

Prevalence and sensitivity trends of *Enterobacteriaceae* isolated from septic wounds were determined through a prospective cross sectional study. One hundred and fifteen specimens isolated from in-patients in the Department of Orthopaedics were studied and antibiotic sensitivity testing performed using the Kirby and Bauer disc diffusion technique. The prevalence of organisms isolated was *Proteus* spp (33.9%), *Eschericia coli* (13.2%), *Klebsiella* spp (7.9%), *Alcaligenes* (1.7%), *Citrobacter freundii* (0.9%), *Serratia* spp (0.9%) and *Acinetobacter baumannii* (0.9%). The sensitivity rate of ceftriaxone, ceftazidime and ciprofloxacin was above 70% in all cases. Co-amoxiclav, gentamicin, cefuroxime, minocycline and piperacillin showed moderate to high activity. *Klebsiella* spp isolates portrayed high resistance against several drugs. The sensitivity patterns showed that empirical prescribing should be discouraged since the organisms appear to be developing resistance against commonly used antibiotics.