



MULTIRESISTANT MICROORGANISMS ISOLATED IN SURVEILLANCE SWAB IN HIV / AIDS PATIENTS AT A HOSPITAL DE INFECTOLOGIA DE SÃO PAULO – BRAZIL

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INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the incidence of multiresistant microorganisms has increased significantly, especially in high-risk populations such as patients in Intensive Care Units and immunocompromised individuals.

Objective: To verify the incidence of multiresistant bacteria (Enterococcus spp resistant to vancomycin, Acinetobacter baumannii and Klebsiella pneumoniae producing carbapenemase) in surveillance swabs in HIV / AIDS patients of a Hospital of Infectology of the State of São Paulo.

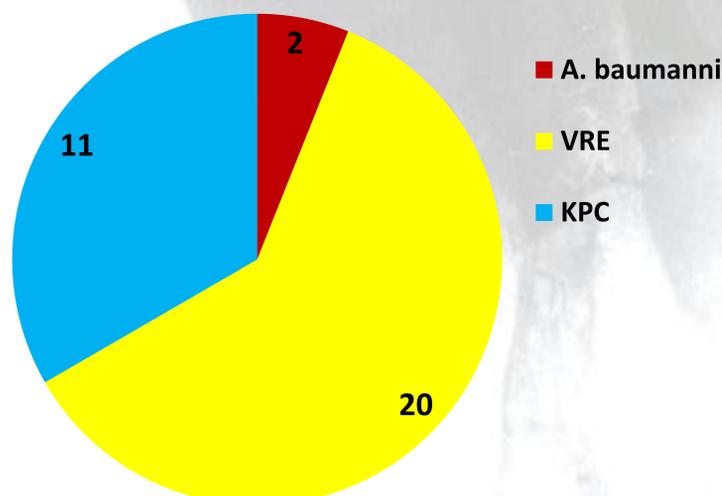
METHODS

Retrospective study conducted from October 2016 to February 2017, in a Hospital of infectious diseases in the State of São Paulo. The surveillance swab was collected weekly from all patients admitted to the Intensive Care Unit.

RESULTS

In this period, 130 surveillance swab cultures collected from HIV / AIDS patients, with an incidence of 24.6% (32) were analyzed for multiresistant microorganisms. Sixty percent (2 cases) of Acinetobacter baumannii, 60.6% (20 cases) of Enterococcus spp resistant to vancomycin (VRE) and 33.3% (11 cases) of Klebsiella pneumoniae producing carbapenemase (KPC) were isolated. This study shows the importance of identifying these microorganisms for preventive measures to be implemented: colonized patients are placed in contact precautions, the hygienization of the environment is performed with 0.5% sodium hypochlorite, hygienization of the hands with chlorhexidine degermant and is Performed an audit by the Hospital Infection Control Service.

Figura 1 – Distribution Multiresistant microorganisms between october 2016 and february 2017 - Intensive Care Unit



CONCLUSION

Several factors are related to the persistence of these microorganisms within hospital units, such as individual vulnerability of patients, prolonged use of antimicrobials generating selective pressure, cross-transmission by colonized and / or infected patients, and the impact of adherence to prevention and control measures of infections. The simple act of sanitizing hands before and after patient care can prevent these transmissions.

Keywords: Multiresistant microorganisms, HIV, Infectious diseases

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APOIO

