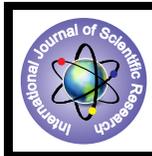


Study of Post Operative Wound Infections After Lscs



Microbiology

KEYWORDS :

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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

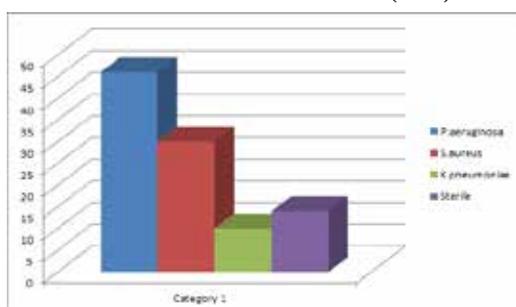
Under sterile conditions purulent discharge was collected from the wound site with sterile swabs & Gram staining was done , inoculated on Mac Conkey, Blood agar, Brain heart infusion broth and incubated at 37°C aerobically for 24 hours and organisms were identified by conventional methods.

RESULTS

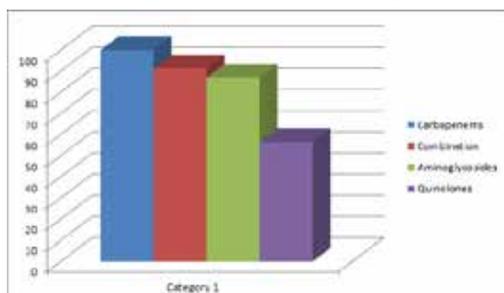
43 bacteria isolated from 50 samples. Paeruginosa 23 (46%) was the most predominant isolate causing wound infection followed by S.aureus 15 (30%), K.pneumoniae 5 (10%), Gram negative isolates were found to be more susceptible to Imepenem (100%) followed by Piperacillin and Tazobactum (91.30%). Gram positive cocci were found to be more susceptible to Vancomycin (86.6%) followed by Linezolid & Aminoglycosides (80%).

ISOLATION RATE OF ORGANISMS

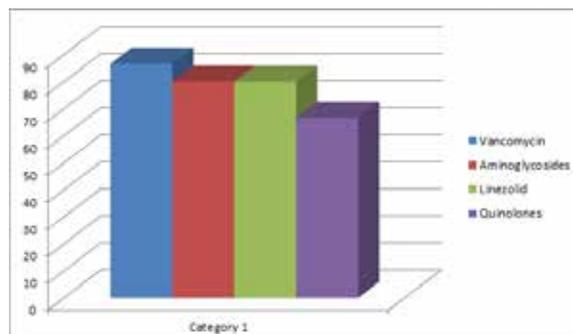
(n=43)



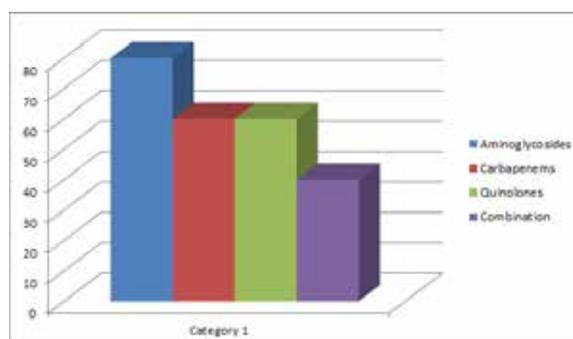
ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY OF Pseudomonas aeruginosa (n=23)



ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY OF Staphylococcus aureus (n=15)



ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY OF Klebsiella pneumoniae (n=5)



COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MICROORGANISMS ISOLATED FROM POSITIVE CULTURE

Organisms	Mahmood et al	Sengupta et al	Nwachukwu et al	Present study
Paeruginosa	45(64.3%)	22(21%)	25(32.9%)	23(46%)
S.aureus	07(10%)	30(29%)	33(42.30%)	15(30%)
K.pneumoniae	10(14.3%)	00(0%)	00(0%)	05(10%)

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITY

Author	Imepenem	Piperacillin & Tazobactum	Vancomycin	Linezolid
Nwachukwu et al & Sengupta et al	100%	38%	-	-
Mahmood et al	96%	90%	100%	100%
Present study	100%	91.3%	86.66%	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 Paeruginosa 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.

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