

Enterobacterias implicadas en enfermedades diarreicas y su sensibilidad a los antibióticos

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ABSTRACT

384 strains of enterobacterias of the *Escherichia*, *Klebsiella*, *Salmonella*, *Proteus*, *Citrobacter*, *Shigella* genus and one no identified were isolated and they identified from people with diarrhea. The *Salmonella* genus and the *E. coli* species were the more frequent, 96/384 and 84/384 respectively. *K. pneumoniae* was the more frequent species in people of 18 years of age, while *E. coli* was for the people of more than 18 years. With exception of the strains of the *Shigella* genus all the strains expressed resistance to the action of the antibiotics. We found that the 81.5% and 68.5% of the strains were resistant to the Am and to the Cf, respectively. We didn't found resistance for the Cl neither for the Net. By means of experiments of conjugation, we found that the genes of resistance could be transferred with a frequency that range between 3.5×10^{-2} to 9.9×10^{-2} . Is speculated on the high frequency of *K. pneumoniae* and on the employment of the antibiotics.

Key words: diarrhea, antibiotics, enterobacterias, resistance, plasmids, conjugation.

RESUMEN

De personas que presentaron diarrea se aislaron y tipificaron 384 cepas de enterobacterias de lo géneros *Escherichia*, *Klebsiella*, *Salmonella*, *Proteus*, *Citrobacter*, *Shigella* y uno no tipificado. El género *Salmonella* y la especie *E. coli* fueron los más frecuentes, 96/384 y 84/384 respectivamente. En personas de menos de 18 años *K. pneumoniae* fue la más frecuente mien-

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