

POSTER PRESENTATION

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P258: Incidence and risk factors of bacteremia associated with care intensive care environment: study in Chu Sahloul (Sousse Tunisia)

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Introduction

In the context of the fight against healthcare associated infections (IAS) in intensive care, the CLIN in collaboration with hospital hygiene service, have established a system of epidemiological surveillance to investigate the risk factors of IAS including bacteremia (BAS).

Methods

This is a longitudinal study conducted in the University Hospital Intensive Care services Sahloul during 2010 - 2011. We included all patients hospitalized for more than 48 hours. This study is based on the French national protocol GRAPE-REA 2004. Analysis of data was performed by the software SPSS 19.0.

Results

We included 301 patients. Among them, 21 had BAS with an estimated incidence of 7%. The univariate analysis identified as risk factors: age, SAPS II, and duration of intubation, tracheotomy, urinary catheterization and the duration, central venous catheterization and its duration.

In addition, multivariate analysis highlighted intubation and tracheostomy as independent risk factors.

Conclusion

Invasive devices play a major role in the development of BAS. They urge us to review the practices in intensive care units related to indications of these devices.

Competing interests

None declared.

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