

From the period from March to August 2016, 210 swabs were collected from the burn patients hospitalized in different hospitals in Baghdad City: Al-Karama Teaching Hospital, Special Burn Hospital, Central Teaching Laboratories, Child protection Teaching Hospital, Imam Ali Hospital. Out of 210 clinical isolates, 42 (37.5 %) had been shown a single isolated of pathogenic bacteria *K. pneumoniae* and the others were belonged to other bacteria and mixed growth isolates. Identification of all isolates were carried out depending on macroscopic, microscopic characterizations, conventional biochemical tests and Api 20E system. Metallo- β lactamase (MBL) enzymes were screen by two phenotypic methods (Meropenem-EDTA double disks method and Modified Hodg test). Susceptibility testing were used with The following antibiotic disks: Imipenem, Meropenem, Ceftazidime, Cefotaxime, Pipracillin, Gentamicin, Amikacin and Ciprofloxacin. The percentage of resistance isolates were as followed: Imipenem (21.42%), Meropenem (19.04%), Ceftazidime (69.04%), Cefotaxime (85.71%), Pipracillin (85.71%), Gentamicin (26.19%), Amikacin (19.04 %) and Ciprofloxacin (59.52%). The percentage of the prevalence of *bla*NDM-1 and *bla*NDM-2 genes in *K. pneumoniae* isolates from burn patients in Baghdad hospitals were as followed: 20 (100 %) for *bla*NDM-1 genes and 6 (30 %) for *bla*NDM-2 genes.