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**Title:** Prevalence and drug resistance of enterococci isolated from outpatients with urinary tract infections referred to the specialized and subspecialized clinics of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Iran (2004-2011)  
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**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: Except enterobacteriaceae, gram-positive cocci specially enterococci are other most important causative agents of urinary tract infections (UTIs). Recent reports have shown increasing resistance of these bacteria to commonly used antibiotics. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of enterococci and the antibacterial resistance of these urinary pathogens.  
**Material and Methods:** In this 8 years descriptive study, the clean catch midstream urine samples of outpatients with suspected UTI, referring to clinic of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, were collected and cultured on blood agar plates and MacConkey agar. The positive cultures with more than 100,000 colony forming units/ml, were sub-cultured for identification. Antibiotic susceptibility testing was performed on Muller – Hinton Agar by using disc-diffusion (Kirby – Bauer) method.  
**Results:** A total of 19768 urine specimens, 1846 cases (9.3%) were found to be positive culture, which 68% of them belonged to females cause UTIs. Enterococci isolated from 5.2% (n 96) of positive cultures. The highest antibacterial resistance of these bacteria was seen to oxacillin, clindamycin, cephalexin, respectively, and lowest resistance to nitrofurantoin, tobramycin, and norfloxacin. 33% of enterococci were resistant to vancomycin.  
**Conclusion:** The irregular and mis use of antibiotics is the main reason of high resistance amount in our country, therefore, the selection of antibiotics for empiric therapy should be based on the sensitivity and resistance pattern of uropathogens in the respective region. A national program is recommended to provide judicious use of antibiotics and lower the bacterial resistance rates.  
**Key Words:** Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs), Enterococci, Antibiotic resistance  
**Presentation:** Poster