

Clinical distribution of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and evaluation of its sensitivity against common antimicrobial agents

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Hundred samples viz. urine, blood, wound, pus and sputum collected from different patients were found to harbour *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (27%) with a maximum isolation from wound samples (33.33%) and minimum from blood samples (11.11%). The degree of resistance of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolates to different antibiotics like Ceftazidime (30µg), Amikacin (30µg), Imipenem (10µg), Ciprofloxacin (30µg), Tetracycline (30µg), Gentamicin (10µg), Norfloxacin (10µg), Penicillin (30µg), Chloramphenicol (30µg), and Ofloxacin (5µg) varied from 56% to 100%. Antiseptics (Betadine and Dettol) were found to be effective against the MDR strains of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* at the dilutions of 10^{-1} and 10^{-2} . Duration of the disease and hospitalization duration, evaluated as risk factors for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* colonization were found to be statistically significant while age and gender were found to be statistically non-significant. The incidence of multidrug resistance of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is increasing fast due to the frequent use of antibiotics and antiseptics, which are used extensively in hospitals and healthcare centers, therefore it is a need to develop alternative antimicrobial agents for the treatment of infectious diseases.

Biography

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