

Analysis of the Etiological Structure and Profile of Drug Resistance of Causative Agents of Nosocomial Pneumonia in Young Children Who Were on Mechanical Ventilation

V.V. Danilova¹, S.I. Bevz², S.S. Ovcharenko¹, O.S. Shevchenko¹, L.D. Todoriko³

1. Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv

2. Regional Children's Clinical Hospital № 1, Kharkiv

3. Bukovinian State Medical University, Chernivtsi

Conflict of interests: none

BACKGROUND. The results of the treatment of young children who are on artificial lung ventilation in the departments of anesthesiology and intensive care (DAIC) depend directly on the antibiotic therapy policy used in the department.

AIM. Analysis of the etiological structure and the level of antibiotic resistance of pathogens of nosocomial pneumonia (NP) in young children in the conditions of the DAIC of the Regional Children's Clinical Hospital № 1 in Kharkov for the period 2000-2018.

MATERIALS AND METHODS. 89 children with nosocomial pneumonia who were undergoing artificial lung ventilation in the anesthesiology and intensive care unit up to 3 year-olds.

RESULTS. Gram-negative microorganisms (MOs) were isolated in 84.3% (n=75), gram-positive MOs – in 12.35% (n=11), micosis of different species in 3.37% (n=3). The study of antibiotic resistance of strains of microorganisms isolated from endotracheal aspirate in infants with nosocomial pneumonia, significantly indicates the predominance in the structure of pathogens of gram-negative microorganisms having multiple or panresistant microorganisms

CONCLUSIONS. Carrying out regular monitoring of antibiotic sensitivity will allow more flexible implementation of antibiotic therapy policy in the DAIC, which, in turn, will increase the effectiveness of treatment, will reduce the economic costs and mortality of this contingent of patients.

KEY WORDS: department of anesthesiology and intensive care, nosocomial pneumonia, infants, microorganisms, antibiotic resistance.

DOI: 10.32902/2663-0338-2019-3-16-19