Abstract Group: 10.1. Respiratory Infections
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Title: A resistor infection in intensive care unit: Enterococci

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Body: AIM: Nosocomial infections at intensive care units are serious problems because of antibiotic resistance and negative affect on mortality. The aim of our study is to evaluate intensive care unit (ICU) acquired infections due to Enterococcus spp. METHOD: Three hundred sixty-three patients who stayed more than 48 hours in ICU between 1 January-31 December 2011 were evaluated retrospectively. RESULTS: twenty patients developed 31 infection attacks due to Enterococcus spp. During this 1 year period. The mean age of patients was 73.5± 10.9. Enterococcus spp. yielded at patients' blood (n:22, %71), catheter (n:6, %19.4), tracheal aspiration material (n:2, % 6.5) and urine (n:1, % 3.2) culture. Among these causative agents 20 of them (% 64.5) had penicilinle resistance and 2 of them (n:%6.5) had vancomycine resistance. Overall mortality rate was %37 (n: 135), whereas the mortality rate of patients infected with Enterococcus spp. was %70.4 (n:19). Two cases who were infected with vancomycine resistant Enterococcus (VRE) died CONCLUSION: Infection with enterococcus spp. increases mortality rates. Especially presence of vancomycine resitance, antibiotherapy choices get narrowed and leads to increases in mortality rates.