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Isolation andAntibiotic SusceptibilityProfileamong Urinary Catheter and Non-Catheter *Escherichia coli* Isolates

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Abstract: Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are among the most common infectious diseases of humans, with *Escherichia coli* being responsible for >80% of all cases. The study was conducted to isolate and determine the antibiotic resistance in *E. coli* from urinary tract infections from AL-Yarmouk Teaching Hospital in Baghdad. Widespread use of antibiotics has led to the emergence of resistant bacteria. As the antibiotic sensitivity profile of the bacteria is frequently changing, this retrospective analysis was designed to assess the recent antibiotic sensitivity among urinary catheter and non-catheter *Escherichia coli* isolates. A total of 129 clinical urine specimens were collected from patients suffering from urinary tract infection 92 from hospital urinary catheterized patients and 37 non-catheterized patients. The sensitivity pattern of *E. coli* isolates to antibiotics in UTI were amoxicillin/clavulanic acid (65.11%), cefotaxime (69.76%), ceftazidime (62.79%), ceftriaxone (72.09%), ciprofloxacin (60.46%), gentamicin (46.51%), imipenem (0%), meropenem (0%) and nitrofurantion (0%) hence *E. coli* considered as a multidrug resistant organism.However, the percentage of antibiotics resistant isolates was statistically significant difference in urinary catheter compared to non-catheter *Escherichia coli* isolates.

Keywords: Urinary Tract Infections, *Escherichia coli*, Antibiotics, resistant.

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