

Acinetobacter resistance to antibiotics More than 25 years ago, it was found that acinetobacter bacteria had begun to become resistant to some antibiotics, including: aminopenicillin, first and second generation cephalosporin, aminoglycosides, cephamycin, chloramphenicol, and tetracycline. This has raised concerns from an epidemiological standpoint due to the importance of this group of antibiotics, which are often considered a last resort. The term Extensively drug-resistant *A. baumannii* (XDRAB) is used to distinguish bacterial isolates resistant to all antibiotics except polymyxin and tigecycline. The carbapenemase enzyme can be detected With a simple examination, as shown in the following image, by cultivating bacteria sensitive to carbapenems around a disk containing one of the carbapenems, and then cultivating the bacteria in which the enzyme is to be detected. The emergence of high levels of multi-resistant *A. baumannii* bacteria has made it a priority health issue and is considered a serious threat to healthcare facilities, public health and the elderly.