

# ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF DIFFERENT BACTERIA FROM DIFFERENT TYPES OF BURN WOUND INFECTIONS AND STUDY THEIR ANTIMICROBIAL SENSITIVITY PATTERN

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## ABSTRACT

Out of 150 burn wound swabs samples taken from hospitalized patients in city hospital, Bangladesh patients, 100 samples were found positive by bacterial infection who presented invasive burn wound infection from both sex and average age of 10-55 years. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was found to be the most common isolate (23.33%) followed by *Staphylococcus aureus* (15.33%), *Enterobacter* spp. (8.66%), *Proteus vulgaris* (8%), *Micrococcus* sp. (3.33%), *E. coli* (4.66%) and *Klebsiella* spp. (3.33%). Among 8 antibiotics, antibiotic sensitivity pattern of Ciprofloxacin was found to be the most effective drug against most of the Gram-negative and Gram-positive isolates followed by Amikacin, while Chloramphenicol, Doxycycline and Gentamicin were less sensitive to few isolates.

**KEYWORDS:** Microbes, Antibiotic Sensitivity, Burn Wound