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BATTERIOLOGIA

WHAT KIND OF HAUTIS BACTERIAL ISOLATES ARE FREQUENT IN A NORTHERN ITALIAN HOSPITAL?

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INTRODUZIONE

Over 4million patients acquire healthcare-associated infections in the European Union every year, 20–30% of which are considered preventable. Healthcare-associated HAUTIs (Healthcare Associates Urinary Tract Infections) represent the largest subtype among all healthcare-associated infections. The prevalence of HAUTIs assessed in regional studies ranges from 12.9% in the US and 19.6% in Europe, to up to 24% in developing countries. The aim of this study is to focus our attention on our experience of 1- year observational study in Humanitas Mater Domini, a Hospital located in Northern Italy (Castellanza, Varese)

METODI

We collected 1224 urine culture of hospitalized patients and we registered 110 (8.99 %) positive cases of HAUTIs divided in period of three months: we collected 36 patients (21 female, 13 between 12y/o and 65 and 8 over 65, and 15 male, 8 between 12 and 65 y/o and 7 over 65) in the first quarter, in the second 23 (12 female, 1 between 12y/o and 65 and 11 over 65, and 11 male, 2 between 12 and 65 y/o and 9 over 65), in the third 34 (18 female, 6 between 12y/o and 65 and 12 over 65, and 16 male, 2 between 12 and 65 y/o and 14 over 65) and in the last 17 (8 female, all of them over 65, and 9 male, 5 between 12 and 65 y/o and 4 over 65)

RISULTATI

The percentage of positive female is 53.6 % and male is 46.4 %. We found a total of 38 different isolates divided in 16 different species the three most frequently are: Escherichia coli, Enterococcus faecalis and Klebsiella pneumoniae; between them we have registered 18 ESBL positive patients (16.3% of all positive cases, and 1.4% of all screened)

CONCLUSIONI

The percentage of positive HAUTIs in our hospital is significant less than in Europe. In line with European data we found that the most common infection is E. Coli followed by E. faecalis while different results is obtained for the third isolate, that in our case is K. pneumoniae in contrast to Candida spp. UTIs remain one of the most common forms of infection also in the hospital community; for this reason a constant surveillance of bacterial isolates and their antimicrobial resistance is not only useful but also necessary. The studies focusing on understanding regional differences in UTI epidemiology are important also in order to obtain the best clinical practice and, in this way, reduce the incidence of bacterial infection, antimicrobial resistance and the adverse outcomes.