

ABSTRACT

Streptococcus agalactiae is an important pathogen causing very dangerous illnesses, especially in newborns. The aim of this work was to find out how resistant this microbe is to ATB (erythromycin, clindamycin, chloramphenicol, trimethoprim + sulfonamide, nitrofurantoin, penicillin, tetracycline, vancomycin and linezolid). At first testing was conducted on all watched group and subsequently on pregnant women and other patients. After the experimental stage, results from the pregnant women were compared with results from other tested group.

In years 2018-2019, 1619 strains from 1295 patients in ÚKM FNHK were isolated. Sensitivity to ATB was measured in 1355 samples from 1105 patients. Within the all watched group of patients, resistance to each ATB was detected as follows: erythromycin (37,17 %), chloramphenicol (2,36 %), clindamycin (31,96 %), trimethoprim + sulfonamide (3,99 %), nitrofurantoin (1,11 %), peniciline (0,22 %), tetracycline (73,28 %) and to vancomycin and linezolid (0,00 %) of isolates. The resistance in pregnant women was detected as follows: erythromycin (26,36 %), chloramphenicol (2,33 %), clindamycin (22,87 %), trimethoprim + sulfonamide (3,49 %), nitrofurantoin (0,45 %), peniciline (0,39 %) and to tetracycline (74,42 %) of isolates. After comparing results of resistance from pregnant women with results from other tested patients, *S. agalactiae* showed lower resistance to erythromycin, chloramphenicol, clindamycin, trimethoprim + sulfonamide and nitrofurantoin and higher resistance to penicillin and tetracyclin in pregnant women.

Keywords: *Streptococcus agalactiae*, antibiotic resistance, rectovaginal swab, predelivery screening