

and 100% sensitivity to gentamicin. Non-ESBL-producing *Klebsiella* spp. showed 50% sensitivity to co-amoxiclav and cefuroxime and 85% sensitivity to gentamicin. Both groups showed 100% sensitivity to cefotaxime.

Conclusions

An alarming rate of ESBL-producing *E. coli* and *Klebsiella* spp. among paediatric uropathogens was observed. Greater resistance was seen in non-ESBL-producing *Klebsiella* spp. compared to non-ESBL-producing *E. coli*. It is very important to perform routine urine culture and sensitivity testing prior to starting antibiotics in paediatric UTI for effective treatment.

PP 8

Identification of aerobic and anaerobic bacteria in chronic diabetic wounds

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Introduction

Diabetic chronic wounds consist of a diverse microbial community. Majority of chronic wound microbes may be unculturable. Since diabetic wounds are a growing problem in the country, culture identification of both aerobes and anaerobes in diabetic chronic wounds is very important.

Objective

The study was aimed in identification of aerobic and anaerobic bacteria in chronic diabetic wounds.

Design, setting and methods

A prospective study was carried out at Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura. Specimens were collected from 34 patients having diabetic chronic wounds, undergoing routine debridement, at Colombo South Teaching Hospital. Two pieces of wound debrides specimens were collected from each patient at the time of surgical debridement. One specimen was collected in to a sterile Eppendorf tube and the other in to sterile cooked meat medium for aerobic and anaerobic culture respectively. Gram stain of the collected specimens were carried out. Specimens were microbiologically processed for aerobic and anaerobic cultures following the standard operating procedure. The isolates were presumptively identified

based on the morphological characteristics, Grams' stain and biochemical tests. Aero-tolerance test and Rapid ANA II panel was used for the identification of strict anaerobes.

Results

All the 34 wound debrides specimens carried >25 pus cells/LPF. Aerobic and facultative anaerobic bacteria were isolated from all 34 specimens. Of them strictly anaerobic species had grown in nine specimens (26%). Among aerobically grown bacterial isolates, a total of 29 specimens (85%) yielded coliforms. *Pseudomonas* spp. were isolated from 20 specimens (59%). *Staphylococcus* spp. and *Streptococcus* spp. were isolated from 14 (41%) and 16 specimens (47%) respectively whereas 07 specimens (21%) carried *Corynebacterium* spp. Thirty three specimens (97%) carried more than two type of species with different combinations of microbes whilst only one specimen (3%) carried only one type of single species.

Among strict anaerobes, *Peptostreptococcus* species (7/9) was most predominant followed by *Prevotella bivia* (1/9) and *Bacteroides fragilis* (1/9).

Conclusions

Coliform and *Pseudomonas* spp. were the frequently isolated aerobically grown bacterial species in chronic diabetic wounds. *Peptostreptococcus* species was the most predominantly identified strict anaerobe.

PP 9

A study on waste management in a tertiary care hospital in Sri Lanka

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Introduction

Waste management is extremely important and an integral function of a health care institution. The infectious and hazardous nature of hospital waste especially the bio-medical waste poses a threat not only to health care worker but also to public in general as well as to the environment. Further new regulations were introduced by the Colombo Municipal Council regarding waste segregation and disposal.

Objective

Objective is to evaluate the present waste management practices at Lady Ridgeway Hospital for Children, Colombo.

Methods

To evaluate the various levels of waste management including segregation according to colour code of the