

1 Study on Hospital Surveillance

Section highlight

A total of 755 diarrhoea cases were included in the systematic hospital based surveillance (every 5th hospitalised patient on two randomly selected days per week). Enteropathogens isolated from these cases were : *Vibrio cholerae* O1 - 11.3%, rotavirus - 5.7%, *Entamoeba histolytica* - 3.2%, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* - 1.3%, *Giardia lamblia* - 2.6%, *V.cholerae* non O1 non O139 - 3.7%, *V.cholerae* O139 - 1.9%, *Shigella* spp. -1.3%.

Study on Hospital Surveillance

1.1. Hospital based surveillance system for diarrhoeal diseases

Institutional project

In the present study a systematic sample (i.e. every 5th patient on two randomly selected days per week) of all patients with diarrhoea or dysentery with or without other complaints attending the casualty of Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kolkata were enrolled in this programme. During the period from April 1, 2001 to March 31, 2002 a total of 755 diarrhoea patients were enrolled in the surveillance system.

During the period under study a total of 755 faecal specimens were collected and screened for detection of enteropathogens using standard microbiological techniques. The isolation rate of different enteropathogens are depicted in Table.

Antimicrobial susceptibility

Vibrio cholerae O1, O139 and non O1- non O139

Most of the *V.cholerae* O1 and non O1, non O139 strains were highly resistant to ampicillin, co-trimoxazole, furazolidone, nalidixic acid and streptomycin. Most of these strains also showed reduced susceptibility towards neomycin, ciprofloxacin, nalidixic acid and norfloxacin. Few of the *V.cholerae* non-O1, non O139 strains displayed resistant to tetracycline. Among 6 major resistant profiles recorded for the serogroup O1. A Co Fz Na S was found to be most common. Fifty percent of the *V.cholerae* O139 serogroup exhibited the profile A Fz Na. The non O1, non O139 strains displayed 25 different multidrug resistance profiles with A Fz being the most common.

