

### **337. EPIDEMIOGENIC SITUATION BY INFECTION WITH METHICILIN-RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCUS IN REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

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**Introduction.** Septic purulent infections with methicilin-resistant *Staphylococcus* (MRS) is an important public health problem due to the high number of illness and significant health and socio-economic impact. It is recognized as one of the most common causes of nosocomial infections. In the Republic of Moldova the true incidence of septic-purulent nosocomial infections caused by methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus* (MRS) is not known.

**Aim of the study.** To determine the incidence and epidemiological particularities of septic-purulent infections caused by MRS.

**Materials and methods.** The study includes the results of bacteriological investigations of patients from the multi-profile medical institutions, rural and maternity hospitals. The isolation of *Staphylococcal* strains and determination of their sensitivity to antibiotics were carried out by using the classical method and the automated system VITEK 2 Compact (bioMérieux).

**Results.** Results of this study showed that in Moldova the spread of MRS is diverse, in the multi-profile medical hospitals – 36,32%, maternity – 61,81%, rural – 22,36%. In 72,13% of cases, strain of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus* are coagulase-negative staphylococci, and only 27,87% - are coagulase-positive staphylococci. Polyresistant strains of MRS to antibiotics are increasing, from 78,96% in 2014 to 89,89% in 2017. The prevalence of MRS strains varied depending on the profile of the hospital division and pathological products. A higher isolation rate of MRS strains were seen in patients admitted to the surgical wards, intensive care unit, traumatology and orthopedics, while 76,11% strains were isolated from blood cultures.

**Conclusions.** Septic purulent Infections with MRS in Moldova is a major public health problem. The results of the study show that the share of MRS strains is ~ 36,32%.

**Key words:** Methicilin-resistant *Staphylococcus* (MRS), septic purulent infection, polyresistant to antibiotics.

### **338. ACINETOBACTER SPP. AS NOSOCOMIAL PATHOGENS: EPIDEMIOLOGY AND RESISTANCE FEATURES**

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**Introduction.** *Acinetobacter baumannii* infections are a growing clinical problem affecting all countries of the world. Given the distinct survival ability, *Acinetobacter baumannii* is easily spread in the hospital environment causing nosocomial infections. The risk factors for *A. baumannii* infection include hospitalisation, poor overall condition, circulatory system insufficiency, respiratory system insufficiency, mechanical ventilation, prior antibiotic therapy and presence of foreign materials (such as venous, arterial and urinary catheters). More than 30% of hospital-acquired infections are due to *Acinetobacter baumannii*, and it can cause various types of infections, mostly related to intensive care and invasive treatments (ventilator-associated pneumonia (47% cases), bloodstream infections, surgical site infections, urinary