

Kids can be often resistant to drugs – Get your child’s infection tested to find the right antibiotic...



A study of 1103 urinary infection cultures done at a leading diagnostic lab in Mumbai revealed how urinary infections in children are different from adults and how understanding the bacterial species causing the infection and the antibiotic sensitivity can be crucial for getting the right treatment. E.coli is a common organism causing UTI in both adults and children, but organisms like Proteus are much more common in children, especially boys.

It is often assumed that the infections that children get are usually sensitive to most antibiotics because children have not consumed as much antibiotics as adults. But the study showed that almost 2/3rd of all E.coli infections in children are resistant to common drugs like amoxicillin, ampicillin and penicillin. Even within each organism, sensitivity by drugs showed variation, highlighting that treating each organism may need a different antibiotic.

The pattern of organisms and antibiotic sensitivities also differed between boys and girls. Organisms such as E.Coli were found to be more common in girls than boys, and Proteus was found to more commonly in boys.

Antibiotic sensitivity by organism (% sensitive cases)	E.Coli	Klebsiella	Proteus Group	Pseudomonas
Aminoglycoside	84%	89%	85%	86%
Beta lactam- beta lactam inhibitor	76%	81%	85%	56%
Carbapenem	99%	97%	85%	66%
Fluoroquinolone	45%	79%	69%	77%
Penicillin	24%	1%	49%	34%
Cephalosporin	46%	63%	81%	27%

Organism occurrence (% sensitive cases)	Boys	Girls
E.Coli	78%	57%
Klebsiella	10%	13%
Proteus Group	5%	17%
Pseudomonas	3%	3%
Enterococcus faecalis	1%	3%

Antibiotic sensitivity (% sensitive cases)	Boys	Girls
Aminoglycoside	87%	81%
Beta lactam- beta lactam inhibitor	79%	73%
Carbapenem	97%	95%
Fluoroquinolone	55%	48%
Penicillin	28%	22%
Cephalosporin	55%	41%

