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Assessing resistance of bacterial pathogens to pharmaceutical medications

Shayo Onundi

College of Medical, Veterinary and Life Sciences, University of Glasgow, Scotland

Recent concern in administering antibiotics to patients is the growing resistance of certain the prevalence of these types of bacterial pathogens in the environment and match bacterium to medication they resist. In this research, five different units of the university of Maiduguri teaching hospital were assessed for bacterial pathogens. A total of 267 samples were collected comprising of swabs of equipments/environments and settle plates. Samples were processed using MacConkey (MAC), Blood agar (BA) and other standard bacteriological techniques. The isolates and prevalence were CoNS 134(72.1%), Pseudomonas aeruginosa (PA) 13(6.9%), Proteus spp 16(8.6%), Escherichia coli 15(8.0%), Coliform spp 4(2.2%), klebsiella spp 4(2.2%). Results revealed resistance of bacterial pathogens to gentamycin, ampiclox and Cotrimoxazole. The rate of pathogen isolation and their high resistance to commonly used antibiotics in this study calls for constant bacterial monitoring of the specialised care units and strict adherence to constituted acceptable standards and aseptic techniques.