



# Antimicrobial resistance of organisms causing neonatal sepsis

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GRIN Verlag. Paperback. Book Condition: New. Paperback. 12 pages. Dimensions: 10.0in. x 7.0in. x 0.0in. Research Paper from the year 2013 in the subject Biology - Micro- and Molecular Biology, grade: A, , language: English, abstract: To investigate the spectrum of organisms causing neonatal sepsis in Peshawar, Pakistan and to assess their sensitivity to various groups of drugs. Methods: Blood taken from newborn babies admitted to the special care baby unit at the Khyber Teaching Hospital with a clinical diagnosis of neonatal sepsis was cultured. The data obtained from October 1997 to December 2000 were analysed and the results tabulated. Results: A total of 1598 blood cultures were taken; 1003 were positive (positivity rate 62. 8). Escherichia coli was the most common organism found (36. 6), followed by Staphylococcus aureus (29. 5), Pseudomonas (22. 4), Klebsiella (7. 6), and Proteus (3. 8). No group B streptococcus was grown. Listeria monocytogenes was found in one cerebrospinal fluid culture. E coli and Pseudomonas showed a high degree of resistance to commonly used antibiotics (ampicillin, augmentin, and gentamicin), a moderate degree of resistance to cephalosporin (cefotaxime, ceftazidime, and ceftriaxone), and low resistance to drugs not used for newborn babies (ofloxacin, ciprofloxacin, and enoxabid). S...



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