

PP08 Occurrence of the ventilator associated pneumonia and there etiological and antibiotic sensitivity pattern in medical intensive care unit, Teaching Hospital Jaffna.

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INTRODUCTION: Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) is nosocomial infection that develops 48 hours or longer after mechanical ventilation by endotracheal tube. It is the most common nosocomial infection and it is associated with prolonged hospitalization.

OBJECTIVES: The aim of the study is to describe the Occurrence, Etiological agent and ABST pattern of (VAP) in Medical Intensive Care Unit (MICU), Teaching Hospital Jaffna.

METHODS: Samples were obtained from 31 ventilated patients who were ventilated for 48 or more and admitted in the Medical Intensive Care Unit, Teaching hospital Jaffna during February to March 2013. The samples were analyzed by conventional culture method and ABST by Kirby-Bauer method.

RESULTS: Total 31 ventilated patients for 48 hours or more were recruited during the study period. Among them 13(41.94%) patients developed VAP. Of which 5(35.71%) were males and 8(47.05%) were females. In all VAP patients Gram negative bacilli were isolated. Among them Pseudomonas was the predominant cause (46.66%) of VAP. Rest of them were due to Klebsiella (20.00%), Acinetobacter (20.00%) and Proteus (13.33%). ABST was carried out with Amikacin, Ceftazidime, Cefotaxime, Ampicillin, Ciprofloxacin and Netilmicin. Of which Ciprofloxacin and Amikacin were sensitive to most of the isolated organisms.

CONCLUSION: Among the ventilated patients in Medical Intensive Care Unit 41.94% patients acquired Ventilator associated Pneumonia. Of which Pseudomonas is the primary pathogen causing the infection (46.66%). Amikacin and Ciprofloxacin are the most effective and sensitive for the most of the isolated organisms. Further studies with larger samples could be useful to confirm the finding which is useful in clinical practice.