**ID: 2575**

**Congress:** The First International & 4th National Congress on health Education & Promotion, 2011

**Title:** Frequency and antibiogram pattern of Acinetobacter spp. isolated from various clinical samples in Shahid mohammad hospital, Bandar-Abbas, Iran

**Authors:** Sedigheh Javadpour*, Pyrouz Pourzargar, Yaghoob Hamedi, Abdoreza Salahimoghadam

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: Acinetobacter species are important opportunistic pathogens, responsible for serious hospital- acquired infections, with high mortality rates. Acinetobacter infections, significantly in ICUs’ critically ill patients are widely increasing. Because of it´s ability to rapidly develop resistance to the major groups of antibiotics, proper treatment has important role in improvement of infections, and antibiogram tests can help in choosing best antibiotic treatment options, decreasing the cost and duration of hospitalization. The goal of this study was to determine frequency and antibiogram pattern of Acinetobacter species to inform the effective antibiotics.

**Materials and Methods:** Between April 2009 and March 2010, 2132 positive cultures were recovered from clinical specimens of hospitalized patients. Suspicious isolates of Acinetobacter were identified by Gram staining, TSI, oxidase and motility test. Antibiogram patterns were determined by Kirby-Bauer method. Clinical and microbiological data was analysed by SPSS16 software.

**Results:** In the present study a total of 68 (3.2%) Acinetobacter species was isolated from clinical specimens. Acinetobacter was mostly obtained from ICU (24 cases, 35.8%) and emergency (12 cases, 17.9%) wards. Trachea was the major site of infection (41.2%). Colistin with 83.7% susceptibility rate was the most effective antibiotic, followed by ofloxacine (47.4%) and chloramphenicol (39/5%). A high rate of resistance was observed to meropenem, polymixin B, and cefepim. Mortality rate was 14.7% and bacteremia was the major cause of death.

**Conclusions:** Acinetobacter species were most frequently isolated from ICU patients, which aligns with other studies. Continuous monitoring of antimicrobial susceptibility and strict adherent to infection guidelines are essential to prevent and eliminate Acinetobacter infections.

**Keywords:** Acinetobacter, Antibiogram pattern, Health care associated Infections

**Presentation:** Poster