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**Title:** Factors associated with mortality in ventilator associated pneumonia of multidrug resistant acinetobacter baumannii

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**Body:** AIM Acinetobacter baumannii is a patogen leading to serious infections and deaths. Ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP) of A. baumannii have increased the risk of mortality. We aimed to assess the mortality in VAP of A. baumannii and factors affecting mortality. METHODS The records of 54 patients followed due to A.baumannii associated VAP were assessed retrospectively. The patients were divided two groups according to whether ocurring mortality within 30 days after isolation of bacteria. The groups were compared according to following factors: age, gender, comorbidity, APACHE-II score, day of hospitalization, central venous catheter, nutrition (parenteral-enteral), surgery, leucocyte count, thrombocyte count, mean platelet volume, C-reactive protein and drug resistance. RESULTS Mortality was developed in thirthy-eight patients (%70). Mortality rate was higher in males than in females (P=0.04). Renal failure was present in thirteen patients in the died group and one in the survived group (P=0.01). APACHE II scores was 21.14±4.26 in the died group and 14.20±4.89 in the survived group (P< 0.01)

Basal Demographics of Patients

| parameter | Mortality(+) | Mortality(-) | P value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Age | 65.84±16.89 | 55.75±23.21 | 0.14 |
| Gender(Female/Male) | 20/13 | 18/3 | 0.04* |
| Duration of hospital stay | 12.10 | 12.43 | 0.47 |
| Diabetes Mellitus | 10 | 1 | 0.06 |
| Heart Failure | 13 | 3 | 0.24 |
| Renal Failure | 13 | 1 | 0.01 |
| Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease | 9 | 4 | 0.91 |
| cerebrovasculary Disease | 13 | 4 | 0.50 |

| APACHE 2 | 21.14 | 14.20 | 0.00 |
|---|---|---|---|

The count of platelet was less in the died group than in the survived group. CONCLUSION Male gender, high APACHE II score, renal failure and low platelet count was related to mortality in patients with VAP of A.baumannii.