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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Urinary tract infection is the second most commonly occurring infection in humans and it is extremely important to treat it when it is appropriate. Unfortunately, in recent years, there is a problem of antibiotic resistance around the world. Therefore, recognizing the pattern of resistance and susceptibility of microorganisms to antibiotics in each hospital has an effective role in the proper selection of antibiotics and control of urinary tract infections. This study was conducted to determine the frequency and pattern of antibiotic resistance in isolated organisms from cultures inpatients in different parts of the hospital in 1395.

**Materials and Methods:** In this descriptive cross-sectional study, positive cultures of patients admitted to different parts of Musa ben Jafar hospital during the year 1395 were studied.

**Results:** Among 306 positive urine cultures, 65% were female and 35% were male, and the cause of urinary tract infection in these patients was 284 Gram-negative bacteria and 22 Gram-positive bacteria. In the vast majority, antibiotic resistance was highest against cefixime, cefotaxime, amikacin and ceftizoxime and the least resistance to nalidixic acid, ceftriaxone and ceftazidime.

**Conclusion:** According to the results of this study, the most common causes of urinary tract infection were *E. coli*, *Coagulase-negative Staphylococci*, and *Klebsiella* in adults. Nitrofurantoin, ciprofloxacin and imipenem antibiotics were identified as the most effective drugs for treating the majority of patients with urethra infections. Of course, due to the difference in the results in the infectious agent and antibiotic resistance patterns in different geographical regions, the use of regional antibiotic resistance pattern is necessary in the treatment of patients.