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Antimicrobial resistance time trends of common urinary pathogens: A retrospective observational study

Objective: To assess changing patterns of antimicrobial resistance of urine isolates.

Methods: This study is based on analysis of big data retrieved from diagnostic laboratories across India. Sample size: Sample includes 84506 subjects, tested for urine culture and sensitivity from 2007-2018 in various diagnostic laboratories in Indian states. There were 58845 (69.6%) females in the sample population. Important organisms include *E. coli*, *Klebsiella*, *Pseudomonas* and *Proteus*. Data analysis: sensitivity is presented in the form of proportions. Categorical variables are compared by chi-square test.

Results: Study showed a significantly decreasing sensitivity for fluoroquinolones (except ofloxacin), third-generation cephalosporins, carbapenems and nitrofurantoin. There was a decrease (6.2%) in sensitivity for Fosfomycin, though not significant statistically (p:0.7). There was a significant increase in sensitivity for trimethoprim, sulfamethoxazole+trimethoprim, amoxycillin, amoxycillin clavulanic acid, cefepime and colistin.

Biography

Manmohan Singh has completed his MD from the prestigious Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER) Chandigarh. He is the Medical Director at THB (Technology Healthcare Big Data analytics), Gurgaon. He has a keen interest in health economics, mental health, bone health, epidemiological and clinical research. He has worked on depression, renal transplant, breast cancer, infectious diseases, antimicrobial resistance, diabetes and osteoporosis. His area of expertise includes-research, family medicine, healthcare management and social entrepreneurship.

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