

Causal Organism Identification and Antibiotic Sensitivity Testing of Paediatric Diarrhoeal Diseases among Children Hospitals, Mandalay and (300) Bedded Pyin Oo Lwin General Hospital

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Diarrhoea is the condition of having at least three loose or liquid bowel movements each day. The most common cause is an infection of the intestines due to a virus, bacteria, or parasite. A number of non-infectious causes may also result in diarrhea including: hyperthyroidism, lactose intolerance. The well known bacterial agents of universal importance that invade the intestine and cause acute diarrhoea through a variety of mechanisms are *Shigellae*, *Salmonellae*, *V. cholerae*, and certain strains of *E. coli* (ETEC, EIEC, and EPEC). A total of 300 participants at child ward of (300) Bedded Pyin Oo Lwin General Hospital and both (550) and (300) Bedded Children Hospitals Mandalay from 1st August 2014 to 15th December 2014 were enrolled in this study. In this study, 233 patients (77.7%) out of 300 participants revealed infected with EPEC strain of *E. coli* according to their stool culture result. Twenty one patients (7%) revealed worm infestation with *Ascaris* eggs in their stool. Too much undigested lactose can produce osmotic diarrhea and distention of the bowel. In this study, 31 patients (10.3%) revealed reducing sugar in their stool. The rest cases revealed commonsal bacteria in their stool culture such as *Streptococcus fecalis*. Antibiotic sensitivity pattern of *E. coli* showed resistant to penicillin and metronidazole and sensitive to cotrimoxazole (septrin), amikacin, chloramphenicol, gentamycin, coamoxyclauv (augmentin) and nalidixic acid.