Abstract
Enterococci have been regarded as pathogens that seldom cause serious infections. However, in the last decade they have emerged as an important cause of nosocomial infections, with an increasing frequency of multidrug resistance, including high-level resistance to gentamicin and resistance to ampicillin. It is noted that, 5–8 Glycopeptide resistance among enterococci has become increasingly common in many European countries and in North America. **Aim:** To study the Antibiotic susceptibility pattern of Enterococci and to detect Vancomycin resistant Enterococci (VRE) among the isolates. **Materials and Methods:** Two hundred (200) clinical isolates were collected from patients admitted from Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai. Further, various specimens like Blood, Urine, Pus Swab and CSF were collected from the patients depending on the clinical symptoms. The antimicrobial susceptibility testing was carried out by the Kirby Bauer disk diffusion Method. The antibiotics used were Ampicillin, Erythromycin, High level Gentamycin, Ciprofloxacin, Doxycycline, Nitrofurantoin, Vancomycin and Linezolid. **Results:** Distribution of Enterococcus in this study showed that Enterococcus isolated from blood 20(55.5%), urine 14(38.8%), pus 1(2.7%) and wound swab 1(2.7%). On speciation, E.faecium 18(50%), followed by E.faecalis 15(41.6%) and E.durans 3(8.3%). **Conclusion:** This study demonstrates the increased prevalence of multidrug resistant enterococci with few isolates being resistant to all the antibiotics tested, thus posing a serious therapeutic challenge.

**Keywords:** Enterococci, antibiogram, Nosocomial infections

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