

A Study of Postoperative Wounds Infections with Special Reference to Pseudomonas

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Abstract

Background: For the last few decades, nature of wound infection has varied from time to time and place to place. In our region postoperative wound infections are common; however, their prevalence has not been well documented.

Material and Methods: A total of 800 patients admitted in two surgical units, two gynecology and obstetrics units, one orthopaedics unit, one ENT unit, one ophthalmology unit and one plastic surgery unit of Government Medical College & Hospital Nagpur included in the study. A total of 24 strains of Pseudomonas aeruginosa were subjected to antibiotic sensitivity by disc diffusion technique. **Results:** 116 (14.5%) cases were postoperatively infected. Most common organism was staphylococcus (26.51%) followed by Pseudomonas (18.18%) and E coli (15.90%). 17 strains (70.83%) were sensitive to ceftriaxone, 13 strains (54.16%) showed sensitivity to gentamicin and only 8 strains (33.33%) were sensitive to Norfloxacin. **Conclusion:** Incidence of postoperative wound infection is high in the region. Many factors are behind it like wound contamination, old age, presence of drains and prosthesis, associated medical illness, overcrowding and the presence of multidrug resistant organisms. A combined effort should be taken to minimize the problem of postoperative wound infection. Present study provides a baseline data about the post operative wound infection in the region.