

POSTER PRESENTATION

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P206: *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* bacteraemia: analysis of 33 episodes occurred in the ICU at the University Hospital in Sousse-Tunisia

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

Introduction

Stenotrophomonas maltophilia is a gram negative bacillus that has emerged as an opportunistic pathogen associated with high morbidity and mortality rates.

Objectives

The aim of this study is to describe the characteristics of bacteraemia due to this strain, their outcome, the antibiotic sensitivity patterns of isolates.

Results

In our study, 93% of 33 episodes were nosocomial. There were 22 deaths (71%) 15±12 days after the bacteraemia. 17/31 of patients were exposed to broad-spectrum antibiotic specifically imipenem (IMP) before their positive culture. Among cases, 23 (74%) patient had mechanical ventilation and 29 (93.5%) had central venous catheterization. Antibiotic susceptibility testing revealed that isolates were most sensitive to Ciprofloxacin (CIP) (84%), Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (SXT) (71%) and to Colistin (CS) (58%). Twenty three percent (23%) episodes were polymicrobial. A probable portal of entry was identified in 27.3% of bacteraemic episodes and 57% were catheter-related. Fifty eight percent (58%) of the episodes were treated with monotherapy specifically CIP (35%). Our results were similar to those described by others in the last 20 years. These studies have been mostly retrospective.

Conclusion

Prevention of *S. maltophilia* infection relies on the cornerstones of modern infection control, such as higher

emphasis on control of antimicrobial consumption and consideration of environmental reservoirs.

Disclosure of interest

None declared.

Published: 20 June 2013

doi:10.1186/2047-2994-2-S1-P206

Cite this article as: Bouallègue et al.: P206: *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* bacteraemia: analysis of 33 episodes occurred in the ICU at the University Hospital in Sousse-Tunisia. *Antimicrobial Resistance and Infection Control* 2013 **2**(Suppl 1):P206.

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