

PROFILE OF RESISTANCE OF *Klebsiella pneumoniae* TO ANTIMICROBIAL: ANALYSIS IN A GENERAL HOSPITAL IN THE SOUTH OF MINAS GERAIS. Cassia Carneiro Avelino¹, André Luiz Machado Viana¹, Daniela Cristina de Macedo Vieira¹, Flávio Antônio de Melo², João Marcelo de Almeida Matozzo³ 1. Universidade Federal de Alfenas – Unifal-MG 2. Universidade de Vale do Sapucaí – Univas 3. Hospital das Clínicas Samuel Libânio

INTRODUCTION: *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, important pathogen involved in a broad spectrum of nosocomial infections, including bacteremia, meningitis, urinary tract infection and pneumonia in patients admitted to intensive care units, contributes to increased morbidity and mortality, due to the great resistance antimicrobial. The aim of this study was to evaluate the *Klebsiella pneumoniae* resistance profile isolated from patients at the Hospital Samuel Libânio - Pouso Alegre-MG.

MATERIALS AND METHODS *Klebsiella pneumoniae* was isolated from 21 biological materials like bronchoalveolar lavage (3), tip catheter (2), urine (6), cerebrospinal fluid (1), anal swab (1), blood culture (2) and abdominal drain secretion (6). Bacterial identification and antimicrobial susceptibility tests were performed by MicroScan[®] self SCAN[®] system - 4 (SIEMENS), according to the parameters of the CLSI 2015.

RESULTS: It was found 100% of resistance to amoxicillin / clavulanic acid, ampicillin / sulbactam, piperacillin / tazobactam, ampicillin, aztreonam, cefepime, cefotaxime, ceftazidime, cefuroxime, ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, imipenem, meropenam, ertapenem, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, 76% resistance to amikacin and gentamicin and 86% to tobramycin. It has been found sensitive to colistin (90%) and tigecycline (62%).

CONCLUSION: *Klebsiella pneumoniae* has shown high rates of resistance to beta lactam antibiotics, including carbapenems resistance, limiting treatment options in the hospital becoming a serious public health problem. Therefore, knowledge of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* strains sensitivity profile is essential for proper patient management and infection control in the hospital environment.

KEYWORDS: *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, betalactams, antimicrobial, resistance