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Title: Prevalence of vancomycin resistant enterococci and their phenotypes in intensive care unit patients

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Body: Background: Enterococci have progress to resistant to vancomycin in intensive care units. We decided to determine the prevalence of these resistant enterococci and their phenotypes. Material&Methods: This is a cross section study to detect vancomycin resistant enterococci in intensive care units in a local hospital. A rectal swap used to take the bacterial sample. Results: Enterococci were detected in 135 out of 156 patients (86.5%). 58 out of 135 enterococci sample were vancomycin resistant (42.9%). Of 58 sample 46 (79.3%), 10 (17.2%) and 2 (3.5%) ones had vancomycin A, B, C phenotype respectively. 55 patients (94.8%) received vancomycin. There was a positive correlation between hospital days of admission and resistant status but it was not observed any association between corticosteroid use or diabetes mellitus and resistancy. Conclusion: It seems vancomycin resistancy is prevalent among enterococci recovered from patients who admitted to intensive care units. A resistant enterococci may be detected when a patient has prolonged intensive care unit stay.