Review of: "Prevalence of common carbapenemase genes and multidrug resistance among uropathogenic Escherichia coli phylogroup B2 isolates from outpatients in Wasit Province/ Iraq"

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The carbapenemresistant strains have become a serious public health issue in the worldwide and are usually resistant to almost all antibiotics. This article shows high occurrence of carbapenemase genes, among phylogroup B2 uropathogenic *E. coli* isolates from patients with urinary tract infections in Iraq. The most frequently detected carbapenemase genes were bla_{OXA} and bla_{PER} type, in other parts of the world, in addition to these genes, different carbapenemase genes have been detected among *E. coli* isolates. Interesting, in this study all the strains were susceptible to carbapenems antibiotics but were multidrug resistance, as if these bacteria were adapting in their environment to become carbapenem-resistant phenotype. This possibility is not far from reality considering that plasmid-mediated carbapenem-resistance is widely perceived as attributing to the dissemination of the carbapenem-resistant genes and the emergence of carbapenem-resistant strains. The carbapenem-resistant genes could co-exist with β-lactamase and other resistant genes on plasmid, which brought a new challenge to the treatment of infections caused by carbapenem-resistant strains.