

PROFILE OF RESISTANCE OF *Acinetobacter baumannii* TO ANTIMICROBIAL: A RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS IN A GENERAL HOSPITAL IN SOUTH 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: *Acinetobacter baumannii*, an opportunistic pathogen, is involved in a broad spectrum of nosocomial infections, including bacteremia, meningitis, urinary tract infection and pneumonia, particularly pneumonia associated with mechanical ventilation in patients in intensive care units, contributing to the significant increase in morbidity and mortality due to high resistance to antimicrobials. The objective of this study was to evaluate the *A. baumannii* resistance profile isolated from patients (34 males and 6 females) hospitalized at the Hospital Samuel Libânio - Pouso Alegre-MG, 75% of the Intensive Care Unit.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A retrospective study was conducted from June 2014 to February 2015 involving the results of antimicrobial susceptibility testing for *A. baumannii* isolated from bronchoalveolar lavage , 21 (52.5%); catheter tip, 3 (7.5%); urine, 4 (10%); ascites fluid, 1 (2,5%); pleural fluid, 1 (2.5%); CSF 1 (2.5%); various secretions, 9 (22.5%). Bacterial identification and antimicrobial susceptibility tests were performed by MicroScan® self SCAN®-4 (SIEMENS), according to the parameters of the CLSI 2014.

RESULTADOS: Of the samples tested, it was found 100% resistance to cefotaxime, ceftazidime, ceftriaxone, meropenem, ciprofloxacin and levofloxacin, Resistance was also observed for cefepime (62%), imipenem (87%), trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (92%), ampicillin/sulbactam (82%), amikacin (85%), tobramycin (54%), and gentamicin (51%). Other antimicrobial agents were also tested: ampicillin, cephalothin, cefazolin, ceftiofex, cefuroxime, and nalidixic acid (100% of the tested samples had MIC >16 µg/mL for each antimicrobial agent); cefotetam (100% CMI > 32µg/mL) Nitrofurantoin (100% CMI >16 ug/mL), amoxicillin / clavulanic acid (100% CMI > 16/8 µg/mL), ticarcillin/clavulanic acid (100% CMI >64 ug/mL). norfloxacin (100% MIC >8 µg/mL), ertapenem (100% MIC >1 µg/ mL), All samples were sensitive to polymyxin.

CONCLUSION: Knowledge of the sensitivity profile of strains of *A. baumannii* to antimicrobial agents is essential for patient care and for the prevention and control of hospital infections.

KEYWORDS- *Acinetobacter baumannii*, antimicrobials, resistant

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