OBJECTIVE: To determine the respiratory pathogens resistance to different antimicrobial drugs. MATERIAL AND METHODS: From April through November 2002, 177 patients attending the Mother-Child National Teaching Hospital Otorhinolaryngology outpatients office were studied. RESULTS: Streptococcus pneumoniae was the most frequently isolated pathogenic bacteria (57.2%), followed by Moraxella catarrhalis (42.7%), Staphylococcus aureus (18.6%), Haemophilus influenzae (3.4%) and Streptococcus pyogenes (0.7%). Streptococcus pneumoniae showed resistance to the penicillin in 31.3%; 96.7 of Moraxella catarrhalis were producers of betalactamase and 7.4% of Staphylococcus aureus showed resistance to oxacillin. CONCLUSION: Streptococcus pneumoniae is the principal causal factor of respiratory infections in children and its resistance to the penicillin increased to 31.3%.

Keywords

Streptococcus pneumoniae; drug resistance, microbial; penicillin resistance; respiratory tract diseases.