INTRODUCTION
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Fight between man and microbe has existed since beginning and would persist forever. Gram negative organisms like *E. coli* and *Klebsiella spp.* are the main pathogens associated with human suffering both in hospitals as well as community in the form of sporadic infections as well as outbreak and across all age groups. [1-6]

Growing problem of antimicrobial resistance particularly production of enzymes like beta lactamases & Extended Spectrum beta Lactamases (ESBL) is the most dreaded challenge of current times for the microbiologist, epidemiologist, infection control teams as well as clinicians. The expression of these resistance mechanisms is evolutionary in nature, expressed by the microbes as a method of survival but the situation has been grave with extensive use and misuse of the antimicrobials by man.[7-9]

The problem of (ESBLs) began when it was first reported in 1983 from Federal Republic of Germany.[9] They are mutant, plasmid mediated β lactamases derived from older broad-spectrum β lactamases like TEM1, TEM2 & SHV1.[10,11] They have extended substrate profile, which permits hydrolysis of all cephalosporins, penicillins and *aztreonams* along with co-resistance to other non beta lactam group of antimicrobials. These enzymes are most commonly produced by Klebsiella and *E. coli* along with other *gram-negative* bacteria and are important cause of avoidable therapeutic failure. [12-14]

This challenge of multidrug resistance posed by ESBL producing strains of *E coli* and *Klebsiella spp* has been of interest to many investigators worldwide including India. All aspects of ESBL, beginning from evolution, detection in the laboratory, prevalence, epidemiological behavior, colonization in healthy population, effect on the patients outcome, association with the presence or absence of certain risk factors in the patient, available therapeutic options, possible methods of prevention and control have been studied in details with variable results.
In-spite of availability of plenty of literature from different areas, both Indian as well as global, there is lack of similar published data from Gujarat including Anand district. Through this work on “Clinical Outcome and Risk Factors related to ESBL Producing *E coli* and *Klebsiella spp* among Hospitalized Patients”, we intend to create some insight into important aspects of infections produced by ESBL producing strains of *E coli* and *Klebsiella spp* in Shree Krishna Hospital, Karamsad.