

**CLINICAL PROFILE & BACTERIAL STUDY OF PRIMARY  
PYODERMAS AMONG PATIENTS ATTENDING  
DERMATOLOGY OPD AT A TERTIARY CARE CENTRE**

By

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## ABSTRACT

### **Background**

Pyoderma is defined as cutaneous pyogenic infection with classification into primary and secondary depending on the nature of the underlying skin. It has been reported as the commonest dermatological condition in outpatient setting.

### **Objectives**

To study the clinical and bacterial profile of primary pyoderma and ascertain the antibiotic sensitivity among the isolated organisms.

### **Methods**

Patient diagnosed with primary pyoderma were enrolled for the study. After obtaining an informed written consent, detailed history and clinical examination; specimens of pus were collected aseptically with the help of two sterile swabs. One of the two swabs collected was used for Gram stain and microscopic examination and other for culture on blood agar. The antibiotic susceptibility testing was performed on Mueller Hinton agar by Kirby Bauer disc diffusion method. Data was analyzed by frequencies and percentages through descriptive statistics .

### **Results**

106 patients (76 males and 30 females) with a mean age of 26 years and majority from a high socio-economic status (49%) presented with lesions mainly on the extremities (35%). Furunculosis (59%) was the commonest diagnosis made with staphylococcus aureus (60%) being the most commonly isolated organism. Organisms were found to be most susceptible to amikacin, linezolid and vancomycin with

resistance encountered for penicillin g and ciprofloxacin. However, most of the strains were found to be resistant to one or more antibiotics.

### **Interpretation & Conclusion**

Multidrug resistance has become a clinical challenge for which knowledge of the causative organisms and their resistance patterns are most essential. Antibiotic susceptibility testing of the organism thus helps us provide the most suitable antibiotic therapy and avoid unnecessary medication with ineffective drugs.