

Title

First author first name followed by surname,¹ * second author first name followed by surname,
² third author first name followed by surname,³ etc... according to the number of authors

¹Affiliation of the first author, ²Affiliation of the second author, ³Affiliation of the second author. * Corresponding Author's e-mail: xxx@gmail.com

A single paragraph of no more than 250 words maximum with separate headings broken down into **(1) Objectives:** Place the question addressed in a broad context and highlight the purpose of the study; **(2) Methods:** briefly describe the main methods & study designs or treatments applied; **(3) Results:** summarise the project/case report or the main findings; **(4) Conclusions:** indicate the main conclusions or interpretations and recommendations. No references were requested.

Example:

Multi-Drug Resistant Organism Prevalence: A five years' experience from a secondary healthcare institution covering all clinical samples

*Mohammed A. Al Shuhoumi,¹⁻³ Suleiman Al Ghafri,¹ Fareed J. Hameed,¹ Asma Al Hinai,¹ Abir Al Ghafri,¹ Sathiya Raj Mony,¹ Bader Al Swawafi,¹ Gopinath Govindaraj,¹ Asma Al Yaqoobi,¹ Abdulrahman Al Mhrooqi¹

¹ Laboratory Department, Ibri Hospital, Ibri, Oman; ² Oman College of Health Sciences, Muscat, Oman; ³ Center of Studies and Research, Muscat, Oman. *Corresponding Author's e-mail: MLS971.ihs@gmail.com.

Objectives: This study aimed to describe the prevalence and trends of multi-drug resistant organisms (MDROs) from clinical samples at Ibri hospital, Ibri, Oman, from 2017–2021. **Methods:** This retrospective cohort study gathered data extracting laboratory culture results for all clinical samples from hospital information system. All non-clinical samples (i.e. screening) were excluded. Only MDROs were included and used for calculation of prevalence per 1,000 admissions to the hospital. Ethical approval was obtained from the regional research ethical committee. **Results:** The overall MDROs per 1,000 admission was 25.7 in 2017 which steadily increased until it reached 31.6 in 2021. The gram-negative bacteria continued to be the majority of all MDRO cases over the five-year study period with approximately 80% with gram-positive constituting approximately 20%. Extended spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL) *Escherichia coli* was the leading MDROs and was approximately twice as frequent as the next MDRO species. *E. coli* was followed by MDR *Acinetobacter* and ESBL *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in prevalence. Vancomycin-resistant enterococci were extremely rare until a spike was seen in 2021 due to an outbreak during the COVID-19 pandemic but this returned to its baseline after the height of the pandemic. **Conclusion:** Antimicrobial resistance is a growing problem in healthcare. We reported prevalence of MDROs at a secondary care hospital. There were much more MDROs than gram-positive. *E. coli* remains the leading MDRO at the current hospital.