



**Annual Scientific Meeting (ASM) PAMKI
Pertemuan Ilmiah Tahunan (PIT) 2017**

**From Basic Microbiology to Clinical Applied,
approaches to new technologies
in microbial Diagnostic**



**AT PANGERAN BEACH HOTEL
PADANG, INDONESIA**

Thursday-Saturday/ October 12th -14th, 2017

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Phenotypic test to detect Antibiotic Resistance Mechanism: selection, infection control and clinical aspect

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ABSTRACT

Multidrug resistance organisms (MDROs) are threatening problems in the hospital and community settings with serious consequences on the treatment of infectious diseases. There are four general mechanism of antibiotic resistance have been widely known: decreased of antibiotic uptake, increased extrusion of antibiotic via efflux system, modification of antibiotic's target, and production of enzyme that inactivating antibiotics. Clinical Microbiology Laboratory has an important role in isolating the resistant bacteria and finding the resistance mechanism by performing certain assays. Antibiotic resistant mechanisms can be detected by phenotypic tests that have been introduced to detect MDROs (Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamase (ESBL) - producing Enterobacteriaceae, Carbapenemase - producing Enterobacteriaceae, Acquired AmpC Beta Lactamase- producing Enterobacteriaceae, Carbapenem resistance in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Acinetobacter*, Glycopeptide non-susceptible *S. aureus*, and Vancomycin resistant *Enterococcus faecalis* and *E. faecium*). The phenotypic tests mostly are useful screenings for detecting resistance profile of the bacteria. Detection of antibiotic resistance mechanisms is not only important for clinical purposes, but also for infection control and public health aspect. Prompt recognition of antibiotic resistant bacteria could prevent or stop their emergence in the hospital and community.

Keywords: MDROs, resistance mechanism, phenotypic tests, infection control, clinical aspect