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**Original article:   
ESBL producing GNBs in burn wound infections – An alarming situation**

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**Abstract:**

Burns are one of the most common form of trauma. These patients are always at higher risk of infection because of destruction of normal skin barrier, suppressed immunity, prolonged hospitalization and invasive procedures. Even with the availability of the newer antimicrobial agents, burn wound infections still remain major cause of morbidity and mortality. As the antimicrobial susceptibility pattern varies from region to region, and antimicrobial susceptibility profile of organisms from burn unit may not necessarily correlate with identical pathogens recovered from other units in the hospital, it is very essential for every hospital to formulate its own data and profile of common organisms causing burn wound infection with their antimicrobial sensitivity pattern.

We had collected 181 samples from a total of 158 burn patients. A total of 157 aerobic isolates were identified which were further subjected to antimicrobial sensitivity and ESBL detection. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was the commonest organism (29.93%) followed by *Staphylococcus aureus (15.28%), Klebsiella pneumoniae* and Coagulase negative staphylococcus (12.73%). All gram negative bacilli were sensitive to imipenem and all methicilin resistant staphylococcal isolates were sensitive to vancomycin. We observed (37.16% of GNBs) amongst ESBL producers commonest was *K. pneumoniae* (30.95%), followed by *E.coli* and *P. aeuginosa* (23.80%).

Key words: ESBL