

CHOICE OF EFFECTIVE ANTIBACTERIALS.

WHY FLUOROQUINOLONES?

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Summary. *The aim* – to explore the level of resistance to quinolones of nosocomial strains isolated from patients hospitalized in surgical hospitals in different regions of Ukraine. *Object and methods.* Investigated 87507 nosocomial strains (including: *S. aureus* - 41901 strain, *Streptococcus spp.* – 9904, *E. faecalis* – 5041, *E. coli* – 12516; *Enterobacter* – 5720, *Klebsiella* – 4112 and *P. aeruginosa* – 8313), isolated from patients hospitalized during 2008–2009 in 97 surgical departments multidisciplinary hospitals of 25 regions of Ukraine and Kyiv and Sevastopol. Sensitivity of strains studied to 8 antimicrobial class quinolones – ofloxacin, levofloxacin, lomefloxacin, moxifloxacin, gatifloxacin, ciprofloxacin, norfloxacin and pefloxacin. *Results and discussion.* Resistance to fluoroquinolones found in $(22,9 \pm 0,1)\%$ of nosocomial strains studied, including $(24,4 \pm 0,11)\%$ gram-positive and $(19,8 \pm 0,15)\%$ gram-negative microorganisms. The most active against nosocomial strains tested were levofloxacin, moxifloxacin, ofloxacin and gatifloxacin. Moderate resistance was observed to lomefloxacin, ciprofloxacin, norfloxacin and pefloxacin.

Keywords: *fluoroquinolones, antibiotic resistance, nosocomial infections, surgical hospitals.*