

## RETROSPECTIVE STUDY PROFILE OF NOSOCOMIAL PEDIATRIC INFECTIONS IN PUBLIC HOSPITAL IN SOROCABA, SÃO PAULO.

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**Introduction:** Concern about the effects of indiscriminate use of antibiotics by the population required since 2010, in Brazil, the adoption of control measures on the use of these drugs, affecting their marketing to prescriptions of presentation. Measures such as this are part of strategies that seek to rationalize the use of antimicrobials in order to contain the spread of resistant bacteria. In hospitals, the use of antimicrobial enhances the selective pressure on bacterial strains selecting resistant lines. This framework becomes increasingly complex therapeutic approach infections of hospitalized patients. In pediatric patients and newborns, even in microbiota training phase and maturation of immune mechanisms, there is an increased vulnerability to infection. Treatment of a patient to infection by strains resistant to antibiotics as well as more complicated and costly. To control the occurrence of antimicrobial-resistant bacteria is essential that specific measures be adopted that require knowledge and understanding of the epidemiology of these strains within the hospital, as well as monitoring of the strategies recommended by health agencies to confront this situation. **Objectives:** To provide an overview of the profile of infections in the Hospital Complex of Sorocaba and subsidize control actions of these agents and to propose future policy actions. **Methods:** Identification and mapping of such occurrences recorded in the medical records of patients 0 to 12 years old attended in the period 2010 to 2013. **Results:** The sample consisted of 343 individuals, with 119 (34.69%) used some antimicrobial, This 36.97% had microbial resistance. The wings of larger admissions were the neonatal ICU (36.14%) and children's ICU (22.69%) and the majority of males (59.67%) and less than one year (80.67%). The most prevalent agents were *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (20.17%) and *Staphylococcus* sp (12.60%). **Conclusion:** The results of this study, although it has been held for a short period of time, contribute to show the prevalence of Hospital Infections in public hospitals and to strengthen the importance of an effective hospital infection control program with greater involvement of professionals of health.

**Key - words:** Microbial Resistance, Multidrug Resistance, Infection, Pediatrics.

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