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| University of Baghdad | | | | |
| Veterinary medicine | | | | College Name |
| Microbiology | | | | Department |
| Asmaa Hamoody A. Al-Gobori | | | | Full Name as written in Passport |
| [Asmaaljobory67@gmail.com](mailto:Asmaaljobory67@gmail.com) | | | | e-mail |
| **Professor** | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | Career |
| PhD | | Master | |  |
| Study on aerobic pyogenic cocci causing infective endocarditis | | | | Thesis Title |
| 1995 | | | | Year |
| The infection with infective endocarditis reached its peak in age group ranges between (10-19) years with the predominance of females while the predominance of males appeared in age group over 20 years.  Eighty seven different species of bacteria isolated from blood cultures of infective endocarditis patient were indentified according to certain biochemical characteristics. The isolated bacteria and their perecentage were as follows :-  *S. aureus 35(23%), Streptococcus viridians 28(18.4%), Staphylococcus epidermidis 14(9.2%), streptococcus faecalis 2(1.3%), streptococcus pneumoniae 2(1.3%), streptococcus pyogens 1(0.65%), Pseudomonas aereugiosa 2(1.3%), Klebsiella pneumonia 1(0.65%), Proteus vulgaris 1(0.65%), Enterobacter 1(0.65%), while the negative blood cultures percentage was (42.7%).*  Results of antibiotic sensitivity showed that the isolated bacteria have different resistance to locally used antibiotics. It was found that the gram positive bacteria were highly resistance to penicillin, erythromycin and tetracycline whereas they were sensitive to vancomycin (78%) , ampiclox (55%) and chloramphenical (63%).  Rabbits were used as an animals model in the experimentally induced infective endocarditis. The first group of animals which injected with isolate 18(*S. aureus* containing protein A) showed death rates higher than the second group of animals which were injected with isolate 30 (*S. aureus* without protein A.). | | | | Abstract |