

# Antimicrobial susceptibility of bacteria from positive urine cultures

## SENSIBILIDAD A ANTIMICROBIANOS COMUNES DE BACTERIAS OBTENIDAS EN UROCULTIVOS POSITIVOS DE NIÑOS

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Antimicrobial susceptibility of 400 consecutive positive bacterial isolates from urine cultures ( $\geq 10^5$  colony counts per ml) of a similar number of ambulatory (n: 216) and hospital (n: 184) male and female patients (300 girls) under age 15 year, from downtown Santiago, Chile, is described. All samples were processed at a university associated hospital of the Chilean public health services system. Bacterial sensitivity was tested by disk diffusion (Kirby-Bauer). *Escherichia coli* was by far the most frequently isolated pathogenic bacteria (75.7% of the whole, 89.1% outpatient girls, 58.5% outpatient boys, 76.8% inpatient females and 45.7% inpatient males). *Klebsiella pneumoniae* was second in outpatients girls (3.4%), and *Proteus mirabilis* in boys (22.0%). Among inpatients *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, plus *Klebsiella* sp were second (13.4% in girls and 18.5% in males). *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was only identified from inpatient males (10.1%). One third of *E. coli* coming from ambulatory patients w