

Microbial Profile of Burn Wound Infections in Burn Patients, Taif, Saudi Arabia

Khadijah Yousef AL-Aali

Microbiology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Taif University, Taif, Saudi Arabia

Abstract

The major challenge for a burn team is nosocomial infection in burn patients, which is known to cause over 50% of burn deaths, and represents a serious health problem in burn wound patients, Taif, Saudi Arabia.

Aim: To determine Microbial Profile of Burn Wound Infections in Burn Patients, Taif, Saudi Arabia.

Method: 220 patients were included in the study. Woundswab cultures were assessed at day 4. Two hundred and twenty sampling procedures (surface swabs) were performed from the burn wounds.

Result: The study revealed that bacterial infection at least once reached 100% by the end of the 4th week of admission. *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and coagulase negative *Staphylococci* were the most frequently isolated organisms, each representing 20.2%, followed by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* 14.6% and *E. coli* 10.1%. Fungi were found to cause burn wound invasion late during the second week post burn, with the highest incidence during the fourth week, reaching 36% by the end of the 4th week of admission. *Candida* spp. (66.7%). The susceptibility pattern of 745 bacteria isolated against 20 antimicrobial agents. All strains were susceptible to all antibiotic; resistance was observed in some strains.

Conclusion: This would enable early treatment of imminent septic episodes with proper empirical systemic antibiotics, without waiting for culture results, thus improving the overall infection related morbidity and mortality.

Keywords: Burn; Infection; Microbial contamination; Patients; Prevalence; Taif; Wound

Corresponding author:

Khadijah Yousef AL-Aali

✉ kh_micro@hotmail.com

Assistant Professor, Microbiology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Taif University, Taif, Saudi Arabia.

Tel: +96627242295

Fax: +96627250528

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Introduction

Burns provide a suitable site for bacterial multiplication and are more persistent richer sources of infection than surgical wounds, mainly because of the larger area involved and longer duration of patient stay in the hospital [1]. Infection is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in hospitalized burn patients [2]. It has been estimated that about 75% of the mortality associated with burn injuries is related to sepsis especially in developing countries [3]. In addition, overcrowding in burns units is an important cause of cross infection which necessitates a regular monitoring of bacterial species and their antibiotic susceptibilities because significant shifts in these data may be correlated with changes in clinical management with respect to drug choice for therapy [4]. Infection causes 50% to 60% of deaths in burn patients in spite of intensive therapy with antibiotics both topically as well as

intravenous [5]. The pattern of infection differs from hospital to hospital; the varied bacterial flora of infected wound may change considerably during the healing period [6]. Despite the advances in patient care and the use of a large number of antimicrobial agents, infections which complicate the clinical course of patients who had sustained severe thermal injuries continue to be a major unsolved problem. Historically, *Staphylococci* and beta hemolytic *Streptococci* were the commonest organisms causing burn wound infection in early part of the century [7]. Burns are one of the most common and devastating forms of trauma. Patients with serious thermal injury require immediate specialized care in order to minimize morbidity and mortality. Data from the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control in the United States show that approximately 2 million fires are reported each year which result in 1.2 million people with burn injuries [8-

11]. Moderate to severe burn injuries requiring hospitalization account for approximately 100,000 of these cases, and about 5,000 patients die each year from burn related complications [11]. The survival rates for burn patients have improved substantially in the past few decades due to advances in modern medical care in specialized burn centers. Improved outcomes for severely burned patients have been attributed to medical advances in fluid resuscitation, nutritional support, pulmonary care; burn wound care, and infection control practices. As a result, burn-related deaths, depending on the extent of injury, have been halved within the past 40 years [12]. In patients with severe burns over more than 40% of the Total Body Surface Area (TBSA), 75% of all deaths are currently related to sepsis from burn wound infection or other infection complications and/or inhalation injury [13]. Immediately following injury, Gram-positive bacteria colonize the burn wound [14]. Following Gram-negative bacteria also rapidly colonize the burn wound surface in the first few days after injury [15,16]. Wound colonization by yeasts and fungi usually occurs later due to the use of broad spectrum antibiotic therapy [17]. Microorganisms routinely isolated from burn wounds include aerobic organisms like *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *E. coli*, *Klebsiella* Spp., *Proteus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, anaerobic organisms like *Bacteroides fragilis*, *Peptostreptococcus*, *Propionibacterium* Spp., *Fusobacterium* Spp. and fungi like *Aspergillus niger*, *Candida* Spp and Zygomycetes. It has been found by many investigators that the distribution of various species of bacteria from burn wound surfaces is similar to that from blood specimens [18]. Children have a much higher risk of being burned than adults [4-7]. In the United States in 2001 to 2002, an estimated 92,500 children aged 14 years and under required emergency care for burn-related injuries, and approximately 500 of these children died. Approximately two-thirds of these children sustained thermal injuries, while children less than 4 years of age are particularly prone to scald injury. Male children have a higher risk of burn injury and burn related death than females, and obese boys represented a disproportionate number of the patients admitted to a pediatric burn center from 1991 to 1997 [19]. The efficacy of various topical antimicrobials in common use in modern burn centers is dynamic due to the ability of microorganisms to develop resistance rapidly. The sustained potency of individual agents depends on the extent of use and the resident nosocomial flora within any specialized burn center [20]. In order to accurately detect and track emerging trends in topical antimicrobial resistance in modern burn units, it is essential that standard reproducible methods be published for clinical implementation [21]. The aim of the present study was to study the microbial profile of burn wound infections in burn patients, and to evaluate the antibiotic sensitivity of causative agents, Taif, Saudi Arabia.

Materials and Methods

Study population

This study included 220 patients who were admitted in the burn unit in Al-Hada Military Hospital Taif, Saudi, during the 6 months period from March 2015 to August 2015, suffering various forms of acute burn injuries, age from 5-59 Year, all included in study. Selection criteria for the patients included in the study, (i) Any

patient admitted in the burn unit in Al-Hada Military Hospital without delay more than six hours with acute burn injury covering less than 50% of the Total Body Surface Area (TBSA). (ii) No history of diabetes mellitus, immunosuppressive disease or receiving any immunosuppressive therapy in the preceding 6 months. (iii) Patients who followed the open dressing method or underwent surgical coverage procedure as split thickness skin graft in the first 24 days post burn were excluded from the study. (iv) Pregnant women, newborns or nursing mothers with infants younger than two months of age were excluded as they cannot use silver sulfadiazine which is standardized for dressing in all patients because of the risk of sulfonamide kernicterus. Initial evaluation of all selected patients included primary stabilization of the patient's general condition, emphasizing on support of the airway, respiration, and circulatory stability followed by a burn-specific secondary survey to determine the site, size and depth of the burn in addition to all investigations that would aid the clinical assessment. Clinical evaluation of the burn depth was done. All available information was recorded, including the patient's personal data and the mechanism of injury. Color photographs of the burn injuries were taken. This was followed by the usual regimen of local burn wound care in the form of clothing removal, wound cleaning by washing with sterile saline solution (0.9% NaCl), chemoprophylaxis and dressing.

Chemoprophylaxis

Tetanus immunization was updated in patients with wounds deeper than a superficial partialthickness burn. Human tetanus immunoglobulin was given (250 to 500 IU) to provide immediate passive immunization regardless of the patient's active immunization status. Routine penicillin IV administration at the dose of 1.2 million IU every 6 hours for the first 72 hours, as it is believed to contribute in further reducing the incidence of burn wound infection involving group a beta haemolytic *Streptococci* [22].

Sample collection

All samples were collected from different wound sites admitted in the burn unit in Al-Hada. Military Hospital Taif, 1- On day of patient's admission, surface swabs were taken from all patients included in the study: A quantitative microbiology culture report was done to provide the CFU per cm² of wound surface area. Therefore, during sample collection, tip of the swab was to be rolled on its side for one full rotation over 4 cm² of the part of the wound granulation tissue with the most obvious signs of infection and/or inflammation. The swabs were transported within 1 hour to the Microbiology department. Swabs for anaerobic culture were transported in thioglycolate broth in well-sealed bottles. Afterwards, the samples were plated on culture media as soon as possible, according to Steer et al. [23]. 2- On suspicion of having septicemia or fungaemia, two blood samples were taken from each patient. The samples were collected under complete aseptic conditions.

Sample processing

Direct examination of specimens

The first swab was used to prepare two direct smears. One was

examined after adding 10% KOH solution for fungal identification. The other was stained by Gram stain for bacterial examination and detection of PMNL which is an important feature in case of bacterial infection rather than in bacterial colonization [24].

Culture

- The second swab was placed in 1 cm of Tween 80 and well shaken using the vortex for a minute. Then, 0.1 ml and 0.01 ml amounts of the bacterial suspensions were inoculated evenly over different agar plates aerobically; MacConkey and 5% Blood agar and Sabouraud Dextrose Agar supplemented by chloramphenicol (Saudi Prepared Media Laboratory, Saudi Arabia, and Riyadh (SPML).
- While the third swab in thioglycolate was incubated for 24 hrs, then placed on Blood and MacConkey agar and incubated anaerobically for 2-4 days (Saudi Prepared Media Laboratory, Saudi Arabia, and Riyadh (SPML).
- The blood samples were inoculated in 2 different blood culture bottles for aerobic (Oxoid signal blood culture bottle) and anaerobic (thioglycolate blood culture bottle) isolates

Species identification

- Bacterial growths and fungal yields were identified according to standard conventional procedures.
- The species identification was based on Gram-stain, catalase test, oxidase test, indole test, lactophenol cotton blue for microscopy and staining molds, strep latex test kit (BBLStreptocard), staphyloslide test kit (BBLStaphyloslide), germ tube test, sugar assimilation test, sugar fermentation test, and KOH test for fungi identification.
- Identified isolates were stored on nutrient agar slant at room temperature for subsequent susceptibility testing. According to guidelines of the CDC 2010.
- Commercial identification kits were used to identify the isolates up to species level Different type of API kits Analytab product, Plainview), and Vitek system, different card for identification of gram-positive bacteria, gram-negative bacteria, yeast. Afterwards, the sensitivity to the antibiotics was accomplished by disk diffusion test performed for all the isolates by the method are commended by Clinical and Laboratory Standard Institute (CLST). A suspension of each isolate was made so that the turbidity was equal to 0.5 McFarland turbidity standards and then plated onto Muller-Hinton agar (Saudi Prepared Media Laboratory, Saudi Arabia, and Riyadh (SPML). Antibiotic disks (Oxoid) were applied to each plate. After incubation at 37°C for 24 h, inhibition zone size was measured. The patients received the proper antibiotic thereafter [25]. Twenty two types of antibiotics were used in both Gram-negative rod and Gram-positive cocci. Amoxicillin/Clavulanic acid (20/10 µg), Gentamicin (10 µg), Oxacillin (1 µg), Sulfamethoxazole/Trimethoprim (1.25/23.75 µg), Ciprofloxacin (5 µg), Clindamycin (2 µg), Vancomycin (30 µg), Cefoxitin (30 µg), Cefoxithin (30 µg), Ceftazidime (30 µg), Cefotaxime (30 µg), Amikacin (30 µg), Ceftriaxone (30 µg), Ceftazidime (30 µg), Ampicillin/Sulbactam (10/10 µg), Cefotaxim (30 µg), Ticarcillin/

clavulanic acid (75/10 µg), Imipenem (50 µg), Cefepime (10 µg), Ampicillin/Sulbactam (10/10 µg), Aztreonam (30 µg), Piperacillin/tazobactam (100/10 µg), (Oxoid, United).

Quality control

To maintain the quality of data every sample was processed in triplicates and every result was cross checked by the principal investigator and the coinvestigator. *Enterococcus faecalis* (ATCC 29212), *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 24923), *Streptococcus pyogenes* (ATCC 19615), *E. coli* (ATCC 25922), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ATCC 27853) were used as quality control throughout the study for culture, Gram stain. All the strains were obtained from the (ATCC, The essential of live science research, USA).

Data analysis

Statistical analyses were performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS), Version 16 for Windows. Continuous variables were summarized using descriptive statistics in terms of means, \pm standard deviations, T-test; 95% confidence intervals (95% CI), P value < 0.05 were considered significant.

Results

This study included 220 patients, 159 males (72.2%) and 61 females (27.7%), their ages ranged from 5 years to 59 years. Total Body Surface Area (TBSA) was less than 50% with a mean of 24%.

Direct microscopic examination

It was done routinely in all surface swabs using Gram stain and 10% KOH. The relation between Gram stain and culture results in the current study were found to be reasonable, 72% of the Gram stain results provided an index of the type of organisms expected whether Gram positive cocci, Gram negative bacilli or even fungal isolates. It also provided a good indication of microbial colonization, distinguishing it from infection side by side with clinical symptoms and signs. However, the degree of correlation between surface swab KOH examination and culture results of yeast, and fungal yields were found to be fair, only 31.5% of the positive fungal cultures were found to be positive by direct examination.

Surface swab culture

A quantitative microbiology culture was used to provide the CFU per cm² of wound surface area. Colony counts are done to obtain the predominant potential pathogens isolated, while, the isolates of very low counts were ignored. The surface swab taken from the patients showed 9 bacterial isolates from 220 different patients (4%). On the other hand, fungal culture showed fungal colonization by *Candida glabrata* in ten cases (4.5%), and *Aspergillus* sp. six cases (2.7%) (Table 1). The socio-demographic characteristics (age in years) of 220 burn patients admitting Al-Hada Military Hospital Taif, was presented in Table 1. The mean age of the participants was years 5 ranging 5-59 years. The majority of the participants were the age of 27-37 year (54.5%), followed the 16-26 year 60 (27.2%), while the remaining were 5-15 year 26 (12.2%), 38-48 year 10 (4.5%), and 49-59 year 3 (1.3%). There is statistical significant difference between age and frequency of burn infection at age 38-48, P=0.01 (Table 2). The

Table 1 Socio-demographic characteristics (age in years) of patients in burn unit, N=220.

Socio-demographic Characteristics	Frequency N=220	Percent (%) P	value
1- Age in years			
May-15	27	12.2	
16-26	60	27.2	
27-37	120	54.5	
38-48	10	4.5	0.01
49-59	3	1.3	
total	220	100	

Age/years; Mean 2.5; ±Std 1.5

predominant site of infection was femur 130 (59%), followed by thigh, and knee with carriage rate 21 (9.5%), 20 (9%) respectively. Other sites present in low percentage groin 10 (4.5%), abdomen 9 (4%), peritoneal fluid 8 (3.6%), pleural fluid, and pelvis 6 (2.75%), sacral sore 4 (1.8%), and J-vac drain, and stomach 3 (1.3%) was presented in **Table 2**. There is statistical significant difference between sites of infection, and burn injuries infection at femur, groin and frequency of P=0.01, P=0.02 respectively (**Table 3**).

The predominant causes of burn infection in this study were Road Traffic Accident (RTA) with high rate of 150 (68.1%), followed by hot water with carriage 40 (18.1%). In contrast burn due to hot food presented in low rate of 20 (9%), while burn by steam gave very low rate of 10 (4.5%) was presented in **Table 3**. There is statistical significant difference between type of causes and burn infection in burn patients by steam P=0.03 (**Table 4**).

The socio-demographic characteristics (sex, gender) of 220 patients admitted in burn unit at Al-Hada military Hospital, Taif. The total number of male patient was 159 (72.2%). The main group of the burn patient was male at age of 27-37 year 100 (45.5%), while female in less in age 16-26 year, and 27-37 year 20 (9%). The majority of the participants in male were the year 27-37 year 100 (45.4%), followed the 16-26 year 40 (18.1%), while year 5-15 gave rate of 10 (4.5%), and year 38-39 and 49-59 year found in low rate 7(3.1%), 2(0.09%) respectively, was presented in **Table 4**. There is statistical significant difference between type of causes and burn infection in burn patients by steam P 0.03. The total number of female patient was 61. The majority of the participants in female were the year 16-26 year, and 27-37 year with the same rate of 20 (9%), followed the 5-15 year 17 (7.7%), while year 38-48 P=0.03, and 49-59 year, found in low rate 3 (1.3%), and 1 (0.4%) respectively, There is statistical significant difference between age and gender in burn patient at 38-48 year P=0.01 (**Table 5**). The socio-demographic characteristics of nationality (Saudi, non-Saudi) of 220 patients admitted in burn unit at Al-Hada military Hospital, Taif. Saudi citizen was predominant in burn patient 180 (81.1%), adult high rate 160 (72.2%), and Child 20 (9%). In contrast less rate in non-Saudi citizen 40 (18.1%), adult 30 (13.6%), and low rate in child 10 (4.5%), was presented in **Table 5**. There is statistical significant difference between age and gender in both Saudi and non-Saudi groups in chilled P=0.03 (**Table 6**).

The main group of the burn degree of was Second-Degree 159

Table 2 sites of infection and percentage.

Sites	Frequency N=220	Percent (%)	P value
Peritoneal fluid	8	3.6	
Pleural fluid	6	2.7	
J-vac drain	3	1.3	
Knee/swab	20	9	
Stomach/swab	3	1.3	
Thigh/swab	21	9.5	
Pelvis/swab	6	2.7	
Abdomen/swab	9	4	
Femur/swab	130	59	0.01
Groin/swab	10	4.5	0.02
Sacral sore/swab	4	1.8	
total	220	100	

Mean 6; sd+1.4

Table 3 Causes of burns and percentage.

Causes of burns	Frequency N=220	Percent (%)	P value
R.T.A	150	68.1	
Hot water	40	18.1	
Steam	10	4.5	0.03
Hot food	20	9	
total	220	100	

Mean 2.5;Sd+1.2

(72.1%), while First- Degree followed by rate of 50 (22.7%), In contrast, Third- Degree, and Fourth- Degree found in low rate 2.7%, and 2.2% respectively. There is statistical significant difference between degree of burn and culture results at Third-Degree P=0.03 (**Table 7, Figure 1**).

A total of 220 burn patients admitting burn unit were all positive culture including Gram-positive cocci, Gram-negative rod, yeast and fungi was presented in **Table 7**.

Comparison of Average Incidence of Major Groups of Organisms

Gram-positive bacteria

Staphylococcus epidermidis was the predominant organisms with rate of 50 (22.2%), followed by *Staphylococcus aureus* 44 (20%), *Enterococcus faecium* 10 (4.5%).

Gram-negative rod

E. coli was the predominant organisms with high rate of 89 (40%), followed by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* 87 (39.5%), *klebsiella pneumoniae* 62 (28.1%), *Acinetobacter baumannii* 43 (19.5%), *Proteus mirabilis* 35 (16%), and *Morganella morganii* 25 (11.3%).

3-Yeast

Only *Candida glabrata* was the predominant organisms with rate of 10 (4.5%), and one species of mold *Aspergillus sp.* with very low rate 6(2.7%). There is statistical significant difference

Table 4 Socio-demographic characteristics (sex, gender) of burn patients, Taif. N=220.

Sociodemographic Characteristics	Age/ year (n=220,%)				
	5-15Y	16-26 Y	27-37 Y	38-48Y	49-59
3- Sex / male N=159(72.2%)	10(4.5%)	40(18.1%)	100(45.4%)	7(3.1%) P 0.03	2(0.9%)
4- Sex /female N= 61(27.7%)	17(7.7%)	20(9%)	20 (9%)	3(1.3%) P 0.01	1(0.4%)
	27 (12.2%)	60(27.2%)	120(54.5%)	10(4.5%)	3(1.3%)
Total=220					

Sex /male; Mean 3/31; ±Sd 1.5/40 ; Sex /female ; Mean 3/12; ±Sd 1.5/9.4

Table 5 Demographic pattern of burn patients, nationality (Saudi/ non Saudi) of patients admitted in burn unit, Taif. N=220.

Nationality	Frequency N= 220	Percent (%)	P value
Saudi			
child	20	9	
adult	160	72.2	
Total	180	81.1	
Non-Saudi			
child	10	4.5	0.03
adult	30	13.6	
Total	40	18.1	
Total all	220	100	

Table 6 Distribution of the burn patients according to degree of burn.

Degree of burn	Frequency	Percentage %	P value
First- Degree	50	22.7	
Second-Degree	159	72.1	
Third- Degree	6	2.7	0.03
Fourth- Degree	5	2.2	
Total	220	100	

Mean 2.5/55 Sd+ 1.29/72.2

Table 7 lists the most common microorganisms colonizing and infecting burn wounds, Taif, N=220.

Isolated Microorganisms Bacterial isolates	Frequency N= 220	% Percentage	P value
Gram-positive cocci			
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	50	22.2	
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	44	20	
<i>Enterococcus facium</i>	10	4.5	
GRAM-NEGATIVE ROD			
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	89	40	
<i>Morganella morganii</i>	25	11.3	
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	87	39.5	
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	62	28.1	
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	43	19.5	0.001
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	35	16	
Yeast and Fungal isolates			
<i>Candida glabrata</i>	10	4.5	0.001
<i>Aspergillus sp.</i>	6	2.7	

between isolated microorganisms and frequency of infection in burn patient, *Acinetobacter baumannii*, and *Candida glabrata* P 0.001 (Figure 2). Among the bacterial isolates recovered from burn wound infections, *E.coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* were most frequent of bacterial growths,

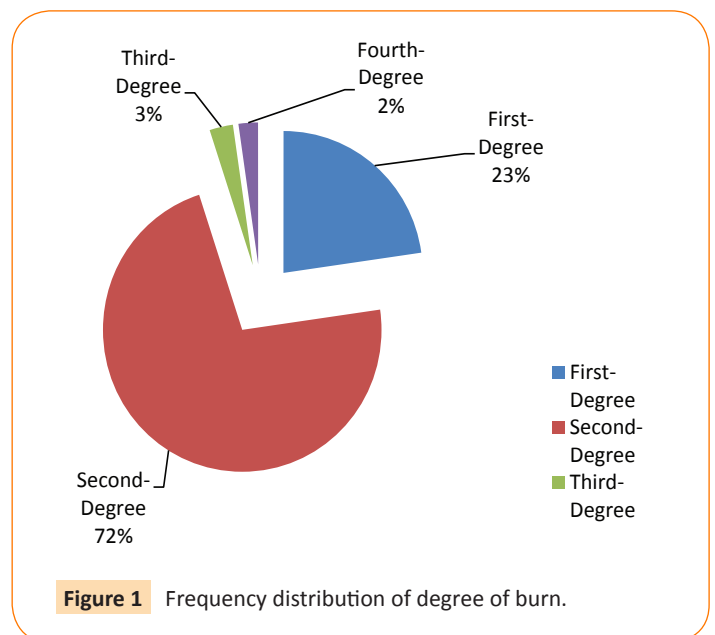


Figure 1 Frequency distribution of degree of burn.

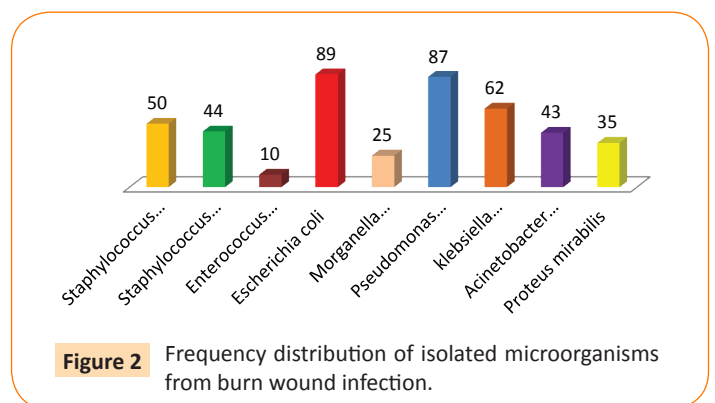


Figure 2 Frequency distribution of isolated microorganisms from burn wound infection.

each representing, 89 (40%), 87 (39.5%), 62 (28.1%) respectively followed by coagulase negative *Staphylococci*; *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Acinetobacter baumannii* representing 50 (22.2%), 44 (20%), 43 (19.5%), respectively (Table 7).

The following organisms isolated in low percentage *Proteus mirabilis* 35(16%) *Morganella morganii* 25 (11.3%). *Enterococcus facium* 10(4.5%), only *Candida glabrata* was the predominant organisms with rate of 10 (4.5%), and one species of mold *Aspergillus sp.* with very low rate 6(2.7%). Out of 16 patients (7.2%) suffering from fungal wound invasion, 10 acquired *Candida glabrata* representing (4.5%). Six cases suffered from *Aspergillus*

sp. representing 6(2.7%). Among the 220 patients enrolled in the study, it was observed that the frequency of bacterial infection was greater than that of fungal infection reaching 68.5%, while yeast, and fungal growths represented only 31.5%, that rise showed high significance when compared to hospital stay.

Antibiotic sensitivity

Disk diffusion method was performed to all bacterial isolates causing infection. Among these isolates, many were found to be resistant to more than one antibiotic (Table 8). The susceptibility pattern of 9 bacteria isolated from burn patient against 22 antimicrobial agents.

Gram-positive cocci

Staphylococcus aureus found to be resistant in 44 out of 220 cases representing 20%. However, coagulase negative *staphylococci* were 50 out of 220 yields representing 22.7%, while *Enterococcus facium* were recovered from 10 out of 220 cases (4.5%). The result of this study revealed that, resistant of *Staphylococcus aureus* to 15 antibiotic, and fully susceptible to oxacillin, vancomycin, and apmecillin/sulbactam. In Table 7, while coagulase negative

Staphylococci was fully susceptible to oxacillin, vancomycin, and apmecillin/sulbactam, Imipenem, Cefepime, Ticarcillin/clavulanic acid, and Clindamycin. In contrast, *Enterococcus facium* was fully susceptible to oxacillin, vancomycin, and apmecillin/sulbactam, piperacillin/tazobactam, imipenem, cefepime, ticarcillin/clavulanic acid, and clindamycin. All strains were susceptible to some antibiotic used in study, and resistance was observed in some strains of Gram-positive cocci, show the different isolates' resistance to various antibiotics in percent study (Table 9).

Gram-negative rod

E. coli found to be resistant in 89 out of 220 cases representing 40.4%. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* 87 (39.5%). *klebsiella pneumoniae* 62 (28.1%), while *Proteus mirabilis* 33 (12.7%). In contrast, *Morganella morganii* found to be resistant in 22 out of 220 cases representing 11.3%. *Acinetobacter baumannii* 43 (19.5%).

Discussion

Burns are one of the most common and devastating forms of trauma. Patients with serious thermal injury require immediate specialized care in order to minimize morbidity and mortality. Although survival rates for burn patients have improved substantially in the past few decades due to advances in modern medical care in specialized burn centers, still, nosocomial infections represent a major challenge for a burn team in burn patients, which are known to cause over 50% of burn deaths. The burn wound is considered one of the major health problems in the world [26]. In the current study burn infection in males was 159 cases (72.2%), while in females it was 61 (27.7%). This result was in agreement with the finding reported by Ghaffar et al. who found that burn wound infection in males was 189 (62.4%) while burn wound infection in females 114 (37.6%) [27]. In a similar study, Macedo and Santos [28] found that burn wound infection in males 120 (59.1%) was more than burn wound infection in females 83 (40.9%). Also, Vostrugina et al. [29] found that burn infection in males was (76%) while burn infection in females was (24%). This may be due to that males are exposed more to burns and wear loose fitting clothes, but in our country may be due driving the car, rather than female [29]. Other study reported by Bagdonas et al. [30] found that burn wound infection in males was 1447 (64.4%) while burn wound infection in females were 799 (35.6%). In contrast to Rajupt et al. [8-3] showed that burn infection in females (60%) was more than male (40%) in India. In this study, it was found that the lowest distribution of burn wound infection found within the age group 5-15 years 27 (12.2%). This result was in agreement with the findings reported by Al- Akayleh [31] that showed that the age group <10 years had the highest distribution of burn wound infection in burn patients. In the other hand, Ghaffar et al. and Shakibaie et al. [27,32] found that the age group 10-19 years was more susceptible to burn wound infection than other age groups. In this study, it was found that the highest distribution of burn wound infection found within the age group 27-37 years 120 (54.5%), flowed by 16-26 year 60 (27.2%). This result was in agreement with the findings reported by K wong and Chung [33] found that the age group 19-40 years 23 (55%) were more susceptible to burn wound infection than

Table 8 Antibiotic susceptibility pattern (%) of resistant Gram positive isolates in burn patients.

Antibiotics	Resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> N=44 -20%	Resistant Coagulase negative <i>Staphylococci</i> N=50 (22.7%)	Resistant <i>Enterococcus facium</i> N=10 (4.5%)
Amoxicillin/Clavulanic acid (20/10 µg)	9(20%)	10(20%)	2(20%)
Cephalothin (30 µg)	8 (18.1%)	5(10%)	1(10)
Oxacillin (1 µg)	S	S	S
Gentamicin (10 µg)	8 (18.1%)	5(10%)	2(20%)
Amikacin (30 µg)	5 (11.3%)	3(6%)	2(20%)
Ciprofloxacin (1 µg)	9 (20%)	5(10%)	1(10)
Ceftriaxone (30 µg)	3(6.8%)	5(10%)	1(10)
Co-trimoxazole (1.2/23.8 µg)	5 (11.3%)	5(10%)	2(20%)
Ceftazidime (30 µg)	3(6.8%)	2(4%)	1(10)
Ampicillin/Sulbactam (10/10)	8(18.1%)	2(4%)	2(20%)
Cefotaxim (30µg)	5(11.3%)	1(2%)	1(10)
Ticarcillin/clavulanic acid (75/10 µg)	2(4.5%)	S	S
Piperacillin/tazobactam (100/10 µg)	2(4.5%)	2(4%)	S
Imipenem (50 µg)	1(2.2%)	S	S
Cefepime (10 µg)	2(4.5%)	S	S
Clindamycin (2 µg)	1(2.2%)	S	S
Vancomycin (30 µg)	S	S	S
Ampicillin/Sulbactam (10/10 µg)	S	S	S

*S; Sensitive

Table 9 Antibiotic susceptibility pattern (%) of resistant Gram positive isolates in burn patients.

Antibiotics	Resistant <i>E. coli</i> N= 89 (40.4%)	Resistant <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> N=87 (39.5%)	Resistant <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> N=62 (28.1%)	Resistant <i>Proteus mirabilis</i> N=35 (12.7%)	Resistant <i>Morganella morganii</i> N=25 (11.3%)	Resistant <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> N= 43 (19.5%)
Aztreonam (30 µg)	15(16.8%)	17(19.5%)	10(16%)	2(5.6%)	2(8%)	20(47.5%)
Cephalothin (30 µg)	18(20.2%)	16(18.3%)	15(24.1%)	5(14.2%)	3(12%)	20(47.5%)
Cefoxithin (30 µg)	10(11.2%)	14(16%)	10(16%)	7(20%)	3(12%)	43(100%)
Gentamicin (10 µg)	15(16.8%)	16(18.3%)	8(12.9%)	5(14.2%)	4(16%)	10(23.2%)
Amikacin (30 µg)	17(19.1%)	15(17.2%)	10(16%)	3(18.5%)	5(20%)	43(100%)
Ciprofloxacin (5 µg)	30(33.7%)	16(18.3%)	15(24.1%)	7(20%)	2(8%)	20(47.5%)
Ceftriaxone (30 µg)	19(21.3%)	14(16%)	10(16%)	7(20%)	3(12%)	20(47.5%)
Co-trimoxazole (1.2/23.8 µg)	20(22.4%)	22(25.2%)	20(32.2%)	9(25.7%)	5(20%)	20(47.5%)
Ceftazidime (30 µg)	15(16.8%)	16(18.3%)	8(12.9%)	2(5.6%)	1(4%)	20(47.5%)
Ampicillin/ Sulbactam (10/10 µg)	1(1.1%)	14(16%)	8(12.9%)	2(5.6%)	1(4%)	43(100%)
Cefotaxim (30 µg)	15(16.8%)	16(18.3%)	10(16%)	2(5.7%)	2(8%)	20(47.5%)
Ticarcillin/clavulanic acid (75/10 µg)	2(2.2%)	1(1.1%)	1(1.6%)	5(14.2%)	2(8%)	20(47.5%)
Piperacillin/ tazobactam (100/10 µg)	1(1.1%)	1(1.1%)	1(1.6%)	2(5.6%)	S	20(47.5%)
Imipenem (10 µg)	1(1.1%)	1(1.1%)	1(1.6%)	S	S	10(23.2%)
Cefepime (10 µg)	1(1.1%)	1(1.1%)	1(1.6%)	S	S	10(23.2%)

*S; Sensitive

other age groups. Children were the most susceptible group to burn wound infection in Sana'a city 70 (35%), followed by students 49 (24.5%) and house wife 45 (22.5%). Few cases were recorded in waiters working in restaurants 5 (2.5%), engineers 2 (1%), soldiers and peasants (0.5% for each). The relationship between patient's job and had burns wound infections showed no statistical significant $P > 0.05$ [9]. Data in this investigation showed that 159 (72.1%) of burn infection patients had second degree burn, 50 (22.7%) had first degree burn, 6 (2.7%) had third Degree burn and 5 (2.2%) had fourth degree burn. Similarly, Al-Akayleh, showed that the highest distribution of burn wound infection found in burn patients who had second-degree burn (53.9%) [31]. R.T.A burns were the most common type in burn infection patients in the present study 150(68.1%), followed by hot water scald burns 40 (18.1%), hot food 20 (9%) and Steam burns 10 (4.5%). In the present study, found that R.T.A was more common types in burn infection patients, due to high speed driving. These findings are in little pit different with Ghaffar et al. [27] in India who found flame burns were the most common types in burn infection patients, Kerosene was the main accelerant accounted for burns [32]. This is probably because kerosene is cheap and easily accessible and more use of kerosene stove and kerosene lamp by the people of low socioeconomic status in rural area, where obsolete and unsafe uses of fire for cooking and light are still prevalent. *Staphylococcus aureus* (47.8%) was the most commonly isolated bacteria among burn patients with burn wound infection in Sana'a city, followed by *P. aeruginosa* (23%), *E. coli*, *Serratia* sp., *P. mirabilis*, *S. epidermidis*, *Bacillus* sp., *Acinetobacter* sp., *S. faecalis*, *Klebsiella* sp., *Citrobacter freundii*,

Salmonella sp., and *S. pyogenes* [34]. This result was similar to that reported by Bagdonas et al. [30], Elsayed et al. [35] who found that the most prevalent bacteria among burn patients was *S. aureus* [30-37]. In the other hand, AL-Akayleh [31] and Sharma et al. [37] found that the most prevalence isolated bacteria from burn wound patients were *P. aeruginosa*, *Klebsiella* sp. *S. aureus*, *P. mirabilis*, while the least prevalence isolated bacteria was *E. coli* [31,38]. Our study showed that *C. glabrata*, and *Aspergillus* sp. were the only yeast and mold isolated. In the present study, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* was the predominant organisms isolated with rate of 50 (22.2%), followed by *Staphylococcus aureus* 44 (20%), *Enterococcus faecium* 10 (4.5%). This finding was in agreement with Elsayed et al. *S. aureus* is a versatile human pathogen [36]. It was the predominant cause of burn wound infection in pre antibiotic era and still persists as an important pathogen, strongly considered as a major cause of nosocomial infection. Burn units have become major reservoir for *S. aureus* that has the special characteristics for spreading quickly in a hospital environment [39]. This pathogen has been reported as a major cause of nosocomail infection in Europe [40]. Edwards-Jones and Greenwood mentioned that burns become infected because of the environment at the site of the wound is ideal for the multiplication of infecting organisms [41]. The immune-suppressive status of the patient and the immediate lack of antibodies allow the microorganisms to multiply freely. There are plentiful supplies of moisture and nutrients in the physical environment; the temperature, gaseous requirements are ideal for growth. Bacteria will proliferate rapidly; the mean cell generation time in optimum conditions is approximately 20 min.

Therefore, a single bacterium cell can increase in numbers within a 24 h period to over 10 billion cells.

Conclusion

In burn patients, an effective surveillance for infection control and accordingly to wipe and tissue culture sampling for control purposes at least twice a week⁵ are recommended. In burn patients, the fact that post-traumatic fever and white blood cell level have a more than higher course causes to overlook the infections that may develop at an early stage, therefore it is indicated that quantitative screening cultures performed with tissue biopsy give more rational results with respect to diagnosis at an early stage.

This led to a delayed identification of the infections, which

occurred on the days when culture sampling was not performed, in burn patients whose clinical conditions went through an extremely dynamic process; this may also have caused an increase in the quantitative values of bacteria in the living tissue. The current study showed that contamination of the burn wound is almost the rule rather than an exception in burn wounds. In spite of the fact that all burned patients were routinely cleaned with an antiseptic solution and had 1% silver sulphadiazine cream applied to their wounds, 100% of the patients studied had microorganisms invasion of their burn wounds, at least once, by the end of the 4th week after admission. The susceptibility of burn wound to such opportunistic invasion or colonization by bacteria yeast and fungi might result from several factors including the presence of coagulated proteins, the absence of blood-borne immune factors, and the a vascularity of the burn wound.

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