ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Pyoderma is the commonest skin infection in children. The awareness about regional pattern of isolates, their antibiotic sensitivity and resistance pattern is of utmost importance in treating them. OBJECTIVE: 1) To study the bacteriological profile of pyoderma. 2) To assess the antibiotic sensitivity pattern. 3) To determine the resistance pattern. 4) Genotyping of resistant strains. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Cases of primary and secondary pyoderma in paediatric age group attending Dermatology outpatient department, Coimbatore Medical College, from July 14 – June 15 were enrolled in this study. Swabs were taken, identification test, antibiotic sensitivity, phenotype tests to rule out resistant strains and genotype of resistant strains were done. RESULTS: Primary pyoderma 72.5% was the noted, Staphylococcus aureus was the commonest isolate 76% followed by Streptococcus pyogenes 7%, both MSSA and MRSA were 100% sensitive to Vancomycin, Linezolid and Mupirocin. Streptococcus were 100% sensitive to Penicillin. 15% of MSSA were positive for inducible and 4% for Constitutive clindamycin resistance. Twelve CA-MRSA strain isolated, among them mecA gene 100%, pvl gene 83% of strains by PCR method. CONCLUSION: This study shows the present trend of the isolates among pyoderma in paediatric age group, the antimicrobial susceptibility and resistant pattern of the isolates. So that an correct antibiotic policy could be formulated by making culture & sensitivity mandatory for all pyodermal lesions.

Keywords: Pyoderma, MRSA, CA_MRSA