

References

1. El-Khatib MF, Zeineldine S, Ayoub C, Husari A, Bou-Khalil PK. Critical care clinicians' knowledge of evidence-based guidelines for preventing ventilator-associated pneumonia. *Am J Crit Care* 2010; 19(3): 272-6.
2. Mandell LA, Wunderink R. Pneumonia. In: Longo DL, Fauci AS, Kasper DL, Hauser SL, Jameson JL, Loscalzo J, editors. *Harrison's principles of internal medicine*. 18th ed. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill; 2012.
3. American Thoracic Society; Infectious Diseases Society of America. Guidelines for the management of adults with hospital-acquired, ventilator-associated, and healthcare-associated pneumonia. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2005; 171(4): 388-416.
4. Kollef MH, Hamilton CW, Ernst FR. Economic impact of ventilator-associated pneumonia in a large matched cohort. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol* 2012; 33(3): 250-6.
5. Karlowsky JA, Draghi DC, Jones ME, Thornsberry C, Friedland IR, Sahm DF. Surveillance for antimicrobial susceptibility among clinical isolates of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Acinetobacter baumannii* from hospitalized patients in the United States, 1998 to 2001. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2003; 47(5): 1681-8.
6. Igumbor E, Gwanzura L, Chirara M, Obi C, Muza D. Antibiotic sensitivity and plasmid profiles of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. *Cent Afr J Med* 2000; 46(11): 296-300.
7. Kollef MH, Shorr A, Tabak YP, Gupta V, Liu LZ, Johannes RS. Epidemiology and outcomes of healthcare-associated pneumonia: results from a large US database of culture-positive pneumonia. *Chest* 2005; 128(6): 3854-62.
8. Nair GB, Niederman MS. Ventilator-associated pneumonia: present understanding and ongoing debates. *Intensive Care Med* 2015; 41(1): 34-48.
9. Magiorakos AP, Srinivasan A, Carey RB, Carmeli Y, Falagas ME, Giske CG, et al. Multidrug-resistant, extensively drug-resistant and pandrug-resistant bacteria: an international expert proposal for interim standard definitions for acquired resistance. *Clin Microbiol Infect* 2012; 18(3): 268-81.
10. Mitra S, Saha R, Datta P, Sarkar M. Ventilator-associated pneumonia: Its incidence, the risk factor and drug resistance pattern in a tertiary care hospital. *Sahel Med J* 2015; 18(2): 57-60.
11. Chittawatanarat K, Jaipakdee W, Chotirosniramit N, Chandacham K, Jirapongcharoenlap T. Microbiology, resistance patterns, and risk factors of mortality in ventilator-associated bacterial pneumonia in a Northern Thai tertiary-care university based general surgical intensive care unit. *Infect Drug Resist* 2014; 7: 203-10.
12. Afkhamzadeh A, Lahoourpour F, Delpisheh A, Janmardi R. Incidence of ventilator- associated pneumonia (VAP) and bacterial resistance pattern in adult patients hospitalised at the intensive care unit of Besat Hospital in Sanandaj. *Sci J Kurdistan Univ Med Sci* 2011; 16(1): 20-6. [In Persian].
13. Shajari GR, Khorshidi A, Moosavi GA. Bacterial isolation and antibiotic resistance of nosocomial pneumonia in hospitalaized patients - Kashan, Iran. *Hormozgan Med J* 2009; 13(1): 197-205. [In Persian].
14. Aghadavoudi O, Kamran M, Masoudifar M. Comparison of two modes of ventilation after fast-track cardiac surgery: Adaptive support ventilation versus synchronized intermittent mandatory ventilation. *Pak J Med Sci* 2012; 28(2): 303-8.
15. Aghadavoudi O, Abbasi S, Kashefi P, Golparvar M, Habibzade M, Kazemi S. Evaluation of intravenous neostigmine infusion on tolerance of enteral nutrition in Intensive Care Unit patients. *J Res Med Sci* 2013; 18(9): 750-4.

Evaluating Antibiotic Resistance Pattern of Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia in Intensive Care Units of Alzahra Hospital, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Babak Alikiaii¹, Omid Aghadavoudi², Nasim Emami³

Original Article

Abstract

Background: Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) is the most common infection in intensive care units (ICUs) which in most of cases is resistant to regular antibiotics. This study aimed to identify the antibiotic-resistance pattern of common pathogens in ventilator-associated pneumonia and risk factors of multi-drug resistance (MDR) in ICUs of Alzahra Hospital, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Iran.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study, files of 196 patients with ventilator-associated pneumonia, which were hospitalized in ICUs of Alzahra teaching hospital from March 2014 to March 2015, were reviewed. To identify the common pathogens and related antibiotic-resistance pattern, reports of bronchoalveolar fluid culture were used. Pathogens were divided to multi-drug and non-multi-drug resistance groups and the groups were compared for some demographic and resistance risk factors.

Findings: From 196 cases, 63 were early pneumonia and 133 were delayed. Number of multi-drug resistance pathogens showed no significant differences between the early and delayed pneumonia. Multi-drug and non-multi-drug resistance groups were compared for age, sex, immune deficiency, duration of hospitalization, and previous antibiotic therapy; and there were no significant differences. The most common pathogens for both early and delayed pneumonia were *Acinetobacter baumannii* (40.4%) and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (31.8%) and minimum resistance among these bacteria was against colistin and amikacin.

Conclusion: Resistance to antibiotics is most affected by situational conditions. Considering this point and increasing prevalence of antibiotic resistance, it is necessary to do some actions such as preparing culture sample before antibiotic therapy, empirical treatment based on common pathogens and their resistance rate, and avoiding antibiotic therapy without indication.

Keywords: Ventilator-associated pneumonia, Antibiotic resistance, Intensive care unit

Citation: Alikiaii B, Aghadavoudi O, Emami N. Evaluating Antibiotic Resistance Pattern of Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia in Intensive Care Units of Alzahra Hospital, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Iran. J Isfahan Med Sch 2016; 34(399): 1083-9.

1- Assistant Professor, Anesthesiology and Critical Care Research Center, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran
2- Associate Professor, Anesthesiology and Critical Care Research Center, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran

3- Student of Medicine, Student Research Committee, School of Medicine, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran

Corresponding Author: Omid Aghadavoudi, Email: aghadavoudi@med.mui.ac.ir