

Infections related to central venous catheters: which germs and what profile of resistance?

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Background and Goal of Study:

This work is a retrospective descriptive and analytical study of documented infections related to the central venous catheters, spread over a period of one year, from January 2015 to December 2015, carried out in the medical intensive care unit of the Ibn Rushd Hospital in Casablanca, Morocco.

Materials and Methods:

Included were all patients with central venous catheterization, with or without bacteraemia, after hospitalization in the medical resuscitation unit of Ibn Rushd Hospital for more than 48 hours.

Results and Discussion:

■Gram negative bacilli were isolated from the culture of central venous catheters in 40.5% of cases.

■cocci Gram positive represented a rate of 35.1%,
-staphylococcus coagulase negative is the most frequently isolated with a rate of 84.61 %.

■bacilli Gram positive represent a rate of 8.2%.

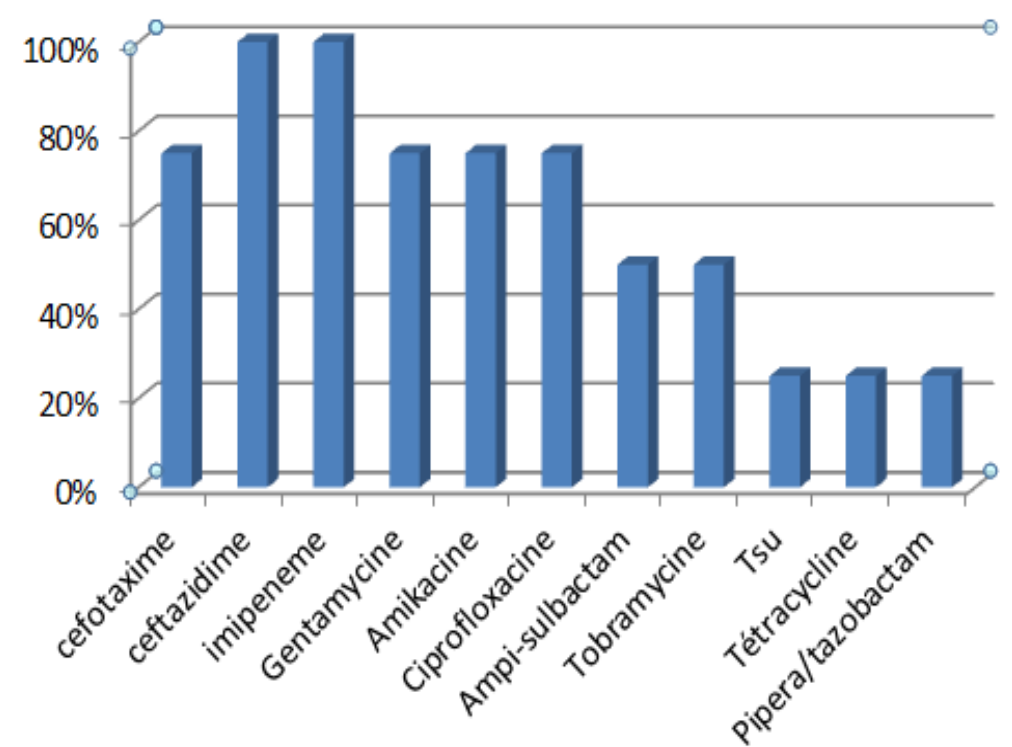
■Acinetobacter baumannii is found to be 26.6%,
is resistant to 100% Imipenem,
sensitive to Amikacin; Gentamycin, Cefepime and Netilmycin

■Klebsiella pneumoniae is found 26.6%,
it is resistant to 75% : Ampicillin ; Cefotaxime,
sensitive to 75%: Imipenem, Amikacin; Cefoxitin.

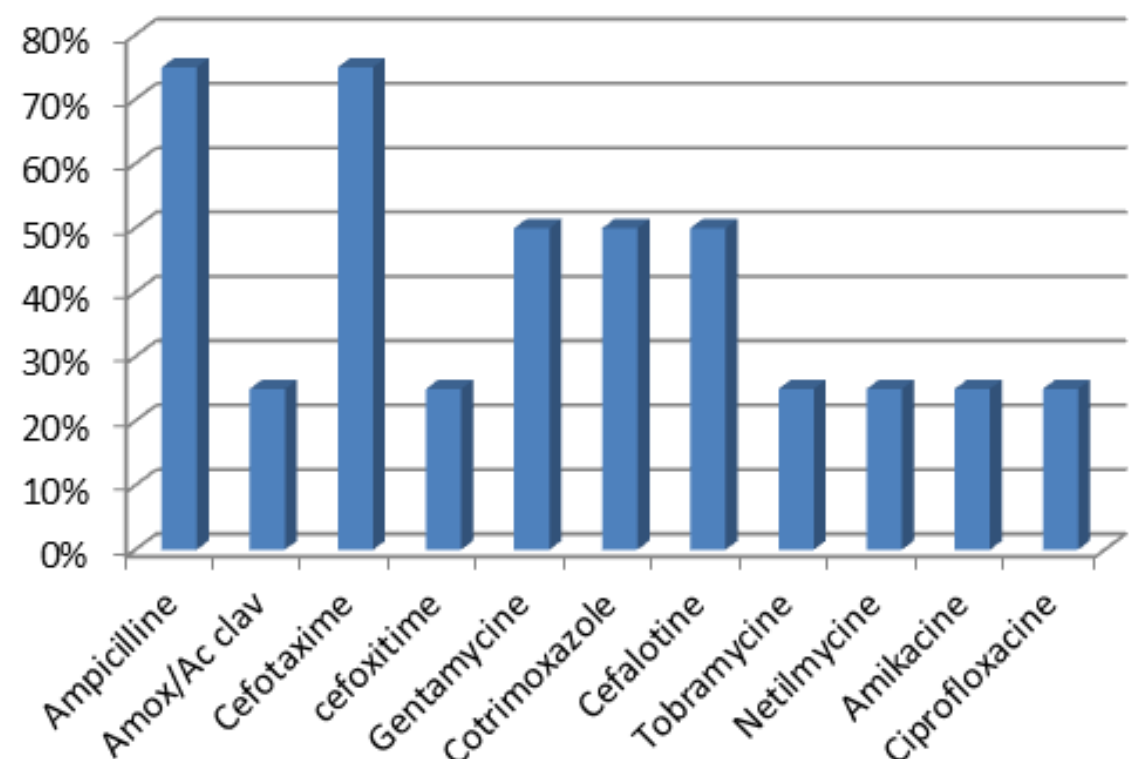
■For Proteus mirabilis,
50% were resistant to ampicillin,cefalotine,imipeneme.

■The rate of enteric bacteria producing ESBL was 62.5%.

Resistance Profile of Acinetobacter Baumannii



Resistance Profile of Klebsiella pneumonia



■For Pseudomonas aeruginosa,
100% were resistant to imipenem, ceftazidime,gentamycin
Netilmycin.
■Staphylococcus coagulase negative
was resistant to Penicillin G with a rate of 72.7%
63.6% to kanamycin . with a sensitivity of 100% to teicoplanin.

Conclusion(s):

The main problem in intensive units are nosocomial infections .The infections related to central venous catheters are a risk and they can be due to multiresistant bacterias .

In our study, Acinetobacter baumannii is the main germ and it is resistant to imipenem in 100%.

A strategy of managing antibiotherapy is essential in intensive care so are preventive measures in nursing and catheters cares.