

Septic-purulent nosocomial infections (SPNI) is becoming increasingly an actual problem for medicine. Mainly, this problem is associated with the peculiarities of pathogens of these infections. Objective of the study – evaluation of etiological structure and antibiotic resistance of pathogens of SPNI in hospital with trauma profile.

Materials and methods. The study is based on a analysis of peculiarities of 2013 strains of microorganisms isolated from patients with SPNI from hospital with trauma profile.

Results. It was found expressed variety of etiological structure with 18 species of microorganisms. The gram-positive microorganisms (63,19%) prevailed, compared to gram-negative microorganisms (35,56%) and fungi (1,24%). It was established, also, a high resistance of pathogens of SPNI to antibiotics, which is 46,09% for Gram-positive microflora, 57,72% - for Gram-negative microorganisms and 93,33% for fungi. High resistance was determined to penicillin – 63,95% and to the cephalosporins – 66,15%.

A high rate of strains (63.78%) isolated from pathological material in associations of different types of pathogens. The study found, that associated strains have a higher resistance to antibiotics being 66,9%, compared with the isolated monocultures from pathological material being 51,72%, which lead to difficulties in therapeutical process. It was found that the associations of 2 species of microorganisms isolated from 390 patients with SPNI, only 16,92% strains were sensitive to antibiotics, in 34,1% of cases only one strain was sensitive to antibiotics, other was multiresistant. The sensitivity of all 3 associations of strains to antibiotics was found at 11,76% patients, two strains were sensitive and one multiresistant at 16,34% cases, one strain was sensitive and 2 strains were multiresistant to antibiotics in 26,8% of cases, all 3 strains were multiresistant to antibiotics in 45,1% of cases.

Conclusions: The results of this study confirm the importance of microbiological studies of patients with SPNI, in order, to administrate an effective therapeutic treatment.

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