

A total of 120 patients with [disc herniation](#) surgery were enrolled in a study. The samples were excised during [discectomy](#) and then cultured in both anaerobic and aerobic incubations. Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) was performed for determination of [antibiotic](#) susceptibility.

Of 120 samples, 60 (50%) samples were positive for [microorganisms](#). Disc herniation was at the level of L4-L5 in 63 cases and L5-S1 in 57 cases.

According to the results and presence of *P. acnes* in more than 35% of the cultured samples, the presence of *P. acnes* in [lumbar disc herniation](#) is a suspected element leading to this condition. After analysis of the antibiotics, the lowest MIC value was identified for [amoxicillin](#), [ciprofloxacin](#), [erythromycin](#), [rifampicin](#), [tetracycline](#), [vancomycin](#); the moderate MIC value was for [fusidic acid](#); and the highest MIC value was for [gentamicin](#) and [trimethoprim](#) ¹⁾.

¹⁾

Salehpour F, Aghazadeh J, Mirzaei F, Ziaei E, Alavi SAN. Propionibacterium acnes Infection in Disc Material and Different Antibiotic Susceptibility in Patients With Lumbar Disc Herniation. Int J Spine Surg. 2019 Apr 30;13(2):146-152. doi: 10.14444/6019. eCollection 2019 Apr. PubMed PMID: 31131213; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC6510207.

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