Indian Journal of Basic and Applied Medical Research; December 2014: Vol.-4, Issue- 1, P. 243-248

**Original article:**

**Pattern of pathogens and their sensitivity isolated from pus culture reports in a tertiary care hospital, puducherry**

**Rameshkannan S, Nileshraj G, Rameshprabu S, Mangaiarkkarasi A, MeherAli R**

Department of Pharmacology, Sri Manakula Vinayagar Medical College and Hospital, Madhagadipet, Kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry (U.T.)- 605107

**Corresponding author :** Dr. Rameshkannan S

Date of submission: 08 October 2014; Date of Publication: 10 December 2014

**Abstract:**

**Aim:** To analyze the pattern of pathogens involved and their antibiotic sensitivity isolated from pus culture reports in a tertiary care hospital.

**Methods:** This observational study was conducted using pus culture and sensitivity reports collected retrospectively from the records maintained in the Department of Microbiology over a period of one year from May 2013 to April 2014 in our hospital. Data were analyzed using SPSS 21.0 and expressed as descriptive statistics.

**Results:** During the study period, 124 pus culture and sensitivity reports were analyzed. E. coli (60.7%) was the most common organism isolated followed by Klebsiella (20.5%), Staph.aureus (9.8%). All isolates were sensitive to Meropenem (100%) and Piperacillin & Tazobactum (89%), Levofloxacin (65%) and Amikacin (62%). However, high resistance rates were observed with Ceftriaxone (70%), Ceftazidime (64%) and Cefuroxime (62%) in our study.

**Conclusion:** E. coli and Klebsiella were commonly isolated form pus culture with maximum sensitivity to carbapenem and penicillin derivatives.

**Key words:** Pus culture, Sensitivity, Resistance