

**ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERN OF
COMMUNITY AND NOSOCOMIAL ISOLATES OF
Escherichia coli, OBTAINED FROM URINE OF PATIENTS
VISITING B AND B HOSPITAL, LALITPUR, NEPAL**

**A
DISSERTATION
SUBMITTED TO THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY
TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY**

**IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
AWARD OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN MICROBIOLOGY
(MEDICAL)**

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Respectfully, I am indebted to my supervisor, **Dr. Prakash Ghimire**, Associate Professor of Central Department of Microbiology, Tribhuvan University for his guidance and cooperation for the completion of this dissertation.

I am grateful to my co-supervisor **Dr. Reena Vaidya**, Pathologist, Pathology department of B and B Hospital for providing a rewarding workplace and her inspiration, tremendous support, invaluable suggestions and continuous guidance during my research work.

I am obliged to honorable Head of Department **Dr. Dwij Raj Bhatta**, and all the faculties and staffs of Central Department of Microbiology, Tribhuvan University, for generosity and support as required..

I wish to extend my sincere gratitude towards **Mr. Ram Prashad Shrestha, Ms. Dilu Shrestha** and to all the staffs of Pathology laboratory of B and B hospital for their support, cooperation and encouragement during the entire period. I am also thankful to all the patients for their participation and cooperation during the work.

I wish to express my special thanks to all the friends for their support and encouragement especially to **Sunila manandhar, and Dinesh Pudasaini** who assisted me in the completion of this work.

A special thanks goes to my husband **Mr. Suraj Dhungel** and my family for their great support and motivation during the study. It gives me immense pleasure to express my heartfelt appreciation to all the people who helped me in one way or another to complete my research work.

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted at B and B hospital, Lalitpur, Nepal during April 2008 to April 2009. It was carried out with the objective to isolate *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) causing urinary tract infection and determine its antimicrobial resistance trend.

Antimicrobial susceptibility to 16 antibiotics was determined for 555 *E. coli* isolates obtained from both community and hospitalized patients in B and B hospital following Modified Kirby Bauer disc diffusion method.

Carbapenems (Imipenem and Meropenem) were the most effective antibiotics (90% susceptible) followed by Cefoperazone sulbactam (84.3%). Similarly, Nitrofurantoin (75.5%) and Amikacin (74%) were the most active agents among the empirically used antibiotics. High percentage of resistance to Amoxicillin (77.4%), Nalidixic acid (71.4%), and Cotrimoxazole (67.2%) were observed in both sets of community and nosocomial isolates.

Isolates exhibiting resistance to multiple drug classes were high (70.1%) which were even higher in case of nosocomial isolates (90.5%) than in Community isolates (62.7%) which was also proven to be statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). Similarly high multi drug resistant (MDR) strains were isolated from children (<16 years) than that from adults (≥ 16 years) where the association was again statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

Among only the MDR isolates, 97.7%, 96.4%, 88.2% and 87.4% of the isolates were resistant to Nalidixic acid, Amoxicillin, Cepahlexin and Cotrimoxazole respectively.

With the exception of Carbapenems, Cefoperazone Sulbactam, Amikacin and Nitrofurantoin, resistance to commonly used empirical oral treatments for Urinary tract infection (UTI) was extremely high. Levels of resistance to Amoxicillin and Nalidixic acid render them unsuitable for empirical use. Therefore a continuous investigation and surveillance in larger area is required for the effective treatment of both community and nosocomial UTI.

Keywords: *E.coli*, urinary tract infection (UTI), multi-drug resistance, Community, Nosocomial.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
Title Page	i
Recommendation	ii
Certificate of Approval	iii
Board of Examiners	iv
Acknowledgement	v
Abstract	vi
List of Tables	xi
List of Figures	xii
List of Photographs	xiii
List of Appendices	xiv
List of Abbreviations	xv
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1-3
CHPATER II OBJECTIVES	4
2.1 General objective	4
2.2 Specific objectives	4
CHPATER III LITERATURE REVIEW	5-28
3.1 Definition of UTI	5
3.2 Epidemiology of UTI	5
3.3 Pathogenesis	7
3.4 Manifestation of UTI	7
3.4.1 Urethritis	7
3.4.2Cystitis	8
3.4.3 Ureteritis	8
3.4.4 Pyelonephritis	8
3.5 Risk factor for UTI	9

3.5.1 Being sexually active	9
3.5.2 Using certain types of birth control	9
3.5.3 Undergoing menopause	9
3.5.5 Having a suppressed immune system	9
3.5.4 Having urinary tract abnormalities	9
3.5.6 Using a catheter to urinate	10
3.6 Protective factors	10
3.7 Symptoms of UTI	10
3.8 Categorization of UTI	11
3.8.1 Complicated and uncomplicated urinary tract infection	11
3.8.2 Recurrent infection-reinfection, relapse and treatment failure	11
3.8.4 Asymptomatic urinary tract infection	12
3.8.3 Symptomatic bacteriuria	12
3.9 <i>E.coli</i> the causative agent of community and nosocomial UTI	13
3.10 Antibiotic resistance	15
3.11 Resistance of UTI <i>E.coli</i>	17
3.12 Community and hospital acquired infection	21
3.13 Causes of Urinary Tract Infections in Hospital Patients	22
3.14 Causes of Urinary Tract Infections that is Community-acquired	22
3.15 Diagnosis of UTI	25
3.15.1 Collection of Urine Sample	25
3.15.2 Random Specimen	25
3.15.3 First morning specimen	25
3.15.4 Mid stream clean catch specimen	25
3.15.5 In catheterized patients	25
3.15.6 In infants and children	25
3.16 Storage of Urine Sample	25
3.17 Rapid Diagnosis of UTI (Urinalysis)	26
3.17.1 Nitirte test	26

3.17.2 Leucocyte esterase test	27
3.17.3 Microscopic analysis of Urine	27
3.17.4 Bacteriological Culture of Urine	28
CHAPTER IV MATERIALS AND METHODS	29-34
4.1 Materials	29
4.2 Methods	29
4.2.1 Data Collection	29
4.2.2 Specimen collection	29
4.2.3 Processing of the specimen	30
4.2.4 Culture of specimen	30
4.2.5 Identification of isolate as <i>E.coli</i>	30
4.2.6 Antibiotic susceptibility testing	31
4.2.7 Quality control	32
4.2.8 Data analysis	33
Flowchart	34
CHAPTER V RESULTS	35-44
5.1 Clinical pattern of the result	35
5.2 Antibiotic susceptibility pattern of the <i>E.coli</i>	36
5.3 Analyses of the MDR (Multi Drug Resistant) isolate	42
Photographs	45-46
CHAPTER VI DISSCUSSION AND CONCLUSION	47-56
6.1 Discussion	47
6.2 Conclusion	56
CHAPTER VII SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	57-58
7.1 Summary	57
7.2 Recommendations	58

CHAPTER VIII REFERENCES

59-66

CHAPTER IX APPENDICES I–XII

i-xix

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 1 Antibiogram of *E. coli* isolated from urine samples
- Table 2 Antibiotic resistance in relation to gender
- Table 3 Antibiotic resistance in relation to age
- Table 4 Antibiotic resistance among Community and Nosocomial isolates
- Table 5 Gender wise distribution of MDR strains
- Table 6 Distribution of MDR isolates in terms of types of patient
- Table 7 Age wise distribution of MDR *E. coli* isolates

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1 Flow diagram for processing urine sample
- Figure 2 Gender wise distribution of types of patient
- Figure 3 Age wise distribution of types patients with *E. coli* as Urinary isolate
- Figure 4 Resistant pattern of total *E. coli* isolates
- Figure 5 Antibiotic resistance pattern of MDR *E. coli* isolates

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

- Photograph 1 Pure culture of *Escherichia coli* on MacConkey agar
- Photograph 2 Biochemical test for the confirmation of *Escherichia coli*
- Photograph 3 Antibiotic susceptibility test of *Escherichia coli* showing inhibition zones on Mueller-Hinton agar
- Photograph 4 Antibiotic susceptibility test showing MDR *Escherichia coli*

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX-I	Information sheet
APPENDIX –II	List of equipments and materials used during the study
APPENDIX-III	Composition and preparation of different culture media, reagents, biochemical media and staining test reagents.
APPENDIX-IV	Gram staining procedure
APPENDIX-V	Method of collection of midstream urine
APPENDIX-VI	Methodology of biochemical tests used for identification of bacteria
APPENDIX-VII	Morphology and cultural characteristics of bacteria isolated from urine sample
APPENDIX-VIII	Zone size interpretative chart

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ATCC	American Type Culture Collection
CC-MSU	Clean Catch Mid Stream Urine
CFA	Colonization Factor Antigens
DoHS	Department of Health Service
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
EC	European Commission
IPD	In Patient Department
L	Litre
MA	MacConkey Agar
MDR	Multi-drug Resistant
MHA	Mueller Hinton Agar
MRVP	Methyl Red Voges Proskauer
MSU	Mid-Stream Urine
NA	Nutrient Agar
NB	Nutrient Broth
NCCLS	National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards
NNIS	National Nosocomial Infections Surveillance
OPD	Out Patient Department
PBP	Penicillin Binding Protein
QREC	Quinolone Resistant <i>Escherichia coli</i>
RBC	Red Blood Cell
SIM	Sulfide Indole Motility
TMP-SMX	Trimethoprim-Sulfomethaxole
TPD	Tetramethyl <i>p</i> -phenylene diamine dihydrochloride
TSIA	Triple Sugar Iron Agar
UTI	Urinary Tract Infection
WHO	World Health Organization