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**Title:** The spectrum of bacterial resistance in the lower respiratory tract infections in Oradea Pneumology Hospital in 2011

Dr. Lavinia 28405 Davidescu lavinia\_dav@yahoo.com MD and Dr. Natalia 28406 Zaporojean zaporojeannatalia@yahoo.com MD . <sup>1</sup> Pneumology, Pneumology Hospital, Oradea, Bihor County, Romania, 410176 .

**Body:** Aim: Estimation of pathogen resistance (Enterobacteriaceae: Klebsiella, E. coli, Proteus, Enterobacter, Pseudomonas) isolated from different pathological products to antibiotics currently used in clinical practice: ampicillin, ampicillin + sulbactam, amoxicillin + clavulanic acid, cefotaxime, ceftazidime, ceftriaxone. Material and method: sensitivity and resistance of these pathogens to antibiotics was determined by performing diffusion antibiogram from bacterial cultures isolated from pathological products collected from patients diagnosed with lower respiratory infections and admitted to the Pneumology Hospital Oradea in 2011. In carrying out our study were used 4358 bacterial cultures isolated from pathological products: sputum, bronchial lavage, bronchial aspirate. Results and conclusions: From 4358 bacterial cultures, 128 were represented by Klebsiella, 68 of E. coli, 131 of Pseudomonas, 40 of Enterobacter, 98 of S. aureus, 8 of Proteus. At Meropenem, Pseudomonas spp became resistant, Klebsiella and Proteus sensitivity did not change, while Staphylococcus sensitivity decreased although it remained responsive to this antibiotic. E. coli has retained sensitivity to the action of Ampicillin +Sulbactam.In contrast to the others germs, that we found a tendency to the development resistance to Ampicillin + Sulbactam, only E. coli and Klebsiella species have intermediate sensitivity to Ampicillin + Sulbactam. At Klebsiella and Enterobacter we found tendency to installation of resistance to this antibiotic. We noticed a tendency to definitive Ampicillin resistance at the following pathogens: E. coli, Klebsiella ssp, Enterobacter spp, Proteus ssp.