Retracted: Occurrence of Multidrug Resistance 
*Escherichia coli* and Other Bacteria Species 
Associated with Urinary Tract Infection in Two 
Geopolitical Zones of 
Ondo State, Nigeria 

Titilayo Modupe Waire¹*, Timothy Olubisi Adejumo² and Festus Abiose Olajubu³

¹Department of Microbiology, Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba–Akoko, Ondo State, Nigeria.

Authors’ contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. Author TMW designed the study, performed the statistical analysis, wrote the protocol and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Authors TOA and FAO managed the analyses of the study. Author FAO managed the literature searches. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

Urinary tract infection (UTI) is a common bacterial infection known to affect different parts of the urinary tract of both male and female. *Escherichia coli* has been found to be responsible for causing 80% to 90% of the infection. An investigation was carried out to determine the prevalence of bacteria, especially *E. coli* implicated in UTI, and to ascertain their antibiotics susceptibility pattern. Early morning mid-stream urine samples were collected from 250 patients aged 18 to 60.
years, between March and July of 2016 from 5 major Hospitals in the study location. The isolates were identified using standard microbiological methods and susceptibility tests were carried out using ten antibiotics. Results showed that 65(30.7%) of the isolates were E. coli. Followed by Pseudomonas aeruginosa 45(21.2%), Klebsiella pneumoniae 42(19.8%), Staphylococcus aureus 32(15.1%) and Proteus mirabilis 28(13.2%). The percentages of resistance of E. coli isolates to antimicrobial agents were chloramphenicol (64.9%), sparfloxacin (59.5%), ciprofloxacin (73.0%), septrin (73.0%), amoxacillin (91.9%), augmentin (83.8%), gentamycin (48.7%), perfloxacin (40.5%), ofloxacin (40.5%) and streptomycin (54.1%). The need for constant antimicrobial susceptibility surveillance by health managements system that will help clinicians to provide safe and effective therapy is advocated.