

EXTENSIVELY AND PANDRUG RESISTANT *PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA* INFECTIONS: ANALYSIS AND OUTCOMES

Achaques-Rodríguez M, Fernández-Fraga F, Martínez-Núñez ME, Molina-García T.
Pharmacy Department, Hospital Universitario de Getafe.

OBJECTIVES

Identify and describe extensively-drug resistant (XDR) and pandrug resistant (PDR) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (PSA) infections, their management and outcomes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Inclusion criteria

- ✓ Positive cultures in diagnostic samples for XDR and PDR PSA.
 - ✓ Directed antibiotic treatment with:
 - ✓ Systemic
 - ✓ Inhaled
 - ✓ Intratracheal
- OR combination

Variables

- ✓ Charlson comorbidity index (CCI) at the beginning of hospitalization.
- ✓ Previous antibiotic treatment
- ✓ Previous hospitalization
- ✓ Patients transferred from another hospital/sociosanitary center.
- ✓ PSA strains characterization
- ✓ Antibiotic treatment

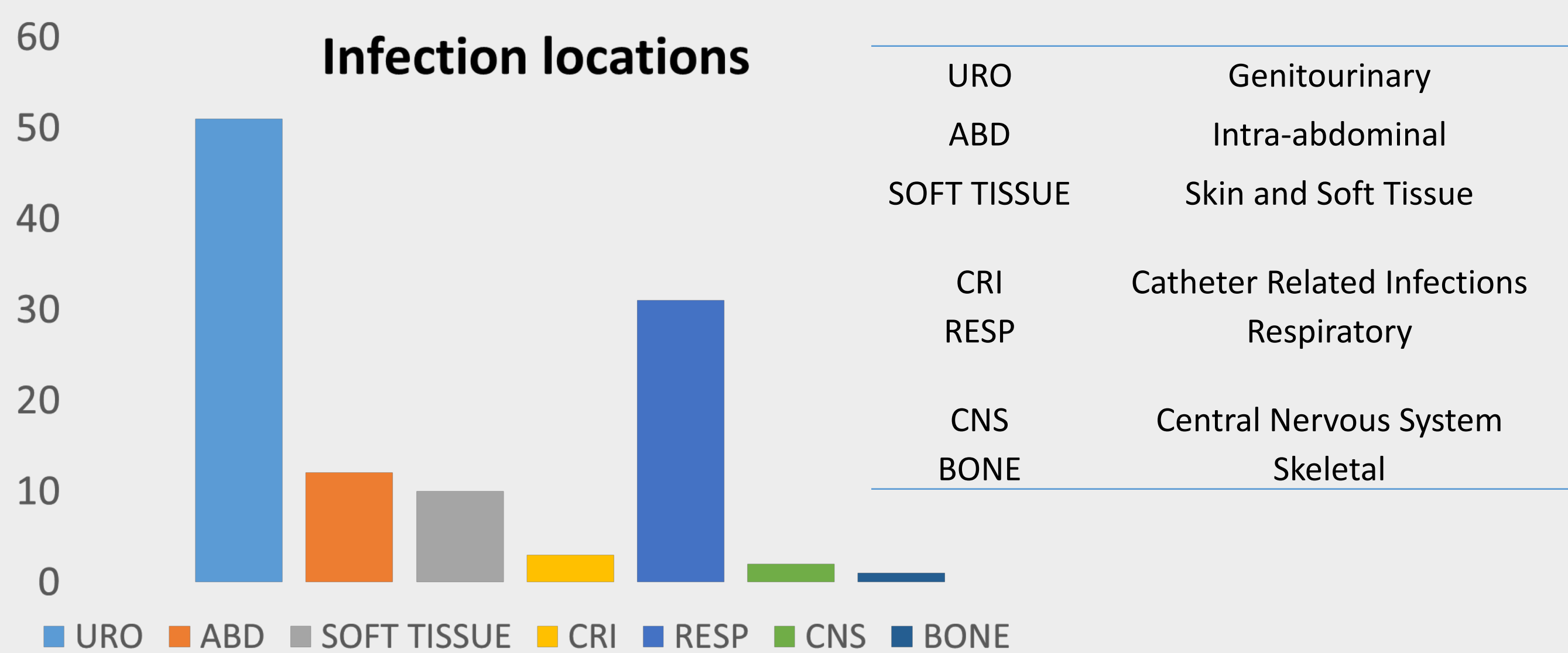
Endpoints

- Clinical/microbiological resolution
- OR
- Death

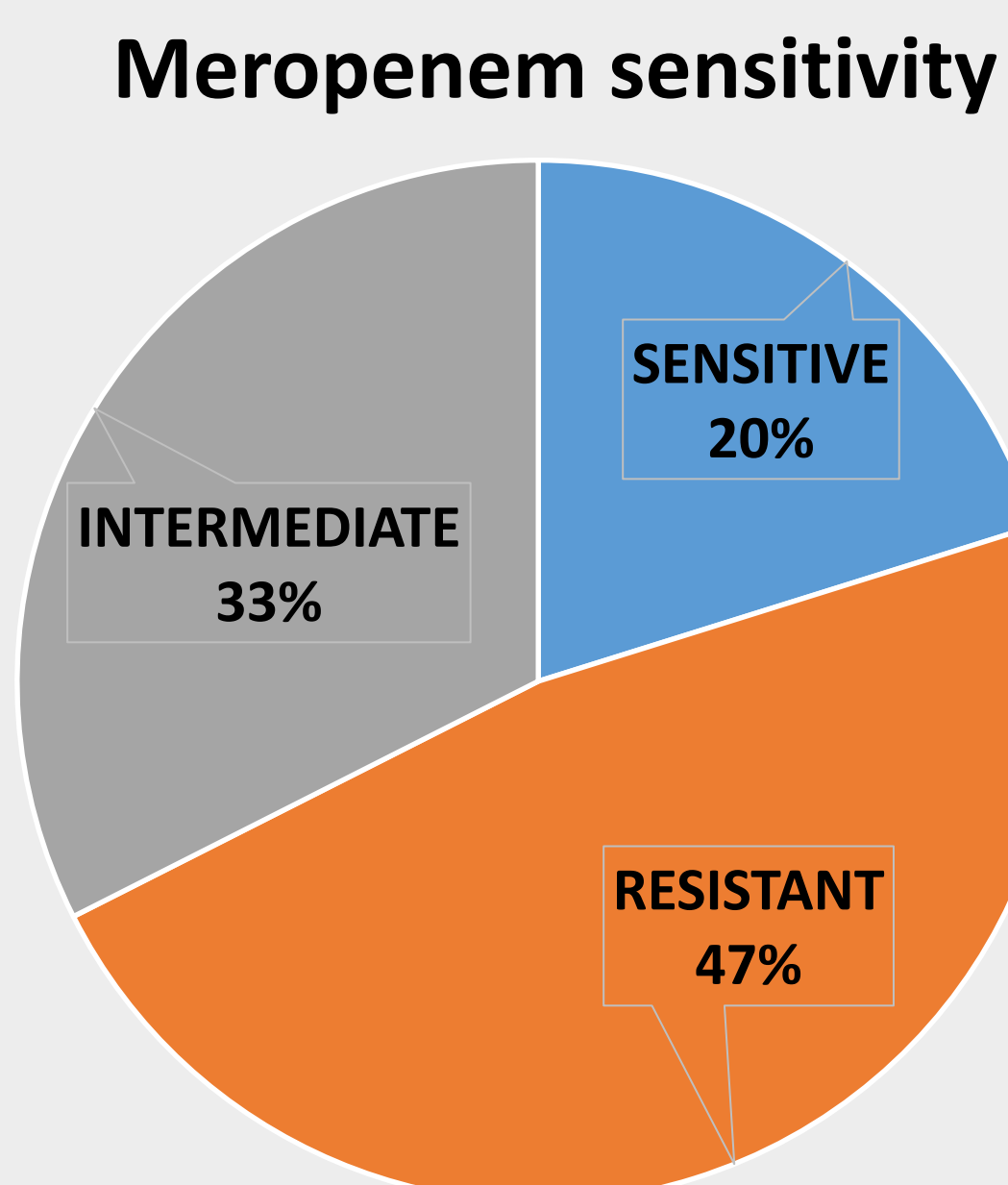
RESULTS

87 different patients → 155 infections
Median age = 67 years (IQR 50-75)
76% males

CCI	3 (IQR: 1-5)
Previous hospitalization	43.9%
Previous antibiotics	42.4%
Patients from another hospital/sociosanitary centre	33%
Time of hospitalization (days)	60 (IQR: 26-129)
Clinical resolution	75.5%
Microbiological resolution	54.2%
Death	19.4%



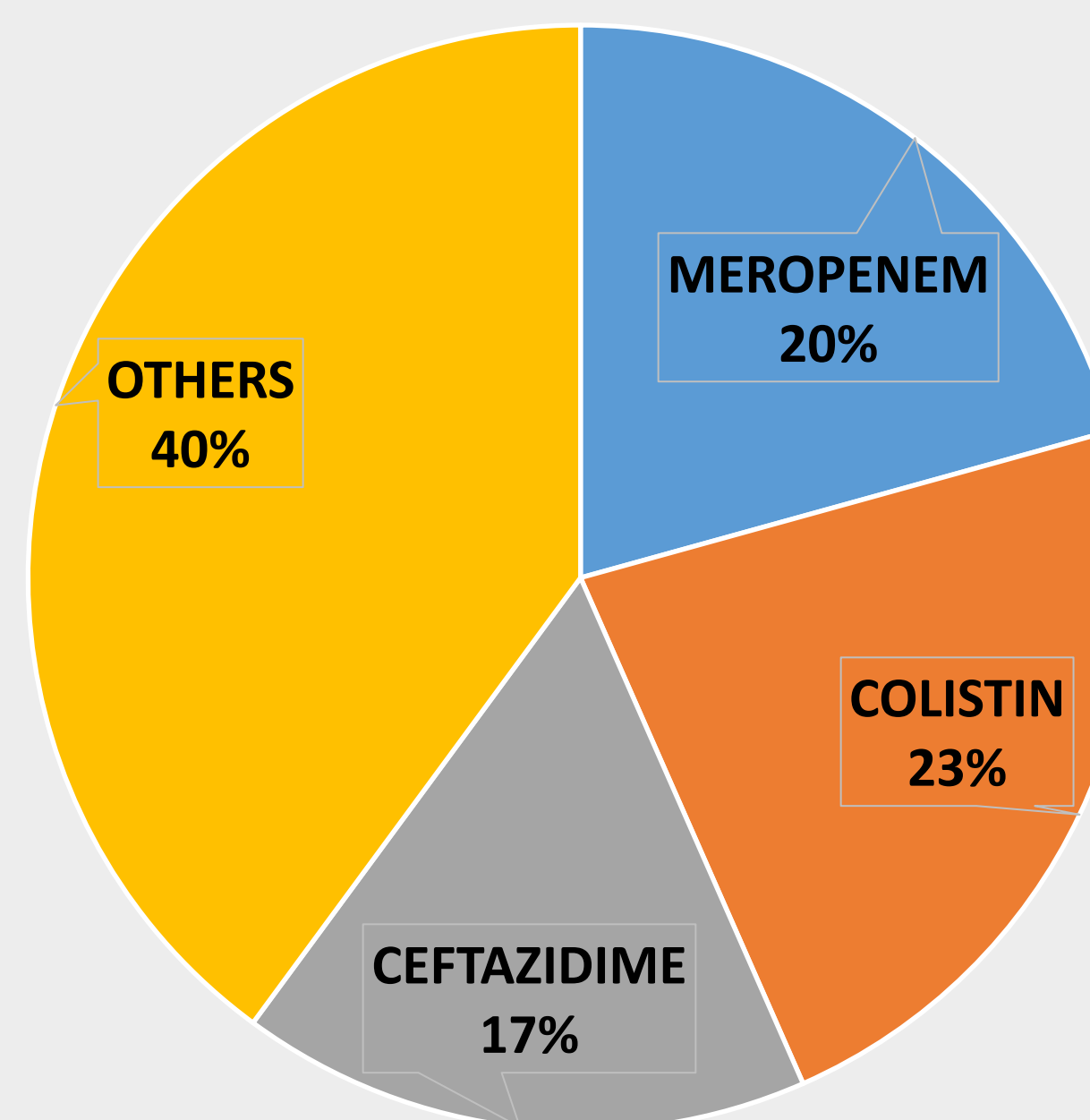
PSA characterization



5.8% PSA PDR strains

17.4% colistin resistant strains

Antibiotic treatment



Intratracheal antibiotics: 4%
Inhaled antibiotics 1%
Combined treatment: 27.1%

CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ This kind of infections were produced in elder population with moderate CCI.
- ✓ High percentage of meropenem resistant strains were found.
- ✓ High rate of clinical resolution was observed.