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The International Arabic Journal of Antimicrobial Agents ISSN: 2174-9094

Vol. 11 No. 2:5 doi: 10.3823/860

2021

## Enigma of Respiratory Carriage of Kingella kingae and Neisseria meningitidis in Young Jordanian Children

## Abstract

**Background:** *Kingella kingae* and *Neisseria meningitidis* are Gramnegative bacteria, causing several life-threatening diseases and are considered to be opportunistic pathogens in the upper respiratory tract of healthy carriers. The detection of these both bacterial species is difficult in routine culture methods.

**Objective:** This study aimed to find the occurrence rate of *K. kingae* and *N. meningitidis* colonizing upper respiratory tract of young Jordanian children, and to determine the antimicrobial susceptibility profile of the isolates.

**Methods:** A total of 300 samples of throat and nasal swabs were collected from out-patient Jordanian children aged between 6 months and 5 years, who were admitted to the pediatric clinical departments at the Jordan University Hospital and Al-Bashir Hospital over the period October 2018 through January 2019. Samples were cultured for detection of *K. kingae* and *Neisseria* species, including *N. meningitidis*. Their suspected growth was identified and tested using microbiology culture methods and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method. Additionally, DNA was extracted directly from one 100 samples and was investigated only for *K. kingae* using real- time PCR assay.

**Results:** This study showed the absence of *K. kingae* in all cultured samples. *Neisseria* species was detected in 21 (7%) including one *N. meningitidis* isolate (0.3%). The results of antibiotic susceptibility testing indicated the presence of a low percentage of *Neisseria* species isolates resistant to clindamycin, oxacillin and vancomycin, whereas all were susceptible (100%) to levofloxacin and gentamycin, and fewer to ampicillin (90.6%) and erythromycin (85.7%), respectively.

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