

**ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITY OF DIFFERENT
SALMONELLA STRAINS ISOLATED FROM THE
PATIENTS ADMITTED TO
JAFFNA TEACHING HOSPITAL.**

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The development of antibiotic resistant is the major problem faced in our area. This has been practically observed while treating the typhoid patients and mainly due to the improper use of antibiotics, because of the availability of the antibiotics in the market. *Salmonella* is responsible for the common infectious diseases such as typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, food poisoning etc. Therefore a study was carried out during the period of January to July 1995 to find out the antibiotic sensitivity pattern of different strains of salmonella isolated from the patients admitted to Teaching Hospital, Jaffna. In this study 20 different strains of Salmonella isolated from the patients were tested against chloromphenicol, ciprofloxacin, norfloxacin, furazolidon, cotrimoxazole, amoxycilin, cephalixin, and nalidixic acid. Among the 20 strains, 18 strains (90%) were resistant to chloromphenicol. All 20 strains were sensitive to ciprofloxacin and norfloxacin. Further, 16 strains (80%) were sensitive to nalidixic acid and 12 strains (60%) to furazolidon. Four strains (20%) showed sensitivity to cotrimaxazole and only one strain(5%) to ampicillin and cephalixin. From the results it can be concluded that ciprofloxacin and norfloxacin are better than chloromphenicol, which in common practice is used for the treatment of typhoid fever. In addition nalidixic acid. and furzolidon are also considerably useful than chloromphenicol.