total	60 (100)	60 (100)	120 (100)

WKD: Without kidney disease, CKD: Chronic kidney disease.

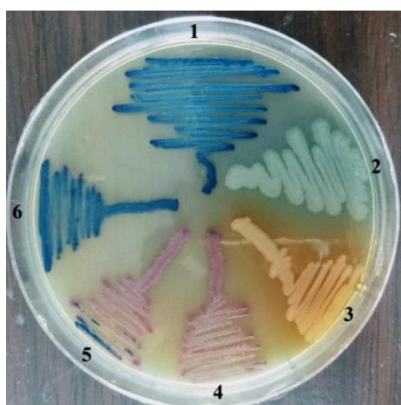


Figure 3. Gram-negative bacteria on CHROMagar surface after 24 hr of incubation at 37 °C isolated from urine of outpatients infected with urinary tract infection. 1- *K. pneumoniae* 2- *P. aeruginosa* 3- *Proteus* 4- *E. coli* 5- *C. freundii* 6- *E. aerogenes*.

imipenem provided the best antibacterial effect against most isolates. Most bacterial isolates from urine of CKD patients were highly resistant to antibiotics as compared with isolates from urine of WKD patients. On the other hand, the results proved that there was a high incidence of MDR bacteria isolated from urine of CKD patients (54 isolates, 42.9%) as compared with WKD patients (42 isolates, 33.3%) (Figure 4) (Table 7). All CKD isolates were MDR with percentages between 80 to 95% except *E. aerogenes* and *P. mirabilis* which were 50%. *E. coli*, *K. pneumoniae* and *P. aeruginosa* isolated from urine of CKD patients were XDR with percentages of 5, 11.7 and 20%, respectively, and there was one *K. pneumoniae* isolate with 5.8% which was PDR (Table 7). The results showed that almost CKD isolates were ESBL-producing bacteria

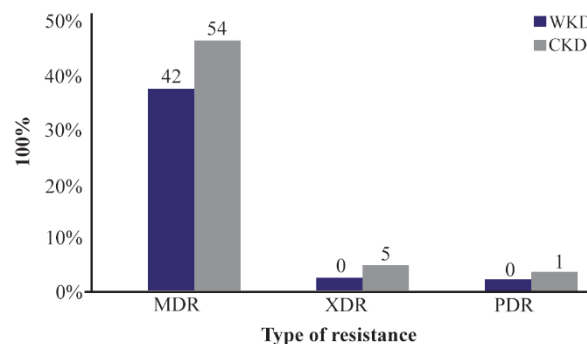


Figure 4. MDR, XDR and PDR gram-negative bacteria isolated from outpatients infected with urinary tract infection. MDR: Multidrug resistance; XDR: Extensive drug resistance; PDR: Pandrug resistance, WKD: Without kidney disease, CKD: Chronic kidney disease.

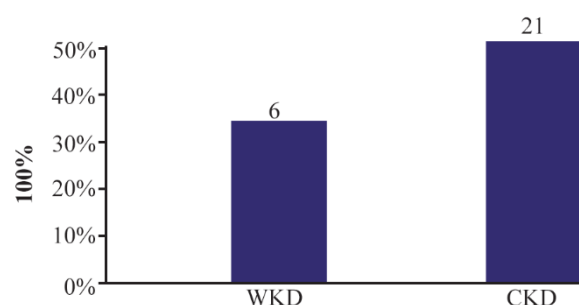


Figure 5. Prevalence of extended spectrum beta-lactamase-producing gram-negative bacteria isolated from outpatients infected with urinary tract infection. WKD: Without kidney disease, CKD: Chronic kidney disease.

(21 isolates, 16.6%) as compared with WKD isolate (6 isolates, 4.7%) (Figure 5) and there was significant increase in CKD and WKD isolates in *E. coli* and *K.pneumoniae* with p-value= 0.0497 and 0.0153, respectively (Figure 6, Table 8).

Genotypic detection

Out of 126 total isolates, the results proved that all CKD isolates harbored ESBLs-genes more than WKD isolates. Thirty nine CKD isolates (46%) harbored *Bla-TEM*, 30 isolates (24%) harbored *Bla-SHV* and 33 isolates (26%) harbored *Bla-CTX-M* as compared with WKD isolates; 26 isolates (20.6%) harbored *Bla-TEM*, 19 isolates (15%) harbored *Bla-SHV* and *Bla-CTX-M* (Figure 7). *K. pneumoniae* was the one that mostly

Table 4. Numbers and percentages of gram-negative bacterial isolates from 120 urine samples of outpatients infected with urinary tract infection according to gender

Bacteria	WKD		Total (100%)	CKD		Total (100%)	Total isolates (100%)
	Male	Female		Male	Female		
<i>E. coli</i>	9	20	29 (48.3)	7	10+3 *	20 (30.3)	49(38.9)
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	6	12	18 (30)	5	9+3 *	17 (25.8)	35(27.8)
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	3	5	8 (13.3)	3	7	10 (15.2)	18(14.3)
<i>C. freundii</i>	0	3	3 (5)	3	6	9 (13.7)	12(9.5)
<i>E. aerogenes</i>	0	2	2 (3.4)	1	5	6 (9)	8(6.3)
<i>P. mirabilis</i>	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	4	4 (6)	4(3.2)
Total	18	42	60 (100)	19	47	66 (100)	126(100)

WKD: Without kidney disease, CKD: Chronic kidney disease, *= Mixed growth



Antibiotic Susceptibility Patterns and Prevalence of Some ESBL Genes in Gram Negative Bacteria

Table 5. Antimicrobials sensitivity test of 126 gram-negative bacterial isolates from urine of outpatients infected with urinary tract infection

AB	<i>E. coli</i> 49 (100%)			<i>K. pneumoniae</i> 35 (100%)			<i>P. aeruginosa</i> 18 (100%)		
	S(100%)	I(100%)	R(100%)	S(100%)	I(100%)	R(100%)	S(100%)	I(100%)	R(100%)
AX	10(20.4)	0(0.0)	39(79.6)	5(14.2)	0(0.0)	30(85.8)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	18(100)
AMC	23(46.9)	2(4)	24(49.1)	9(25.8)	0(0.0)	26(74.2)	8(44.5)	0(0.0)	10(55.5)
CTX	28(57.2)	0(0.0)	21(42.8)	15(42.8)	0(0.0)	20(57.2)	10(55.5)	0(0.0)	8(44.5)
CRO	27(55.1)	0(0.0)	22(44.9)	12(34.3)	0(0.0)	23(65.7)	10(55.5)	0(0.0)	8(44.5)
CAZ	24(48.9)	3(6.2)	22(44.9)	14(40)	0(0.0)	21(60)	9(50)	0(0.0)	9(50)
IMP	49(100)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	33(94.3)	0(0.0)	2(5.7)	18(100)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
CN	31(63.3)	0(0.0)	18(36.7)	14(40)	2(5.7)	19(54.3)	11(61.3)	0(0.0)	7(38.7)
AK	35(71.5)	0(0.0)	14(28.5)	23(65.7)	3(8.5)	9(25.8)	13(72.3)	0(0.0)	5(27.7)
TM	34(69.4)	0(0.0)	15(30.6)	23(65.7)	0(0.0)	12(34.3)	9(50)	0(0.0)	9(50)
TE	30(61.3)	0(0.0)	19(38.7)	17(48.5)	0(0.0)	18(51.5)	10(55.5)	0(0.0)	8(44.5)
CIP	34(69.3)	0(0.0)	15(30.6)	19(54.3)	0(0.0)	16(45.7)	11(61.3)	0(0.0)	7(38.7)
LIV	31(63.3)	0(0.0)	18(36.7)	21(60)	0(0.0)	14(40)	11(61.3)	0(0.0)	7(38.7)

AB	<i>C. freundii</i> 12 (100%)			<i>E. aerogenes</i> 8 (100%)			<i>P. mirabilis</i> 4 (100%)		
	S(100%)	I(100%)	R(100%)	S(100%)	I(100%)	R(100%)	S(100%)	I(100%)	R(100%)
AX	2(16.6)	0(0.0)	10(83.4)	3(37.5)	0(0.0)	5(62.5)	1(25)	0(0.0)	3(75)
AMC	3(25)	1(8.6)	8(66.4)	5(62.5)	0(0.0)	3(37.5)	3(75)	0(0.0)	1(25)
CTX	6(50)	2(16.6)	4(33.4)	6(75)	0(0.0)	2(25)	2(50)	0(0.0)	2(50)
CRO	9(75)	0(0.0)	3(25)	6(75)	0(0.0)	2(25)	2(50)	0(0.0)	2(50)
CAZ	9(75)	0(0.0)	3(25)	5(62.5)	0(0.0)	3(37.5)	2(50)	0(0.0)	2(50)
IMP	12(100)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	8(100)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	4(100)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
CN	9(33.3)	0(0.0)	8(66.4)	5(62.5)	0(0.0)	3(37.5)	3(75)	0(0.0)	1(25)
AK	9(75)	1(8.4)	2(16.6)	8(100)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	4(100)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
TM	9(75)	1(8.4)	2(16.6)	6(75)	0(0.0)	2(25)	3(75)	0(0.0)	1(25)
TE	8(66.6)	0(0.0)	4(33.4)	5(62.5)	0(0.0)	2(25)	3(75)	0(0.0)	1(25)
CIP	8(66.6)	0(0.0)	4(33.4)	5(62.5)	0(0.0)	3(37.5)	3(75)	0(0.0)	1(25)
LIV	8(66.6)	0(0.0)	4(33.4)	5(62.5)	0(0.0)	3(37.5)	3(75)	0(0.0)	2(50)

AB: Antibiotics, S: Sensitive, I: Intermediate, R: Resistance, AX: Amoxicillin 25 µg, AMC: Amoxicillin + Clavulanic acid 20+10 µg, CTX: Cefotaxime 30 µg, CRO: Ceftriaxone 30 µg, CAZ: Ceftazidime 30 µg, IMP: Imipenem 10 µg, CN: Gentamicin 15 µg, AK: Amikacin 30 µg, TM: Tobramycin 10 µg, TE: Tetracycline 30 UI, CIP: Ciprofloxacin 5 µg, LIV: Levofloxacin.



Figure 6. Positive result of ESBL-producing *K. pneumoniae* by DDST on Muller Hinton agar surface after 24 hr of incubation at 37 °C. CRO: Ceftriaxone 30 µg, CTX: Cefotaxime 30 µg, CAZ: Ceftazidime 30 µg AMC: Amoxi/Clavulanic acid 30 µg.

carried ESBLs-genes followed by *E. coli* and *C. freundii* (Table 9). PCR amplification of genes is shown in figures 8-10.

Discussion

UTI is one of the most important diseases that infect both males and females especially in age groups be-

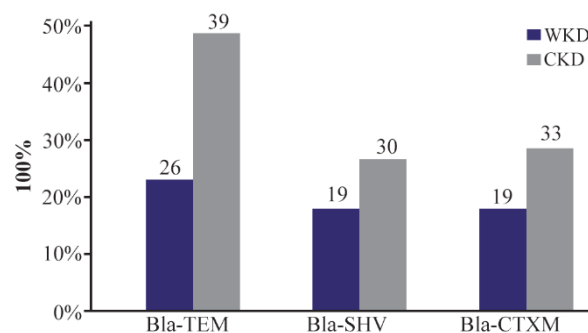


Figure 7. Distribution of ESBLs-genes of 126 gram-negative bacteria isolated from outpatients infected with urinary tract infections. WKD: Without kidney disease, CKD: Chronic kidney disease.

tween 50 to 70 years old. In the current study, the results proved that out of 120 patients, there were 37 (30.8%) males and 83 (69.2%) females infected with UTI and 51-60 year old group was the most infected one among age groups with percentage of 40%. These results are in agreement with Zhang *et al's*²⁸ and Hsiao *et al's*²⁹ findings when they found a high prevalence of older patients (50 to 75 years old) infected with UTI. On the other hand, females are prone to infection with

Table 6. Numbers and percentages of gram-negative bacteria that were resistant to antimicrobials isolated from urine of outpatients infected with urinary tract infection

Antibiotics	<i>E. coli</i>		<i>K. pneumoniae</i>		<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	
	WKD No.(100%)	CKD No.(100%)	WKD No.(100%)	CKD No.(100%)	WKD No.(100%)	CKD No.(100%)
AX	14(35.9)	25(64.1)	10(33.3)	20(66.7)	7(38.9)	11(61.1)
AMC	9(37.5)	15(62.5)	11(42.3)	15(57.7)	6(60)	4(40)
CTX	8(38)	13(62)	9(45)	11(55)	5(62.5)	3(37.5)
CRO	12(54.5)	10(45.5)	10(43.4)	13(56.6)	6(75)	2(25)
CAZ	8(36.3)	14(63.7)	10(47.6)	11(52.4)	4(44.4)	5(55.6)
IMP	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	2(100)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
CN	7(38.8)	11(61.2)	10(52.6)	9(47.4)	3(42.8)	4(57.2)
AK	8(57.1)	6(42.9)	4(44.4)	5(55.6)	2(40)	3(60)
TM	5(33.3)	10(66.7)	4(33.3)	8(66.7)	5(55.5)	4(44.5)
TE	7(36.8)	12(63.2)	11(61.1)	7(38.9)	2(25)	6(75)
CIP	6(40)	9(60)	6(37.5)	10(62.5)	2(28.5)	5(71.5)
LIV	8(44.4)	10(55.6)	9(64.2)	5(35.8)	3(42.8)	4(57.2)

Antibiotics	<i>C. freundii</i>		<i>E. aerogenes</i>		<i>P. mirabilis</i>	
	WKD No.(100%)	CKD No.(100%)	WKD No.(100%)	CKD No.(100%)	WKD No.(100%)	CKD No.(100%)
AX	3(30)	7(70)	1(20)	4(80)	0(0.0)	3(100)
AMC	3(37.5)	5(62.5)	1(33.3)	2(66.6)	0(0.0)	1(100)
CTX	2(50)	2(50)	0(0.0)	2(100)	0(0.0)	2(100)
CRO	0(0.0)	3(100)	1(50)	1(50)	0(0.0)	2(100)
CAZ	0(0.0)	3(100)	2(66.6)	1(33.3)	0(0.0)	2(100)
IMP	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
CN	3(37.5)	5(62.5)	0(0.0)	3(100)	0(0.0)	1(100)
AK	0(0.0)	2(100)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(100)
TM	0(0.0)	2(100)	1(50)	1(50)	0(0.0)	1(100)
TE	1(25)	3(75)	1(50)	1(50)	0(0.0)	1(100)
CIP	1(25)	3(75)	1(33.3)	2(66.6)	0(0.0)	1(100)
LIV	2(50)	2(50)	0(0.0)	3(100)	0(0.0)	2(100)

WKD: Without kidney disease, CKD: Chronic kidney disease, AX: Amoxicillin 25 µg, AMC: Amoxicillin + Clavulanic acid 20+10 µg, CTX: Cefotaxime 30 µg, CRO: Ceftriaxone 30 µg, CAZ: Ceftazidime 30 µg, IMP: Imipenem 10 µg, CN: Gentamicin 15 µg, AK: Amikacin 30 µg, TM: Tobramycin 10 µg, TE: Tetracycline 30 UI, CIP: Ciprofloxacin 5 µg, LIV: Levofloxacin.

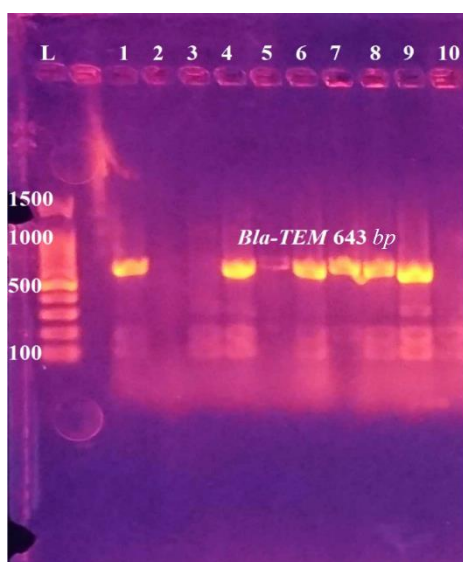


Figure 8. PCR amplification of *Bla-TEM* gene in *E. coli* isolates from urine of outpatients infected with UTI with chronic kidney disease showing positive results at 643 bp. L: DNA size marker. 1-10: number of isolates.

UTI more than males because of absence of prostatic fluid (Antibacterial activity) and the shortness of the urethra^{30,31}.

CKD is the continuous defect of renal functions³². Diagnosis on the basis of abnormal urinary parameters and increase in serum creatinine are associated with increased risk of acute kidney disease and mortality³³. Urinary tract infection affects approximately up to 6 to 40% of CKD, being the main infectious complication among such patient population and one of the most common causes of CKD and mortality^{34,35}.

In this study, one of the most important results was a high incidence of MDR bacteria (54 isolates, 42.9%) and ESBL-producing gram-negative bacteria (21 isolates, 16.6%) among CKD patients as compared with WKD patients (42 isolates, 33.3% of MDR bacteria and 6 isolates, 26.1% of ESBL-producing gram-negative bacteria) among 126 different gram-negative bacterial isolates. *K. pneumoniae*, *E. coli* and *C. freundii* were the most virulent pathogens isolated from CKD patients. Also, all CKD isolates harbored *Bla-TEM*,

Antibiotic Susceptibility Patterns and Prevalence of Some ESβL Genes in Gram Negative Bacteria

Table 7. Numbers and percentages of MDR, XDR and PDR gram-negative bacteria isolated from urine of outpatients infected with urinary tract infection

<i>E. coli</i>			
Resistance	WKD 29(100%)	CKD 20(100%)	Total 49(100%)
MDR	15 (51.7)	19 (95)	34(69.3)
XDR	0(0.0)	1(5)	1(2)
PDR	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>			
Resistance	WKD 18(100%)	CKD 17(100%)	Total 35(100%)
MDR	18(100)	14(82.3)	32(91.4)
XDR	0(0.0)	2(11.7)	2(5.7)
PDR	0(0.0)	1(5.8)	1(2.8)
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>			
Resistance	WKD 8(100%)	CKD 10(100%)	Total 18(100%)
MDR	8(100)	8(80)	16(88.8)
XDR	0(0.0)	2(20)	2(11.1)
PDR	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
<i>C. freundii</i>			
Resistance	WKD 3(100%)	CKD 9(100%)	Total 12(100%)
MDR	1(33.3)	8(88.8)	9(75)
XDR	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
PDR	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
<i>E. aerogenes</i>			
Resistance	WKD 2(100%)	CKD 6(100%)	Total 8(100%)
MDR	0(0.0)	3(50)	3(37.5)
XDR	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
PDR	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
<i>P. mirabilis</i>			
Resistance	WKD 0(100%)	CKD 4(100%)	Total 4(100%)
MDR	0(0.0)	2(50)	2(50)
XDR	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
PDR	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)

MDR: Multidrug resistance; XDR: Extensive drug resistance; PDR: Pandrug resistance. WKD: Without kidney disease, CKD: Chronic kidney disease.

Bla-SHV and *Bla-CTX-M* genes more than WKD isolates.

Recurrent infection with urinary tract was associated with septic shock or sepsis leading to renal failure or chronic kidney disease³⁶. On the other hand, some past studies proved that CKD was not a common complication in patients with renal failure^{37,38}. The risk of UTI in patients with CKD might be increased by host factors such as immunodeficiency and low urinary flow rate³⁹. Multi-drug resistance of uropathogenic gram-negative bacteria such as *K. pneumoniae*, *E. coli* and *C. freundii* is the leading cause in majority of UTI, including pyelonephritis which may lead to CKD and renal failure in healthy individuals⁴⁰. The development of UTI depends on anatomical barriers, host defense strategy and the virulence factors of uropathogenic bacteria that can stay within the urinary tract and act as a reservoir for recurrent UTI and many dangerous complications⁴¹.

The main causative agents responsible for UTI are gram-negative bacteria mostly, *E. coli* and *k. pneumoniae* with percentage about 40-60% and 35-25%, respectively, followed by *C. freundii*, *E. aerogenes* and

Table 8. Numbers and percentages of phenotypic results of extended-spectrum β-lactamase -producing gram-negative bacteria isolated from outpatients infected with urinary tract infection

<i>E. coli</i>				
	WKD 29(100%)	CKD 20(100%)	Total 49(100%)	p-value *
ESBL	2(6.9)	6(30)	9(18.3)	0.0497*
Non-ESBL	27(93.1)	14(70)	40(81.7)	
Total	29(100)	20(100)	49(100)	
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>				
	WKD 18(100%)	CKD 17(100%)	Total 35(100%)	p-value
ESBL	3(16.6)	10(58.8)	13(37.1)	0.0153*
Non-ESBL	15(83.4)	7(41.2)	22(62.9)	
Total	18(100)	17(100)	35(100)	
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>				
	WKD 8(100%)	CKD 10(100%)	Total 18(100%)	p-value
ESBL	1(12.5)	3(30)	4(22.2)	0.5882
Non-ESBL	7(87.5)	7(70)	14(77.3)	
Total	8(100)	10(100)	18(100)	
<i>C. freundii</i>				
	WKD 3(100%)	CKD 9(100%)	Total 12(100%)	p-value
ESBL	0(0.0)	1(11.1)	1(8.3)	1.0000
Non-ESBL	3(100)	8(88.9)	11(91.7)	
Total	3(100)	9(100)	12(100)	
<i>E. aerogenes</i>				
	WKD 2(100%)	CKD 6(100%)	Total 8(100%)	p-value
ESBL	0(0.0)	1(16.6)	1(12.5)	1.0000
Non-ESBL	2(100)	5(83.4)	7(87.5)	
Total	2(100)	6(100)	8(100)	
<i>P. mirabilis</i>				
	WKD 0(100%)	CKD 4(100%)	Total 4(100%)	p-value
ESBL	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	-
Non-ESBL	0(0.0)	4(100)	4(100)	
Total	0(0.0)	4(100)	4(100)	

ESBL: Extended-spectrum β-lactamase -producing bacteria, WKD: Without kidney disease, CKD: Chronic kidney disease, P-value *: Comparison between WKD and CKD.



Figure 9. PCR amplification of *Bla-SHV* gene in *K. pneumoniae* isolates from urine of outpatients infected with UTI with chronic kidney disease showing positive results at 714 bp. L: DNA size marker. 1-10: number of isolates.

*P. mirabilis*⁴²⁻⁴⁴. *K. pneumoniae* and virulence strains of *E. coli* are the most important uropathogenic bacteria causing UTI². They are among the most common MDR bacteria causing recurrent UTI⁴⁵. Recently, *K.*

Table 9. Numbers and percentages of ESBLs-genes in 126 gram-negative bacterial isolates from outpatients infected with urinary tract infections

<i>E. coli</i>			
Gene	WKD 29(100%)	CKD 20(100%)	Total 49(100%)
<i>Bla-TEM</i>	9(31)	13(65)	21(42.8)
<i>Bla-SHV</i>	8(27.5)	10(50)	18(36.7)
<i>Bla-CTXM</i>	7(24.1)	12(60)	19(38.7)
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>			
Gene	WKD 18(100%)	CKD 17(100%)	Total 35(100%)
<i>Bla-TEM</i>	15(83.3)	15(88.2)	30(85.7)
<i>Bla-SHV</i>	10(55.5)	13(76.4)	23(65.7)
<i>Bla-CTXM</i>	11(61.1)	13(6.4)	24(68.5)
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>			
Gene	WKD 8(100%)	CKD 10(100%)	Total 18(100%)
<i>Bla-TEM</i>	0	1(10)	1(5.5)
<i>Bla-SHV</i>	0	1(10)	1(5.5)
<i>Bla-CTXM</i>	0	1(10)	1(5.5)
<i>C. freundii</i>			
Gene	WKD 3(100%)	CKD 9(100%)	Total 12(100%)
<i>Bla-TEM</i>	1(33.3)	5(55.5)	6(50)
<i>Bla-SHV</i>	1(33.3)	3(33.3)	4(33.3)
<i>Bla-CTXM</i>	1(33.3)	4(44.4)	5(41.6)
<i>E. aerogenes</i>			
Gene	WKD 2(100%)	CKD 6(100%)	Total 8(100%)
<i>Bla-TEM</i>	1(50)	3(50)	4(50)
<i>Bla-SHV</i>	0(0.0)	2(33.3)	2(25)
<i>Bla-CTXM</i>	0(0.0)	2(33.3)	2(25)
<i>P. mirabilis</i>			
Gene	WKD 0(100%)	CKD 4(100%)	Total 4(100%)
<i>Bla-TEM</i>	0(0.0)	2(50)	2(50)
<i>Bla-SHV</i>	0(0.0)	1(25)	1(25)
<i>Bla-CTXM</i>	0(0.0)	1(25)	1(25)

WKD: Without kidney disease, CKD: Chronic kidney disease

pneumonia, *E. coli*, *C. freundii* and most gram-negative bacteria have shown their ability to acquire plasmid encoding for ESBL genes such as *Bla-TEM*, *Bla-SHV* and *Bla-CTXM* and become highly resistant to different antibiotics and wide-spectrum of 3rd generation cephalosporins in hospitals and in community^{5,13,46}. About more than 200 different types of ESBLs have been discovered worldwide. Most of these genes are found in *Enterobacteriaceae* family especially in *K. pneumoniae*⁴⁷. *TEM* and *SHV* are the ESBLs mostly found^{48,49}. Later, *CTX-M* was discovered in Germany in 1989 and mostly found in *K. pneumoniae*, *E. coli* and in other *Enterobacteriaceae* family^{47,50}. In the current study, almost all *P. aeruginosa* isolates from CKD patients were MDR with high resistance to antibiotics as compared with those isolates from WKD patients, but they harbored small numbers of ESBL genes. Livermore and Subedi *et al* suggested that *P. aeruginosa* carries multi-resistance plasmids less than *K. pneumoniae* and other members of *Enterobacteriaceae* family and develops resistance to cephalosporins due to mutational and intrinsic and acquired mechanisms^{51,52}.

Extended spectrum beta lactamases are enzymes not able to hydrolyze carbapenem and cephamycins but able to hydrolyze 3rd and 4th generation cephalosporins.

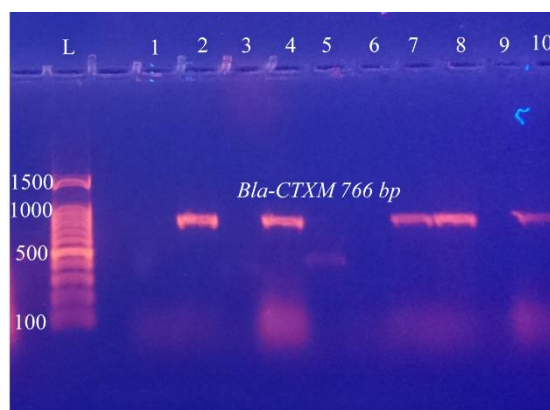


Figure 10. PCR amplification of *Bla-CTXM* gene in *C. freundii* isolates from urine of outpatients infected with UTI with chronic kidney disease showing positive results at 766 bp. L: DNA size marker. 1-10: number of isolates

These enzymes present a public health concern due to the high incidence in some members of *Enterobacteriaceae* family such as *E. coli* and *K. pneumoniae* in both hospitals and community^{2,5,53}. Some high virulence strains of gram-negative bacteria such as *E. coli*, *K. pneumoniae* and *C. freundii* are associated with UTI and if they remain untreated, these strains become capable of adhesion and colonization in the urinary tract of human and migrate to the bladder to cause cystitis and acute pyelonephritis and ultimately cause kidney damage and chronic kidney disease.

Conclusion

This was the first study in Iraq focused on bacterial isolates from urine of UTI patients infected with chronic kidney disease. This study suggested that all bacterial isolates from those patients were highly resistant to antibiotics and were more virulent as compared with the same isolates from urine of UTI patients without kidney disease. The reason may be related to ignoring the treatment of UTI or overusing antibiotics. Therefore, it is advised to be more careful regarding recurrent infection of UTI because this recurrent infection may cause dangerous complications in kidney such as chronic kidney disease or renal failure.

Acknowledgement

This work was made in and supported by University of Kufa, Faculty of Science, Department of Biology, Al-Najaf City, Iraq.

Conflict of Interest

There was not any conflict of interest in this work.

References

1. Naderi A, Kasra-Kermanshahi R, Gharavi S, Imani Fooladi AA, Abdollahpour Alitappeh M, Saffarian P. Study of antagonistic effects of Lactobacillus strains as probiotics on multi drug resistant (MDR) bacteria isolat-

- ed from urinary tract infections (UTIs). *Iran J Basic Med Sci* 2014;17(3):201-208.
2. Aljanaby AAJ, Alhasnawi HMRJ. Phenotypic and molecular characterization of multidrug resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* isolated from different clinical sources in Al-Najaf province-Iraq. *Pak J Biol Sci* 2017;20(5):217-232.
 3. Bogdanova-Mihaylova P, Burke D, O'Dwyer JP, Bradley D, Williams JA, Cronin SJ, et al. Aciclovir-induced acute kidney injury in patients with 'suspected viral encephalitis' encountered on a liaison neurology service. *Ir J Med Sci* 2018. [Epub ahead of print].
 4. Espinar MJ, Miranda IM, Costa-de-Oliveira S, Rocha R, Rodrigues AG, Pina-Vaz C. Urinary tract infections in Kidney transplant patients due to *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*-producing extended-spectrum β-Lactamases: risk factors and molecular epidemiology. *PLoS One* 2015;10(8):e0134737.
 5. Mazzariol A, Bazaj A, Cornaglia G. Multi-drug-resistant Gram-negative bacteria causing urinary tract infections: a review. *J Chemother* 2017;29(sup1):2-9.
 6. Nigussie D, Amsalu A. Prevalence of uropathogen and their antibiotic resistance pattern among diabetic patients. *Turk J Urol* 2017;43(1):85-92.
 7. Aljanaby AAJ, Medhat AR. Prevalence of some antimicrobials resistance associated-genes in *Salmonella typhi* isolated from patients infected with Typhoid Fever. *J Biol Sci* 2017;17(4):171-184.
 8. Bakhshi B, Dehghan-Mouriaabadi A, Kiani P. Heterogeneity of multidrug-resistant *Salmonella enterica* isolates with increasing frequency of resistance to Ciprofloxacin during a 4-year period in Iran. *Microb Drug Resist* 2018; 24(4):479-488.
 9. Afema JA, Ahmed S, Besser TE, Jones LP, Sischo WM, Davis MA. Molecular epidemiology of dairy cattle-associated *Escherichia coli* carrying blaCTX-M genes in Washington State. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 2018;84(6). pii: e02430-17.
 10. Yang B, Yang F, Wang S, Wang Q, Liu Z, Feng W, et al. Analysis of the spectrum and antibiotic resistance of uropathogens in outpatients at a tertiary hospital. *J Chemother* 2018;30(3):145-149.
 11. Jorgensen S, Zurayk M, Yeung S, Terry J, Dunn M, Nieberg P, et al. Risk factors for early return visits to the emergency department in patients with urinary tract infection. *Am J Emerg Med* 2018;36(1):12-17.
 12. Niumsup PR, Tansawai U, Na-Udom A, Jantapalaboon D, Assawatheptawee K, Kiddee A, et al. Prevalence and risk factors for intestinal carriage of CTX-M-type ESBLs in Enterobacteriaceae from a Thai community. *Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis* 2018;37(1):69-75.
 13. Moghaddam MN, Beidokhti MH, Jamehdar SA, Ghahraman M. Genetic properties of blaCTX-M and blaPER β-lactamase genes in clinical isolates of Enterobacteriaceae by polymerase chain reaction. *Iran J Basic Med Sci* 2014;17(5):378-383.
 14. Bonnet R. Growing group of extended-spectrum beta-lactamases: the CTX-M enzymes. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2004;48(1):1-14.
 15. Sobouti B, Khosravi N, Daneshvar A, Fallah S, Moradi M, Ghavami Y. Prevalence of beta lactamase producing species of pseudomonas and acinetobacter in pediatric burn patients. *Ann Burns Fire Disasters* 2015;28(3):171-177.
 16. Abdi S. Frequency of bla TEM, bla SHV, bla CTX-M, and qnrA among *Escherichia coli* isolated from urinary tract infection. *Arch Clin Infect Dis* 2014;12:9(1):1-5.
 17. Jena J, Debata NK, Sahoo RK, Gaur M, Subudhi E. Molecular characterization of extended spectrum β-lactamase-producing Enterobacteriaceae strains isolated from a tertiary care hospital. *Microb Pathog* 2018;115: 112-116.
 18. Topaloglu R, Er I, Dogan BG, Bilginer Y, Ozaltin F, Besbas N, et al. Risk factors in community-acquired urinary tract infections caused by ESBL-producing bacteria in children. *Pediatr Nephrol* 2010;25(5):919-925.
 19. Goudarzi M, Azad M, Seyedjavadi SS. Prevalence of Plasmid-Mediated quinolone resistance determinants and OqxAB Efflux Pumps among Extended-Spectrum β-Lactamase producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* isolated from patients with Nosocomial Urinary tract infection in Tehran, Iran. *Scientifica (Cairo)* 2015;2015:518167.
 20. Jena J, Sahoo RK, Debata NK, Subudhi E. Prevalence of TEM, SHV, and CTX-M genes of extended-spectrum β-lactamase-producing *Escherichia coli* strains isolated from urinary tract infections in adults. *3 Biotech* 2017; 7(4):244.
 21. MacFaddin JF. *Biochemical Tests for Identification of Medical Bacteria*, 3rd ed. Philadelphia: Williams and Wilkins; 200. 912 p.
 22. Tan CK, Ulett KB, Steele M, Benjamin WH Jr, Ulett GC. Prognostic value of semi-quantitative bacteruria counts in the diagnosis of group B streptococcus urinary tract infection: a 4-year retrospective study in adult patients. *BMC Infect Dis* 2012;12:273.
 23. Bauer AW, Kirby WM, Sherris JC, Turck M. Antibiotic susceptibility testing by standard single disc method. *Am J Clin Pathol* 1966;45:493-6.
 24. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI), 2016. *Performance Standards for Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing*; 26 ed. Informational Supplement. PA, USA 32(3).
 25. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute CLSI, 2006. "Performance standards for antimicrobial susceptibility testing", in *Proceedings of the 16th International Supplement (M100-S16)*, National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards, Wayne, Pa, USA, 26(1): 35 pages.
 26. Sarojamma V, Ramakrishna V. Prevalence of ESBL-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* isolates in tertiary care hospital. *ISRN Microbiol* 2011;2011:318348.
 27. Ensor VM, Jamal W, Rotimi VO, Evans JT, Hawkey PM. Predominance of CTX-M-15 extended spectrum β-lactamases in diverse *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* from hospital and community patients in Kuwait. *Int J Antimicrob Agents* 2009;33(5):487-489.
 28. Zhang QL, Koenig W, Raum E, Stegmaier C, Brenner H, Rothenbacher D. Epidemiology of chronic kidney dis-

- ease: results from a population of older adults in Germany. *Prev Med* 2009;48(2):122-127.
29. Hsiao CY, Lin HL, Lin YK, Chen CW, Cheng YC, Lee WC, et al. Urinary tract infection in patients with chronic kidney disease. *Turk J Med Sci* 2014;44(1):145-149.
 30. Aljanaby AA, Gafil FA. Effect of different antibiotics on aerobic pathogenic bacteria and urinary tract infection in Al-Manathera City, Iraq: a comparative study. *Res Chem Intermed* 2013;39(8):3679-3687.
 31. Shahcheraghi F, Nasiri S, Noveiri H. The survey of genes encoding beta-lactamases, in *Escherichia coli* resistant to beta-lactam and non-beta-lactam antibiotics. *Iran J Basic Med Sci* 2010;13(1):230-237.
 32. Skowron B, Baranowska A, Kaszuba-Zwońska J, Więcek G, Malska-Woźniak A, Heczko P, et al. Experimental model for acute kidney injury caused by uropathogenic *Escherichia coli*. *Postepy Hig Med Dosw (Online)* 2017; 71(0):520-529.
 33. Fliser D, Laville M, Covic A, Fouque D, Vanholder R, Juillard L, et al. A European renal best practice (ERBP) position statement on the kidney disease improving global outcomes (KDIGO) clinical practice guidelines on acute kidney injury: part 1: definitions, conservative management and contrast-induced nephropathy. *Nephrol Dial Transplant* 2012;27(12):4263-4272.
 34. Pinheiro HS, Mituiassu AM, Carminatti M, Braga AM, Bastos MG. Urinary tract infection caused by extended-spectrum beta-lactamase-producing bacteria in kidney transplant patients. *Transplant Proc* 2010;42(2):486-487.
 35. Mitra S, Alangaden GJ. Recurrent urinary tract infections in kidney transplant recipients. *Curr Infect Dis Rep* 2011; 13(6):579-587.
 36. Hsiao CY, Yang HY, Hsiao MC, Hung PH, Wang MC. Risk factors for development of acute kidney injury in patients with urinary tract infection. *PLoS One* 2015;10 (7):e0133835.
 37. Jones SR. Acute renal failure in adults with uncomplicated acute pyelonephritis reports and review. *Clin Infect Dis* 1992;14(1):243-246.
 38. Fünfstück R, Ott U, Naber KG. The interaction of urinary tract infection and renal insufficiency. *Int J Antimicrob Agents* 2006;28 Suppl 1:S72-77.
 39. Gilbert DN. Urinary tract infections in patients with chronic renal insufficiency. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol* 2006;1(2):327-331.
 40. Bien J, Sokolova O, Bozko P. Role of uropathogenic *Escherichia coli* virulence factors in development of urinary tract infection and kidney damage. *Int J Nephrol* 2012;2012:681473.
 41. Nicolle LE. Urinary tract infection in geriatric and institutionalized patients. *Curr Opin Urol* 2002;12(1):51-55.
 42. Gupta K, Hooton TM, Naber KG, Wullt B, Colgan R, Miller LG, et al. International clinical practice guidelines for the treatment of acute uncomplicated cystitis and pyelonephritis in women: a 2010 update by the infectious diseases society of America and the European society for microbiology and infectious diseases. *Clin Infect Dis* 2011;52(5):e103-120.
 43. Flores-Mireles AL, Walker JN, Caparon M, Hultgren SJ. Urinary tract infections: epidemiology, mechanisms of infection and treatment options. *Nat Rev Microbiol* 2015; 13(5):269-284.
 44. Mazzariol A, Bazaj A, Cornaglia G. Multi-drug-resistant Gram-negative bacteria causing urinary tract infections: a review. *J Chemother* 2017;9(sup1):2-9.
 45. Peleg AY, Hooper DC. Hospital-acquired infections due to Gram negative bacteria. *N Engl J Med* 2010;362(19): 1804-1813.
 46. Sarikhani Z, Nazari R, Nateghi Rostami M. First report of OXA-143-lactamase producing *Acinetobacter baumannii* in Qom, Iran. *Iran J Basic Med Sci* 2017;20(11): 1282-1286.
 47. Bradford PA. Extended-spectrum β -lactamases in the 21st century: characterization, epidemiology, and detection of this important resistance threat. *Clin Microbiol Rev* 2001;14(4):933-951.
 48. Jacoby GA, Medeiros AA. More extended-spectrum β -lactamases. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 1991;35(9): 1697-1704.
 49. Bush K, Jacoby GA, Medeiros AA. A functional classification scheme for β -lactamases and its correlation with molecular structure. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 1995; 39(6):1211-1233.
 50. Walther-Rasmussen J, Høiby N. Cefotaximases (CTX-M-ases), an expanding family of extended-spectrum β -lactamases. *Can J Microbiol* 2004;50(3):137-165.
 51. Livermore DM. Multiple mechanisms of antimicrobial resistance in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*: our worst nightmare? *Clin Infect Dis* 2002;34(5):634-640.
 52. Subedi D, Vijay AK, Willcox M. Overview of mechanisms of antibiotic resistance in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*: an ocular perspective. *Clin Exp Optom* 2018;101(2): 162-171.
 53. Aljanaby AAJ, Aljanaby IAJ. Profile of antimicrobial resistance of aerobic pathogenic bacteria isolated from different clinical infections in Al-Kufa central hospital-Iraq during period from 2015 to 2017. *Res J Pharm Tech* 2017;10(10):3264-3270.