

7th International Conference on
Otolaryngology: ENT Surgery
&
2nd International Conference on
Dental Health and Oral Hygiene

September 05-06, 2019 | London, UK

Prevalance of micro-organisms and current trends of antibiotics for treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media in developing countries

Vijay Vitore

G G Hospital, India

Chronic suppurative otitis media (CSOM) is a persistent, insidious and potentially dangerous disease because of its various fatal complications. It is still a significant health problem in developing countries. It is the common cause of conductive deafness.

Change in the bacteriological scenario with indiscriminate use of antimicrobial agents has been associated with the emergence of multiple drug resistant strains. Information regarding the common pathogens and their antibiotic sensitivities is essential for the proper choice of antibiotics. Hence the present study is undertaken to know the aerobic bacteriological flora of CSOM and their antibiogram.

One hundred and nine clinically diagnosed cases of CSOM of all age groups and both the sexes attending ENTOPD and admitted in ENT wards were studied. Ear swab was taken from each patient, further subjected to Gram staining and culture onto blood agar, MacConkey's agar and Chocolate agar.

The bacterial isolates were identified by standard biochemical reactions. Antibiotic susceptibility testing was done by Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion method.

A random selection of 109 CSOM cases were studied, of which 71 were males and 38 were females. Majority

of the patients were in the age group of 11 to 20 years. Predominance of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (53.91%) followed by *Staphylococcus aureus* (28.69%), *Proteus mirabilis* (6.09%), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (5.23%), *Citrobacterfreundii* (4.35%) and *E.coli* (1.73%). Antibiotics like Imipenem, Piperacillin-tazobactam, Amikacin, ciprofloxacin and Levofloxacin were found to be more effective against all Gram positive and Gram-negative isolates.

Pseudomonas aeruginosa was the predominant organism followed by *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Citrobacterfreundii* and *E coli*. The most effective drugs were Imipenem, Piperacillin-tazobactam, Amikacin, ciprofloxacin and Levofloxacin.

Speaker Biography

Vijay Vitore is the chief ENT Surgeon at G G Hospital, Aurangabad, INDIA. He is having vast clinical experience in the field of Otorhinolaryngology. He has completed his post-graduation in 2000 from MGM medical college India. Since then he is doing lot of surgeries and also has expertise in LASER surgery. He worked as consultant at MGM medical college. He has attended and delivered lot of lectures in national / international conferences and workshops in India. He has also published his work in national and international journals. He has a very good clinical acumen with the interest of updating himself to new innovative and advanced technologies and scientific upgradation.

e: drvjayvitore@gmail.com

 *Notes:*