

Antibiogram and Serotyping of *Vibrio cholerae* O1 Isolates from a Tertiary Care Centre in South India

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This study was aimed to know the prevalence of biotypes, serotypes and phage types and the antibiotic susceptibility pattern of *Vibrio cholerae* isolates in our region. 1,975 consecutive diarrheal stool samples were processed between 2009 and 2013. Standard microbiological methods and guidelines were followed to isolate, identify *Vibrio cholerae* and to perform antibiotic susceptibility test. Serotypes, biotypes and phage types of the isolates were determined. 106 *Vibrio cholerae* O1 strains were isolated from 1,975 stool samples (5.36%). All isolates were El Tor biotype. Predominant serotype was Ogawa (101/106, 95.2%). Phage types T2 (Basu & Mukerjee) and T27 (new scheme) were most common. High level of resistance was seen towards ampicillin and Co-Trimoxazole. Least resistance was towards chloramphenicol. No specific trend was shown against tetracycline. To conclude, *V. cholerae* O1 El Tor, biotype Ogawa was the most common serotype found in this area. Doxycycline still remains the drug of choice. Antibiotic susceptibility pattern of *V. cholerae* must be monitored by tertiary care centers.

Keywords: *Vibrio cholerae* O1, cholera, diarrheal diseases, Serotyping.

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