

POSTER PRESENTATION

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Distribution of pathogens of nosocomial infections in a tertiary-level teaching hospital in Brazil

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Introduction / objectives

The aim of this study was to describe the distribution of pathogens of nosocomial infections (NI) notified in a tertiary hospital of infectious diseases during 2010.

Methods

From January to December 2010, all patients notified with NI according to CDC criteria definitions with agents isolated in cultures were enrolled.

Results

In 2010 were identified 269 pathogens in 409 NI. The distribution including all sites of infection was: Coagulase Negative Staphylococcus (CNS) 20,6%, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* 15,9%, *Staphylococcus aureus* 15,9%, *Candida* sp 7,8%, *Escherichia coli* 7,8%, *Klebsiella* sp 7,8%, *Enterococcus* sp 5,7%, *Enterobacter* sp 5,4%, *Acinetobacter baumannii* 3,4% and other agents 9,7%. The *Staphylococcus* sp sensibility to oxacilin were: 3,3% to CNS and *S. aureus* 29,7%; among *P. aeruginosa*, the sensibility to ceftazidima, cefepima, piperacilin-tazobactam, imipenem, meropenem and ciprofloxacin were, respectively, 64,4%, 62,2%, 59,5%, 72%, 55,5% and 69,5%. The production of ESBL among strains of *E.coli* and *Klebsiella* sp were 4,7% and 61,1%, respectively. Among the 175 nosocomial pneumonias notified, only 45 (26%) episodes had pathogens identified. The most important agents identified were *P. aeruginosa*, *S. aureus*, CNS and *Enterobacter* sp; among the bloodstream infection the most prevalent agents were CNS, *S. aureus*, *Klebsiella* sp and *Candida* sp and the most important agents of urinary tract infections were *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, *Candida* sp, *Enterococcus* sp and *Klebsiella* sp.

Conclusion

The commonest agents in our institution were SCN and *S. aureus*, and *P. aeruginosa* among the gram negative bacteria. Differently to other tertiary hospitals in Brazil, we found a very low prevalence of *Acinetobacter baumannii* as agents of NI.

Disclosure of interest

None declared.

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