Key Messages:

* Non-surgical wounds have high risk of infection due to persistent exposure of the subcutaneous tissues and presence of devitalized tissues in the wound.
* The aim of this study was to investigate the microbial spectrum and susceptibility patterns of non-surgical wound infections in children in a rural setting in our environment so as to aid treatment of community acquired infections.
* *S aureus* and *S pyogenes* were the predominant pathogens isolated in majority of cases. There was a high rate of isolation of community associated MRSA as well as an increasing antimicrobial resistance in the children population.