

SHIGELLA-ASSOCIATED DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN IN SOUTH JAKARTA, INDONESIA

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Abstract. A surveillance of *Shigella* infections was conducted on 612 children aged 0-12 years-old presenting with diarrhea to Mampang and Tebet Community Health Centers in South Jakarta, Indonesia, during February 2005 through September 2007. *Shigella* was isolated from 9.3% of diarrhea patients in the health centers. *S. flexneri* which was found in 5.9% of patients, and was the most frequent species isolated, comprising 63.2% (36/57) of all *Shigella* species isolated. *Shigella* species were found significantly more often among children over 2 years old, and the rate of isolation increased with age. Stool with mucus and/or blood were the main characteristics of *Shigella* infection in these patients. Antibiotic multi-resistance was found in *S. flexneri* and *S. boydii* strains, in particular to ampicillin, chloramphenicol, tetracycline, and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole. None of the *Shigella* species showed resistance to nalidixic acid, norfloxacin, ciprofloxacin, or ceftriaxone

Key words: *Shigella* infections, children, diarrhea, Indonesia

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