

TITLE: SUSCEPTIBILITY TO ANTIMICROBIAL DRUGS IN *OCHROBACTRUM ANTHROPI* STRAINS ISOLATED IN MARANHÃO

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ABSTRACT:

Bacterial isolates from the liquid can provide valuable information for the knowledge of microbiological characteristics of the microbial mass present in this ecosystem. *Ochrobactrum anthropi* is a non-fermenting Gram negative bacillus that has emerged in the clinic. The present study aims to analyze the susceptibility of an isolated case of antimicrobial sediments of the Anil River. Samples were collected from three collection points for bacterial isolation. They were used in the UFMG veterinary school, no aquaculture laboratory by Maldi-Q-TOF system. The antimicrobial susceptibility test (TSA) was then performed for β -lactam drugs. The passionnal longitude test was more recent and late, a metabolic to evaluate a cell viability present in the drug ceftazidime. For TSA, the drug resistance mechanism of the cephalosporin class and demonstrated susceptibility to enrofloxacin, ofloxacin, gentamicin, amikacin and ertapenem. The distension test was 80 μg / mL to 512 μg / mL to ceftazidime. In BIO metabolic, it was found that ceftazidime obtained a result in the best chains of 3x MIC for the four tests isolated, which reduced the microbiota and reduced viable cells. The results of the ceftazidime search have a bacteriological action on the date and the control of the environmental environment with resistance to a β -lactam drug of alarming spectrum. The rapid identification and sensitivity profile of *O. anthropi*, followed by immediate communication to the physician and appropriate antibiotic therapy, are necessary for the control of infections caused by the micro-organism, thus further testing is necessary to improve the ways in which the pathogen is diagnosed , since there are still no parameters established in the CLSI for its identification.

Keywords: Resistance profile. *Ochrobactrum anthropi*. Cell viability

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