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Format: Abstract	Full text links
Indian J Cancer. 2016 Jul-Sep;53(3):452-453. doi: 10.4103/0019-509X.200650.	Giri kseç dadlı ise Wolser klümen wolse
The microbial etiology and antimicrobial suscerbloodstream infections in patients with cancer	
care hospital in Mumbai, India.	at a private tertiary
Singhal T <sup>1</sup> , Shah S <sup>1</sup> , Naik R <sup>1</sup> .	
Author information	
Abstract	
BACKGROUND: Knowledge of the etiology and antimicrobial susce	ptibility of blood stream
infections in patients with cancer is crucial to design empirical therapy	y regimes.
<b>METHODS:</b> This is a prospective observational study at a tertiary calludia from Nov 2009 - Dec 2014.	re private hospital in Mumba
recorded during the study period. Analysis was limited to 52 isolates to	atients with cancer were
patients. Gram negative pathogens caused 77% of these infections; of E. coli and Klebsiella. High prevalence of antimicrobial resistance was coli, Klebsiella, Acinetobacter and Pseudomonas to 3rd generation of beta lactamase inhibitor combinations, carbapenems and amikacin was particular to the combinations.	from 49 episodes in 45 commonest pathogens were s noted. Susceptibility in E. ephalosporins, beta lactam
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