The Sensitivity pattern of Klebsiella pneumoniae strains to Levofloxacin in a tertiary care hospital

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ABSTRACT

To study the sensitivity pattern of Klebsiella pneumoniae to Levofloxacin in a tertiary care hospital. The study was done for a period of 2 years from January 2010 to December 2011. A total number of 945 patients were included in the study. Cases which were culture positive for Klebsiella pneumoniae were identified and their sensitivity pattern for Levofloxacin was assessed. 102 patients were found to be having Klebsiella infection. Among these 102 patients having Klebsiella infection 87 patients (85.3%) were sensitive to Levofloxacin. Klebsiella is sensitive to Levofloxacin.

Keywords:- Klebsiella pneumoniae, Levofloxacin, Sensitivity

INTRODUCTION

Antibiotics play a major role in treating infections. Antibiotic sensitivity is important in proper and effective treatment of infections. Klebsiella pneumoniae was first isolated by Friedlander from fatal cases of pneumonia.[1] It is the major cause for nosocomial infections. Klebsiella pneumoniae causes pneumonia, urinary infecton, other pyogenic infections, septicaemia and rarely diarrhoea. Levofloxacin is a synthetic chemotherapeutic antibiotic of the fluoroquinolone drug class.[2,3] and is used to treat severe or life-threatening bacterial infection or bacterial infection that have failed to respond to other antibiotic classes.[4,5]

Second generation fluoroquinolones have been very helpful in controlling infections caused by Klebsiella pneumoniae which is supported by following data.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Culture & sensitivity reports enrolling 945 number of patients over a period of two years was studied. Among 102 patients were found to be having Klebsiella infection. 87 strains (85.3%) of Klebsiella were found to be sensitive to Levofloxacin.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Among 102 patients having Klebsiella infection 87 strains(85.3%) of Klebsiella were reported to be sensitive to Levofloxacin. This study is done to establish antibiotic policy in every hospital which helps in controlling infection rate. Proper selection of medication after antibiotic sensitivity test is mandatory in treating infection so that morbidity and mortality due to infection is minimised.

Antibiotic sensitivity test is a must before medication is started.
CONCLUSION

Levofloxacin 500 mg given once daily for 5 days is very effective in controlling Klebsiella infections in tertiary care hospital.

REFERENCES