



A Prospective experimental study of the Treatment of patients with bacterial Infection malady at Secondary Care Hospital in Krishnagiri.

¹Kanmani R,²Dr.Senthil Kumar KL, ³Dr. Gokulan PD,
⁴ Guru Sathya.C, ⁵Hariraj.S, ⁶Irsath.B

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Pharmaceutical chemistry, Sri Vijay Vidyalaya College of Pharmacy, Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu, India.

²Principal, Sri Vijay Vidyalaya College of Pharmacy, Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu, India. ³Professor & ³Head, Department of Pharmaceutical chemistry, Sri Vijay Vidyalaya College of Pharmacy, Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu, India.

⁴B.Pharm final year student, Sri Vijay Vidyalaya College of Pharmacy, Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu, India.

ABSTRACT

Objective: A Prospective experimental study of the Treatment of patients with bacterial Infection malady at Secondary Care Hospital in Krishnagiri.

Methods: The study was a prospective experimental study conducted in an exceedingly secondary care hospital krishnagiri. The study period was six months June to November Gregorian calendar month 2022. Out of hundred people with malady were collected during this gift study 59 male was a high frequency of urinary tract infected disease incidence as a compared to forty first of feminine patients. Most of the patients diagnosed with T.B. were of the cohort of 4160 (49%). within the observation study was administered in sixty fourth patients followed by trimethoprim 12% patients, Gantanol in 17 November patients, Keflex in five-hitter patients and Rocephin in three patient and therefore the commodities related to T.B.

Keywords: Antibiotics, urinary infection, bacterial infection, Transmission of infection

INTRODUCTION:

Bacteria infected malady square measure play a necessary role in maintaining the surroundings within which we tend to live. solely a tiny low share of the world's bacterial cause infection and malady. These bacterial infections have an oversized impact on public health's a general rule bacterial infections square measure easier to treat than infective agent infections, since the aggregation of antimicrobial agents with activity against bacterial is a lot of intensive. a lot of thus than with infectious diseases caused by viruses and parasites, however, bacterial resistance to antimicrobials could be a space growing drawback with probably consequences.

Bacteria square measure distinctive among the prokaryotes in this such a big amount of of them square measure traditional flora that colonize the host while not inflicting infection. Once an individual is infected, clinically apparent malady could or might not be seen, and solely in an exceedingly tiny set of infections can we see clinically important malady. bacterial infections will be transmitted by a spread of mechanisms. so as to unfold, a comfortable range of organisms should survive within the surroundings and reach a prone host. several bacterial have custom-made to survive in water, soil, food, et al. Some infect vectors like animals or insects before being transmitted to a different human. New species and new variants of acquainted species still be discovered, significantly as we tend to meddle with new ecosystems. each Legionnaire's disease, currently well-known to health-care professionals, were discovered as recently because the Nineteen Seventies.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The study was a prospective experimental study conducted in an exceedingly secondary care hospital krishnagiri. This study period of six months June to Gregorian calendar month 2022. A total a hundred patients UN agency admitted beneath department of medication and intensive unit with inflectional malady were enclosed within the gif t study. Supply of knowledge was collected from patients history obtained from MRD. Patients details like patients name, sex, age, complaints, diagnosing and treatment were collected. The study was approved by the institutional moral review committee. The information was analyzed victimisation MS surpass.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION Patient demographic

Out of a hundred patients with bacterial infection malady were collected during this gift study. fifty nine male had a high frequency of tract infection malady incidence as a compared to forty first of feminine patients. In our study most of the patients diagnosed with tract infection were of the cohort of 20-39 (45.1%) years followed by on top of sixty five years(30.4) and 39-50 years (24.5%) cohort. (Table 1)

Co-Morbid Assessments

Shows the assorted co-morbid assessments like Diabetic Mellitus, high blood pressure, nephritic disorders, Anaemia, Asthma/COPD, Others and none were seen among these patients. In total a hundred patients thirty one patients with(30.4%), nineteen patients with high blood pressure (17.6%) and nineteen patients with nephritic disorders (18.6%) commonest co-morbid found in most of patients that high risk of bacterial infection malady. (Table 2)

Drugs prescribed Pattern of various condition among the bacterial infected malady

Shows the prescription pattern of varied class of medicine for treatment of bacterial infected diseases patient's particularly Sulphonamides, antibiotic, antibiotic drug antibiotic drug, antibiotic, antibiotic drug. The usages of those medication were analysis and recorded. In this study most typically used bacterial infection malady medication square measure given to patients with antibiotics. Most of the physician's inflict single product instead of combination medication. antibiotic (29.4%), antibiotic drug (80.3%) were the largely most popular choices for the patients. (Table 3) In the gift study, antibiotic drug (16.6%) was given to most of the patients whereas the second choice was antibiotic drug(6.8%).

Table 1: Patient demographic (No of patients =100)

Characteristic	No.(%) of Patients`
Sex	
Male	59
Female	41
Age	
20-39	24.5
30-50	45.1
Above 65	30.4

Table No 2

Medical Condition	Number of patients	Percentage (%)
Diabetic Mellitus	31	30.4
Hypertension	18	17.6
Renal disorders	19	18.6
Anaemia	9	8.8
Asthma/COPD	18	17.6
Others	4	3.9
None	3	2.9

Table 3 Drugs prescribed Pattern of different condition among the bacterial infection

Drug prescribed	Number of patients (n=100)	Percentage (%)
Sulphonamides	64	62.75
Chloramphenicol	26	25.49
Erythromycin	53	51.96
Doxycycline	104	79.41
Penicillin	90	88.24
Ciprofloxacin	88	86.27
Polymyxin B	92	90.20

CONCLUSION

To conclude this, most of the prescription was rational, conjointly more improvement is required. The study indicated that the selection of anti-bacterial remained a lot of less constant compared to previous studies. bacterial fever is commonest in aged patient since the malady was a lot of distinguished within the cohort 3540.

The study discovered was most used drug for bacterial fever patient. Most of bacterial fever patients have comorbid conditions; so, they need over one medication for his or her correct was compliant with pointers therefore it had been ration.

REFERENCE.

1. Aziz RK. The case for biocentric microbiology. *Gut* 2009; 1(1):16.
2. Cavalier-Smith T. Cell evolution and earth history: stasis and revolution. *Philos Trans RSoc Lond B Biol Sci* 2006; 361(1670):969– 1006.
3. Davidov Y, Jurkevitch E. Predation between prokaryotes and the origin of eukaryotes. *Bioessays* 2009; 31(7):748–757.
4. El Albani A, et al. Large colonial organisms with coordinated growth in oxygenated environments 2.1 Gyr ago. *Nature*; 466(7302):100– 104.
5. History and scope of Medical Microbiology.part 1: History of Medical Microbiology. Jaypee Brothers. Availablehttp://www.jaypeebrothers.com/pdf/his_med_bi o.pdf. Lastaccessed date: 9 September 2011
6. Whitman WB, Coleman DC, Wiebe WJ. Prokaryotes: the unseen majority. *Proc Natl AcadSci U S A*1998; 95(12):6578– 6583.
7. Amel BK, Amine B, Amina B. Survival ofVibrio fluvialisin seawater under starvationconditions. *Microbiol Res* 2008; 163(3):323–328.
8. Foster GT, editor. Focus on Bioterrorism. New York: Nova Science Publishers, Inc.;2006.
9. Johnson SS, et al. Ancient bacteria show evidence of DNA repair. *Proc Natl Acad SciU S A* 2007; 104(36):14401–14405.
10. Erratum in: *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2007;104(51):20635 and in *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2008; 105(30):10631.