**Original article:**

**Pseudomonas aeruginosa in chronic suppurative otitis media- sensitivity spectrum against various antibiotics in Karaikal**

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**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Our objectives was to identify the incidence of pseudomonas aeruginosa involved in chronic suppurative otitis media(CSOM) and sensitivity against commonly prescribed antibiotics.

**Methodology:** A total of 97 patients ,between 11 to50 years of age group, with unilateral CSOM were enrolled in the study at Dept of ENT, Vinayaka Missions Medical college, Karaikal from January 2012 to December 2013.sterile cotton swabs were used to collect pus from discharging ears, and plated on blood agar and Mac Conkey agar for 24 to 48 hours. Antibiotic susceptibility was tested by disc diffusion technique, using Mueller-Hinton agar.

**Results:**Overall microbiology of 97 samples from 97 patients was studied. Pseudomonas aeruginosa (42.27%) and staphylococcus aureus(34.02%) were the most common bacterial agents found in CSOM. Antibiogram was done for only pseudomonas aeruginosa as it was the commonest pathogen found in CSOM. Sensitivity pattern of pseudomonas aeruginosa showed that amikacin was active against 95.12% of isolates followed by other drugs ceftazidime, amoxiclav, azithromycin, gentamycin, ciprofloxacin and erythromycin in descending order.

**Conclusion:** Pseudomonas aeruginosa was the most common bacteria isolated from chronic discharging ears. Amikacin was found to be the most sensitive against pseudomonas aeruginosa.

**Key words:** Pseudomonas aeruginosa, chronic suppurative otitis media(CSOM)