


Prevalence and susceptibility profiles in *Campylobacter* spp isolated from diarrhea [Determinan la prevalencia y el perfil de resistencia de la campilobacteriosis]

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Resumen

Campylobacter antibiotic resistance has increased in a variable geographic pattern, but there is limited data from Argentina. Our aim was to determine the prevalence of campylobacteriosis in our population and their susceptibility pattern. The feces of 1 321 patients were analysed during a period of 2 years (2006-2008) in Clinica Privada Universitaria Reina Fabiola, Córdoba, Argentina. *Campylobacter* spp. was isolated from 258 patients (19.5%), *Salmonella* spp. was found in 74(5.6%), *Shigella* spp. in 26 (2%) and *Escherichia coli* O157H7 5 in (0.4%). Positive samples were 27% (363). The incidence among male subjects was consistently higher than that among female subjects in all age groups. A bimodal pattern was seen in the incidence of *Campylobacter* infection by age group, 2 age-peaks occurred: the first at 1-4 years of age, and a second surge occurred during young adulthood, at 20-29 years of age. We assessed the sensitivity of 93 strains. The prevalence of ciprofloxacin-resistant *Campylobacter* was 74% (69 of 93), erythromycin resistance was 2% (3 of 93), tetracycline resistance was 36% (34 of 93). None of the 93 *Campylobacter* isolates tested was chloramphenicol or furazolidone resistant. The high resistance of this organism to quinolones should lead us to reconsider the use of fluoroquinolones in the initial empiric treatment of invasive diarrhea.

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