

POSTER PRESENTATION

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Comparison of bacterial isolated from burn wounds in ICU and burn ward patients

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Introduction / objectives

Bacterial infection is of great importance in the course and prognose of burns. Thermal injury creates conditions for the growth of bacteria from the patients own body as well as environmental flora and also depresses host defence mechanisms.

We present the results of isolates from wounds in ICU and burn ward patients.

Methods

We collected swabs from wounds in 16 ICU patients and 58 of burn ward patients during a two month period Jan.-March 2011. Clinical samples were inoculated on Blood agar and Mac- Conkey agar. The isolates were identified with Gram stain, oxydase test and Enterosystem 18R for the gram negatives and Staphy slide test for the staphylococci. The antibiogram was performed by the disc-diffusion method, (according to the NCCLS standards).

Results

85% of the patients in the ICU carried *Acinetobacter baumannii*, 76% carried both *Acinetobacter baumannii* and *Staphylococcus aureus*, both of them very resistant strains. Two patients carried even a third strain, that of *Proteus mirabilis* which was partly resistant to antibiotics. While the strains isolated from the burn ward consisted of 42,2 % *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, 33,7% of *S. aureus*, 8% *Acinetobacter baumannii*. The remaining part consisted of *Proteus mirabilis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Citrobacter freundii*, *Enterobacter sp.*

Acinetobacter was resistant to: Gentamycin, Amikacin, Piperacillin, Ampicillin, Cefotaxim, Cefuroxim, and

Ciprofloxacin. All *Acinetobacter* isolates were susceptible to Piperacillin + Tazobactam and Doripenem.

While *S.aureus* was susceptible to Eritromicin and Vancomicin and resistant to others.

Conclusion

We found that *Acinetobacter baumannii* was the dominant strain in the ICU of burn ward and it has a positive relation to the length of hospitalization in ICU.

Disclosure of interest

None declared.

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