

Nosocomial infections in Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) at a Tertiary Care Hospital, Karimnagar, Telangana

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Abstract

Aim: To identify the bacterial causative agents of nosocomial infection among the neonates admitted in NICU **Methods:** Neonates admitted for more than 48 hours in NICU and suspected of nosocomial infection were included in the study. Antibiotic sensitivity pattern was done using Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion method. The resistant isolates were screened for MRSA, MBL, and ESBL. **Results:** Among the 645 neonates admitted 180 (28%) were found to have nosocomial infections. Of the 216 infections identified, the predominant nosocomial infection is blood stream infection (55%) followed by respiratory tract infection (24%), Urinary tract infections (9%), skin infections (8%) and ocular infections (4%). Predominant isolates were Gram-negative bacilli (63%) compare to Gram-positive cocci (37%). The predominant organisms isolated were Klebsiella sp (35%) followed by CONS (17%), Pseudomonas (16.5%), Streptococcus pneumoniae (11%), Staphylococcus aureus (8%), Citrobacter (4%), Enterobacter (3.5%), E. coli (3%) and Enterococcus (2%). **Conclusion:** Nosocomial infection rate among the neonates admitted to NICU in our hospital is high. Optimal infection control measures should be practiced all the time so as to reduce the Nosocomial infections.