

ORAL PRESENTATION

Open Access

O026: Countrywide prevalence study of healthcare-associated infections in Brazilian hospitals: preliminary results

CMCB Fortaleza^{1*}, MC Padoveze², C Kiffer³, AL Barth⁴, ICRS Carneiro⁵, JLN Rodrigues⁶, L Santos Filho⁷, MJG Mello⁸, MD Asensi⁹, PP Gontijo Filho¹⁰, MS Pereira¹¹, M Rocha⁹, RS Kuchenbecker¹², ES Medeiros¹³, ACC Pignatari¹³, IRAS - BRASIL¹

From 2nd International Conference on Prevention and Infection Control (ICPIC 2013) Geneva, Switzerland. 25-28 June 2013

Introduction

The knowledge of burden of Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAI) in hospitals is essential to drive governmental strategies for its prevention and control.

Objectives

To identify the prevalence of HAI in a representative sample of Brazilian hospitals.

Methods

A team of trained nurses carried out a hospital-wide HAI point prevalence survey in 2012. A sample of hospitals from five Brazilian regions was evaluated (n=91; total of 8,853 beds).

Results

The overall infection rate was 11.1%, varying from 2.5% (hospitals with <50 beds) to 18.3% (hospitals with > 200 beds). Reference hospitals showed 11.2% of overall infection rate. The most prevalent infections were pneumonia (3.6%), bloodstream infection (3.5%), surgical site infection (1.4%), urinary tract infection (1.1%) and skin infection (0.4%). Hospitals with >200 beds were likely to have higher HAI rates (RR=1.71; IC=1.398-2.10; P<0.001). The risk factors more frequently identified were: central venous catheter (17.8%), surgery (15.5%), urinary catheter (14.0%), and mechanical ventilators (8.1%). Etiologic agents were identified only in 9.1% (43/473) of infections. Gram-negative organisms were more

frequent (56.0%), among them, *Klebsiella spp* (19.0%) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (16%) and were predominant. Among Gram-positives (35.0%), coagulase-negative *Staphylococci* were more prevalent (16%) than *Staphylococcus aureus* (9.0%) or *Enterococcus spp* (6%). Yeasts were identified in 9.0% of HAI.

Conclusion

These preliminary results emphasize both the relevance and the heterogeneity of HAI in Brazilian hospitals.

Disclosure of interest

None declared.

Author details

¹Tropical Diseases, Faculdade de Medicina de Botucatu - UNESP - Univ Estadual Paulista, Botucatu, Brazil. ²Public Health, Escola de Enfermagem - USP - Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil. ³Laboratório Especial de Microbiologia Clínica, Universidade Federal de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil. ⁴Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil. ⁵UFPA - Universidade Federal do Pará, Belém, Brazil. ⁶UFC - Universidade Federal do Ceará, Fortaleza, Brazil. ⁷UFPB - Universidade Federal da Paraíba, João Pessoa, Brazil. ⁸MIP - Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil. ⁹FIOCRUZ - Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. ¹⁰Microbiology, UFU - Universidade Federal de Uberlândia, Uberlândia, Brazil. ¹¹UFGO - Universidade Federal de Goiás, Goiânia, Brazil. ¹²UFRGS - Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil. ¹³UNIFESP - Escola Paulista de Medicina, São Paulo, Brazil.

Published: 20 June 2013

doi:10.1186/2047-2994-2-S1-O26

Cite this article as: Fortaleza et al.: O026: Countrywide prevalence study of healthcare-associated infections in Brazilian hospitals: preliminary results. *Antimicrobial Resistance and Infection Control* 2013 **2**(Suppl 1):O26.

¹Tropical Diseases, Faculdade de Medicina de Botucatu - UNESP - Univ Estadual Paulista, Botucatu, Brazil

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article