

ISOLATION, IDENTIFICATION AND ANTIMICROBIAL SENSITIVITY PATTERN OF BACTERIAL ISOLATES FROM TRACHEAL ASPIRATE OF ICU PATIENTS OF CENTRAL DHAKA, BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

The study was based on 100 patients of ICU of central Dhaka city, Bangladesh admitted with different admission causes. Data of each patient were collected from the admission form. The data possessed details about the patient's history and the problem list. Here in the study patients were dealt with their endotracheal aspirates (ETA). These aspirates were collected from the ICU and were cultured in media (macConkey agar and blood agar) to isolate and identify the pathogenic organisms in them. The nosocomial infection was also taken under consideration. The organism obtained were *Acinetobacter* sp., *Klebsiella* sp., *E. coli* and *Pseudomonas* sp. Whereas *Acinetobacter* sp. was higher in number and also caused the most nosocomial infection among all. It was observed that among all the patients around 30% were infected by nosocomial infection. Finally DST (Disk Sensitivity Test) was done to see the antimicrobial sensitivity pattern with fifteen different antibiotics against each isolated organisms. All the organisms more or less showed both sensitive and resistance pattern but *Acinetobacter* sp was resistant to all the antibiotics except the antibiotic Colistin. Thereby this is very alarming for the ICU patients of Bangladesh in all the hospitals.

KEYWORDS: ICU, Endotracheal Aspirates, Microbes