

JOINT EVENT

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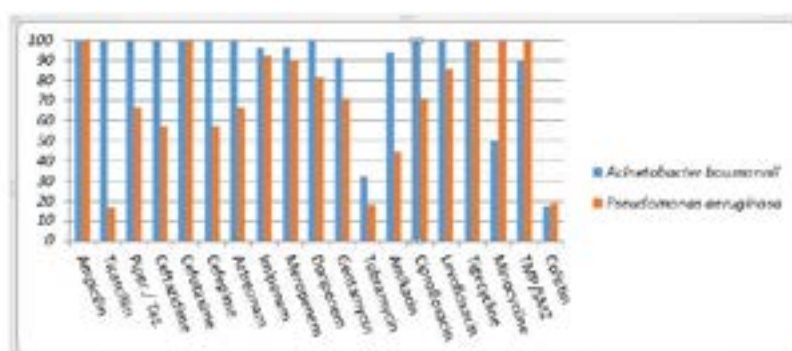
Incidence of multi-resistant *Acinetobacter* and *Pseudomonas* isolates from clinical samples at the hospital complex in JaenMorales Hervás Laura¹, Cobo Molinos Antonio¹, Roldán Fontana Carolina², Liébanas Martos Carmen², Gálvez del Postigo Ruiz Antonio¹ and Ortega Morente Elena¹¹Universidad de Jaén, Spain²Hospital of Jaen, Spain

Introduction & Aim: The emergence and spread of antibiotic resistance among human pathogens is a relevant problem for human health. Virulent *Acinetobacter* and *Pseudomonas* are frequently life-threatening and often challenging to treat, so the emergence of multidrug-resistant isolates among these genera represents a critical problem. The aim of this study was to analyze the incidence of multi-resistant *Pseudomonas* and *Acinetobacter* isolates from clinical samples processed at the Hospital Complex of Jaén.

Methodology: Bacterial strains were isolated from clinical samples and subsequently identified by Malditoff (Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption/Ionization Time-Of-Flight), with a Microflex series bench-top (Bruker, Bremen, Germany). Background antibiograms used as a reference guide for empirical selection of antibiotics were adopted to identify those strains with antibiotic multi-resistance.

Results: *Acinetobacter baumannii* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* accounted for nearly 50% of antibiotic multi-resistant isolates obtained during the study (25.9% and 23.4%, respectively). 100% of isolates identified as *Acinetobacter baumannii* were resistant to Ampicillin, Ticarcillin, Piperacillin / Tazobactam, Ceftazidime, Cefotaxime, Cefepime, Aztreonam, Doripenem, Ciprofloxacin, Levofloxacin and Tigecycline. More than 90% of the isolates were also resistant to Imipenem, Meropenem, Gentamycin and Amikacin. 100% of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolates were resistant to Ampicillin, Cefotaxime, Tigecycline, Minocycline and Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole. High percentages were also classified as resistant to all the carbapenemic antibiotics tested as well as to levofloxacin.

Conclusions: Results from the present study show a high prevalence of antibiotic multi-resistant *Acinetobacter* and *Pseudomonas* isolates, and corroborate the urgent need for new antibiotics.



Percentage of isolates with resistance to antibiotics. Piper./Taz.: Piperacillin / Tazobactam; TMP/SMZ: Trimethoprim / Sulfamethoxazole.

Biography

Morales Hervás Laura is a PhD student at the University of Jaén. Her research field is Antibiotic Resistance in clinical isolates.

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