MICROBIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF SKIN AND SOFT TISSUE INFECTIONS IN HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS FROM A PHILANTHROPIC HOSPITAL

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Empirical treatment is used all over the world. Cases where there is a need to start treatment before the end of microbiological examinations or even in mild infections tend to empirical treatment. Frequently, studies are required regarding the microbial susceptibility profile to guide health professionals in this decision-making. This study aims to trace the microbiological profile of skin and soft tissue infections in patients of a philanthropic hospital in the city of Porto Velho - RO, Brazil. Methods: A retrospective cross-sectional study was carried out to analyze the culture records of secretions and tissue samples for internal injuries seen in the institution during the 12-month period. Results: 99 cultures were recorded, of which 84 (84.85%) were positive for infection. 10 cases (12% of the positive cases) were related to hospital infection. Among the most frequent microorganisms, 34 (38%) Pseudomonas aeruginosa; 12 (13%) Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, 5 (6%) Staphylococcus epidermides. Antibiotics amikacin, vancomycin, ticarcillin + clavulanic acid, polymyxin B, imipenem and tetracycline showed good efficacy in the strains tested. Penicillin and oxacillin were not effective for empirical therapy. Conclusion: The analysis of stratified microbiological profile by site becomes a useful tool in making decisions regarding empirical antibiotic therapy.

Key words: Hospital infection, Bacterial resistance, Microorganisms.