

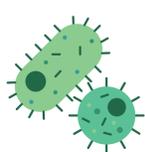
VENTILATOR-ASSOCIATED PNEUMONIA OUTBREAK CAUSED BY ACINETOBACTER BAUMANNII IN A BURN UNIT: A CASE REPORT

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE



Acinetobacter baumannii is an emerging nosocomial pathogen associated with both endemic and epidemic outbreaks,



This report describes a ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) episode caused by A. baumannii in a burn patient that triggered a small outbreak within the unit

AIM AND OBJECTIVES



To describe the clinical evolution and antimicrobial management of a critically burned patient who developed A. baumannii VAP

MATERIAL AND METHODS



- 36 year old
- 55% total body surface area burns

- multiple debridements
- VAP

1

The patient begins empirical therapy with meropenem, linezolid, and amphotericin B

3

Cultures from tracheal aspirate and abdominal exudate were positive for A. baumannii

2

Developed fever on 14 September

4

Two additional patients were identified with A. baumannii infection

RESULTS

Treatment: Ampicillin-sulbactam 6 g/3 g every 8 h, 4 h extended infusion for 14 days

Results: Favourable clinical outcomes and culture negativisation after 7 days

Environmental sampling yielded negative results and the index patient recovered

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

- Therapy with ampicillin-sulbactam proved effective in controlling infection and preventing spread
- Surveillance, protocols and antimicrobial stewardship are key to preventing outbreaks in high-risk hospital areas

