

POSTER PRESENTATION

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P088: Monitoring multiresistant bacteria (MRB) to Principal Hospital Dakar: assessment of 1 year

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Introduction

Bacterial resistance to antibiotics is a public health problem. Mastering their distribution is thus a priority. Thus, at the Principal Hospital of Dakar (HPD), a system for collecting and analyzing data of resistance has been established within the Committee against nosocomial infections.

Objectives

We present here the results compiled over a year to help guide prevention activities.

Methods

Prospective study from January 1 to December 31, 2012 at the HPD. Every day, multiresistant bacteria isolated in the laboratory are subject to a collection of clinical and biological data using a questionnaire. Enterobacteriaceae producing extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL) and derepressed cephalosporinases of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, multiresistant *Acinetobacter* and Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates were analyzed. The data are then analyzed by Epi info.

Results

323 BMR were collected during the study period. The average age was 32 years [4 days, 95 years] and the sex ratio was 1.70. ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae (80%) followed by *Acinetobacter* multiresistant respectively (11%), ticarcillin-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (4%) and methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (4%) were the most common isolates. ESBLs were as follows: 55% *Klebsiella*, *E. coli* 32% 11% *Enterobacter*, and others 2%. Blood cultures were the most common samples (40%), followed respectively by urinary tract infections (37%) and abscesses (16%). The pediatrics department

was most affected (45%), followed respectively by the Internal Medicine and Resuscitation (each 23%) and Surgery (9%). A catheter was present in 91% of patients with sepsis and 66% of ESBL infections ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae were considered nosocomial.

Conclusion

This study shows the important place occupied by multi-resistant bacteria Principal Hospital. ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae represent the most common resistant organisms, mainly in the form of nosocomial infections.

Disclosure of interest

None declared.

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