

Prevalence and antimicrobial susceptibility of Enterobacteriaceae Collected from Patients with Wounds at Kenyatta National Hospital, Nairobi, Kenya,

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Abstract:

Prevalence and sensitivity trend of Enterobacteriaceae isolated from septic wound were determined through a prospective cross sectional study, One hundred and fifteen specimen isolated from in-patients in the Department of Orthopaedic were studied and antibiotic sensitivity testing performed using the Kirby and Bauer disc diffusion technique The prevalence of organism isolated was Proteus spp (33.9%), Esherichia coli (13.2%), Klebsiella spp (7.9%), Alcaligenes (1.7%), Citrobacter freundii (0.9%) and serratia spp (0.9%) and Acinetobacter baumannii (0.9%). The sensitivity rate of ceftriaxone, ceftazidime and ciprofloxacin was above 70% in all cases Co-amoxiclav, gentamicin, cefuroxime, minocycline and piperacillin showed moderate to high activity Kles iella spp isolates portrayed high resistance against several drugs. The sensitivity patterns showed that empirical prescribing should be discouraged since the organism appear to be developing resistance against commonly used antibiotics.