The recent prevalent pathogens of CRBSI in ICU are S.epidermidis and A.baumannii. Advanced age, disease severity and polymicrobial CRBSI are significant independent risk factor of mortality for CRBSI patients in ICU” Li et al (2015).

Reference:


Species distribution of pathogens and prognostic factors for CLABSI http://ctt.ec/RqQ76+ @ivteam #ivteam

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Abstract:

OBJECTIVE: To explore the incidence and species distribution of catheter-related bloodstream infection (CRBSI) in intensive care unit (ICU) at our hospital and analyze the risk factors for CRBSI.

METHODS: Hospitalized patients microbiologically diagnosed as CRBSI were recruited from January 2012 to June 2013. And the clinical data were collected retrospectively and analyzed by software IBM SPSS 19.0.

RESULTS: Among 67 patients diagnosed as nosocomial CRBSI, 24 cases (35.8%) died while 43 survived. And a total of 81 strains were detected, including 42 Gram-positive (G( +)) bacteria (51.9%), 36 Gram-negative (G(-)) bacteria (44.4%) and 3 fungi (3.7%). The predominant pathogenic G( +) and G(-) bacteria were Staphylococcus epidermidis and Acinetobacter baumannii respectively. With multiple Logistic regressions, age $\geq$ 65 years, higher acute physiology & chronic health evaluation II (APACHE II) score and polymicrobial CRBSI were independent predictors of worse outcomes.

CONCLUSION: The recent prevalent pathogens of CRBSI in ICU are S.epidermidis and A.baumannii. Advanced age, disease severity and polymicrobial CRBSI are significant independent risk factor of mortality for CRBSI patients in ICU.

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