

SUMMARY

The Identification of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* from Nasopharyngeal Samples and Detection of Antibiotic Resistance

Streptococcus pneumoniae; is an facultative anaerob, gram positive diplococcal microorganisms which causes many infections first of all pneumonia, meningitis, septicemia and acute otitis media. Most of human beings become a porter of this disease in some part of their lives and this disease spreads by droplets from man to man.

In this study, a total of 500 nasopharyngeal swaps were collected and used from patients and from healthy individuals as control group who applied cottage hospital in Karacasu town, Aydın province. 90 of the 500 patients were children, 180 of the 500 patients were women and 180 of the 500 patients were men. As control group, samples were collected from 10 healthy children, 20 healthy men and 20 healthy women.

In the study, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* was identified from 6 (1.66 %) samples as 5 (2.77 %) of 180 patient men, 1 (0.55 %) of 180 patient women. Otherwise, 1 (5.00 %) *Streptococcus pneumoniae* was identified from the healthy men of the control group.

In addition, *Streptococcus pyogenes* was identified from 3 (1.66 %) patient women. *S. pneumoniae* was not isolated from the swaps taken from children.

As the result of antibiogram tests, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* strains were found sensitive to Amoxiciline + Clavulanic acid in the ratio of 100 %, sensible to Erythromycine in the ratio of 85.71 %, and moderate sensible to Ampicilline in the ratio of 85.71 %, and resistant to Polymyxin in the ratio of 100 % and resistant to Kanamycine in the ratio of 85.71 %.

Streptococcus pyogenes were found sensitive to Amoxiciline + Clavulanic acid in the ratio of 100 %, moderate sensible to Ampicilline in the ratio of 100 %, and resistant to Kanamycine, Oxacilline and Polymyxine in the ratio of 100 %.

Keywords: *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, nasopharyngeal, identification, antibiotic resistance