INTRODUCTION
Surgical site infection is the most common complication seen in lower segment caesarian section patients. It increases maternal morbidity, hospital stay and medical cost. This is the first study in this hospital.

AIMS
1. To identify the predominant organisms causing wound infection.
2. To determine the antibiotic susceptibility of the isolates.

INCLUSION CRITERIA
Post operative wound infections were identified by discharge of pus, blood from the incision site leading to complications like wound cellulitis and wound abscess.

METHODS
Under sterile conditions purulent discharge was collected from the wound site with sterile swabs & Gram staining was done, inoculated on Mac Conkey, Blood agar, Brain heart infusion broth and incubated at 37°C aerobically for 24 hours and organisms were identified by conventional methods.

RESULTS
43 bacteria isolated from 50 samples. P. aeruginosa 23 (46%) was the most predominant isolate causing wound infection followed by S. aureus 15 (30%), K. pneumoniae 5 (10%). Gram negative isolates were found to be more susceptible to Imepenem (100%) followed by Piperacillin and Tazobactum (91.30%). Gram positive cocci were found to be more susceptible to Vancomycin (86.66%) followed by Linezolid & Aminoglycosides (80%).

DISCUSSION
In present study 43 bacteria isolated from 50 samples of post operative wound discharge. This study is correlating with Mahmood et al as P. aeruginosa is the predominant isolate and differing with Nwachukwu et al and Sengupta et al. Antibiotic susceptibility is correlating with Mahmood et al in relation to Imepenem (100%) and Vancomycin (86%), Linezolid (80%). In case Piperacillin and Tazobactum Nwachukwu et al and Sengupta et al showed only 38% susceptibility where as Mahmood et al
and present study above 90%. This study may serve to guide to implement infection control practices and rational antibiotic use are essential to control post operative wound infections.

REFERENCE