PREVALENCE OF MICROORGANISMS ISOLATED FROM ADULTS PATIENTS WITH BLOODSTREAM INFECTIONS IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

Authors: Zaccariotto, T.R. 1; Salvadego, M. 1; Bensi, E.P.A. 1; Levy, C. E 1.

Institution: 1 Laboratory of Clinical Microbiology, Hospital de Clínicas – Unicamp (Rua Vital Brasil, 251 Cidade Universitária, Campinas-SP)

The presence of bloodstream infections is a serious complication in the situation of critical patients and they are major challenge for tertiary hospitals worldwide due to their high prevalence and mortality rates, therefore the blood culture is an important feature in the diagnosis of microbial agent. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of microorganisms identified in blood cultures of adults patients admitted at the Hospital de Clinicas-Unicamp from June 2014 to May 2015. The blood culture samples were processed by the Clinical Microbiology Laboratory using the BD Bactec™ Fx automated system both aerobic and anaerobic cultures bottles. Positives samples detected by the equipment were subculture for microorganism isolation. The isolated colonies were identified using the BD Phoenix™ automated microbiological system. The data were analysed by the BD EpiCenter™ software.

During this period, 1,342 blood sample bottles were cultured of whom 1,498 (9.76%) were positive and 13,844 (90.24%) negatives. 1,931 microorganisms were identified both aerobic and anaerobic cultures bottles. The more frequently isolated gram-negative rods were Escherichia coli 278 (14.4%), Klebsiella pneumoniae 271 (14.03%), Pseudomonas aeruginosa 69 (3.57%), Enterobacter cloacae 67 (3.46%) and Acinetobacter baumannii 65 (3.36%). The gram-positive cocci more isolated were Staphylococcus coagulase negative 392 (20.3%), Staphylococcus aureus 196 (10.15%), Enterococcus faecalis 53 (2.74%) and Streptococcus pneumoniae 45 (2.33%). The fungi identified were Candida spp 59 (3.05%), Cryptococcus neoformans 11 (0.6%), filamentous fungi 4 (0.2%) and Trichosporon spp 2 (0.1%). Furthermore, there was growth of 30 (1.55%) anaerobic micororganisms in anaerobic cultures bottles, 3 (10%) gram-positive cocci and 27 (90%) gram-negative rods, however, these agents were evaluated by microscopic examination following Gram staining. These results show the prevalence of microorganisms that most frequently cause bloodstream infections in hospitalized adult patients admitted at the HC-Unicamp. The importance of knowing the most frequent microorganisms that infect these patients allow for effective antibiotic treatment taking into account the susceptibility and resistance patterns of these microorganisms. Thus, bloodstream infections in hospital environment should be investigated with the aid of Hospital Infection Control Committee that measures be taken to minimize its impact.

Key words: bloodstream infection; blood culture; prevalence of microorganisms