ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE PROFILE IN KEY GRAM NEGATIVE BACILLI FOUND IN UROCULTURES AT A TEACHING HOSPITAL IN GUATEMALA.

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1 BACKGROUND

Antimicrobial resistance rates are currently a matter of great concern to healthcare practice and public health, restraining medical options for the treatment of common infections, leading to major morbidity and mortality.

Surveillance programs of antimicrobial resistance rates are important to develop treatment strategies and guidelines.

2 METHODS

Multicentric retrospective analysis of all urocultures included in the microbiology database (OBSERA, Vitek2) from 2 hospitals from the national social security network (INSSN) from June 1st 2015 to June 30th 2016 was performed.

3 RESULTS

A total of 24,697 urocultures were performed. The majority was obtained from outpatient clinics (54%) and from the ER’s (22%). Inpatient cultures accounted for 22%.

4 CONCLUSION

Resistance rates to antibiotics normally used to treat UTIs are alarmingly high. It was not possible to determine the rate of ESBL and KPC producing agents from the outpatient settings. However the high incidence of E. Coli and Klebsiella identified in outpatients, suggests the possibility that a high prevalence of multidrug resistant strains can be found in the community.

This data supports the need for new protocols in the treatment of UTIs, better directed to regional resistance rates.