

VA = vancomycin; CF = ciprofloxacin; KF = cephalixin; E = Erythromycin
C = chloramphenicol; CE = cefotaxime; TM = tobramycin; AN = amikacin
GM = gentamicin; RA = rifampicin; TE = tetracycline; AMX = amoxicillin
AM = ampicillin; PG = penicillin G; S = streptomycin

Discussion

Information were obtained from 91 patients [43 males (47.25%) and 48 females (52.75%)] underwent cataract extraction surgery. Sixteen out of the 91 patients (17.6%) were diabetics. This indicates that there is a considerable correlation between development of cataracts and diabetes mellitus. Such interpretation agreed with that indicated by Cullom and Chang ⁽⁷⁾, who stated "Diabetics are at an increased risk of cataract.

Sixty five patients (71.4%) aged between 60 and 92 years. This indicates that there is an important relation between advanced ages and development of cataract. A plausible explanation is that old patients are usually suffering from senile degenerations. This quite agreed with that mentioned by Dreyer *et al.* ⁽⁸⁾ who demonstrated that senile degenerations might yield the degenerative type of cataracts.

Only one child (1.1%), who was suffering from congenital cataract, underwent cataract extraction surgery. Twenty four out of ninety one patients (26.37%) were from villages, while the remaining sixty seven (73.63%) were civilians. This reveals a significant decrease in the number of villagers in comparison with the number of civilians intending ophthalmic hospitals. It is illustrated that those rural patients had non-acceptable beliefs and worse habits concerning health care. Researches concerning the correlation between cataract patients resident in villages and cities and

intending ophthalmic hospitals were not available.

Specimens were collected from 91 patients immediately before experiencing cataract extraction surgery and again one day after surgery.

Coagulase-negative staphylococci were the predominant isolates prior to surgery. This finding was similar with that found by Bialasiewicz and Welt ⁽⁹⁾. The following coagulase-negative staphylococci were detected before surgery:

Staphylococcus epidermidis,
Staphylococcus haemolyticus,
Staphylococcus hominis,
Staphylococcus sciuri,
Staphylococcus xylosus.

In addition to that, the following species were isolated preoperatively:

Staphylococcus aureus, *proteus mirabilis*, *Streptococcus mitis* 2, *Rhodococcus equi*, *Corynebacterium xerosis*, and *Corynebacterium striatum*.

Staphylococcus epidermidis was the predominant preoperative microorganism isolated. These results were mostly accepted by Taylor *et al.* ⁽¹⁰⁾, who mentioned that *Staphylococcus epidermidis* was the commonest microorganism isolated among the normal preoperative lid and conjunctival microbial flora.

In this study, the dominant preoperative conjunctival microbes were *Staphylococcus epidermidis* and *Corynebacterium spp.* This result agreed with that found by Mims *et al.* ⁽¹¹⁾, who demonstrated that