The scourge of non-fermenters

Non-fermenters are fast emerging as causes of nosocomial and community acquired infections. They are also highly drug resistant and have high propensity of forming biofilms over biomedical devices. They also cause a wide range of infections. Nonfermenters or non-fermenting Gram negative bacilli (NFGNB) are a diverse group of pathogens which are usually saprophytic but rarely pathogenic also [1]. Found commonly in soil and water, infections due to these bacteria are on the rise due to longer duration of hospitalization and also increased use of devices and instruments like ventilators [2]. These bacteria cause approximately 15% of all infections reported in any given hospital, and are notorious for antibiotic resistance owing to the presence of ESBL and metallo-beta lactamases [3]. The most common genera of this diverse group are Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Acinetobacter spp. across all samples [2].

In this issue, an article by Banik et al highlights a subcutaneous infection caused by Chromobacterium violaceum. Though frequently contaminants, NFGNB can also be pathogenic and that should be correctly identified and distinguished from colonization [4]. All these factors are very important and should be taken into consideration for accurate identification and antibiotic susceptibility of P. aeruginosa.

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Funding: None; Conflict of Interest: None Stated

How to cite this article: Bhattacharyya S. The Scourge of Non-Fermenters. Eastern J Med Sci. 2018; 3(1):1.