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PREVALENCE AND ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERN OF ENTEROCOCCUS SPECIES IN VARIOUS CLINICAL SAMPLES IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL IN UDAIPUR, RAJASTHAN

Microbiology

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KEYWORDS

Enterococcus Spp., Antibiotic Susceptibility Testing

INTRODUCTION-

Enterococci are normal residents of the gastro-intestinal and biliary tracts. Though considered less virulent, it has recently become the major nosocomial pathogen exhibiting resistance to many antimicrobial agents.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES-

To determine the prevalence and antiobiotic susceptibility pattern of Enterococcus spp. in various clinical samples.

MATERIAL AND METHOD-

This study was conducted on 100 various samples in which Enterococcus spp. were identified, in the Department of Microbiology, RNT Medical College, Udaipur. Their culture, species identification and antibiotic sensitivity testing were performed as per CLSI standards.

RESULT-

Out of 100 isolates of *Enterococci*, 90% (90) were *E.faecalis* , 1% (1) was *E. faecium* and 9%(9) others. The maximum number of Enterococcus isolates obtained from urine 76%(76) followed by pus 14%(14), blood 6%(6) and tracheal swab 4%(4).The sensitivity pattern of the isolates showed an increased resistance to antibiotics like amoxicillin (66%), tetracyclin (64%), high gentamycin(63%), and ciprofloxacin (60%). All the isolates were sensitive to linezolid (100%), 88% to vancomycin, 59% to nitrofurantoin and 44% to amoxicillin.

CONCLUSION-

Recent attention to enterococci is not only because of their increasing role in nosocomial infections, but also because of their remarkable and increasing resistance to antimicrobial agents like β-lactam antibiocs, aminoglycosides and glycopeptides like vancomycin. So,in-vitro antibiotic susceptibility testing should be done prior to start of treatment by clinicians.