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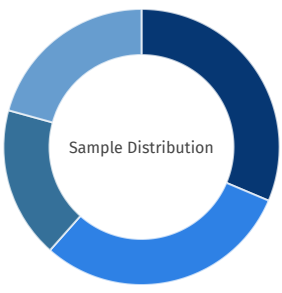
Pseudomonas Study

Hamad A, Muhammad R, Saghir A, Zia UK, Shah F, Muhammad K

Background

Pseudomonas aeruginosa is a notable opportunistic pathogen causing serious infections in low-resource areas.

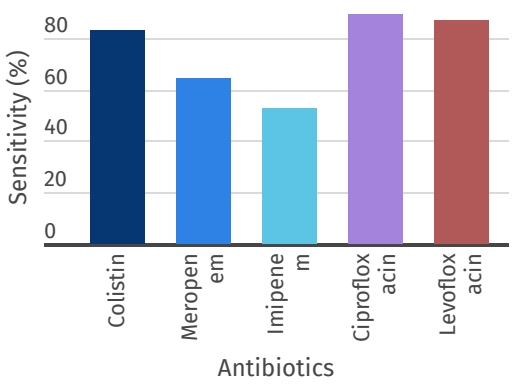


Methods

This study analyzed 107 clinical isolates collected from five hospitals in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Findings

Colistin showed the highest sensitivity (83.2%) while ciprofloxacin had the highest resistance (89.7%).



Resistance

Diverse resistance patterns highlight challenges in management and treatment options.

MDR Rate

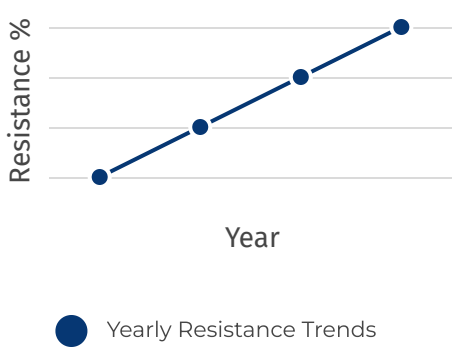
MDR was identified in 53.8% of sputum and 51.8% of pus samples analyzed.

Comparison

No significant association between MDR distribution and sample type was noted.

Surveillance

Regular monitoring of resistance trends is crucial to optimize therapeutic strategies.



Conclusion

The study reveals severe resistance in Pseudomonas aeruginosa, urging the need for focused antimicrobial stewardship to improve treatment outcomes in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.