

**CHARACTERIZATION OF PRIOR ANTIBIOTIC USE AND RISK OF ACQUISITION OF IMPENEM-RESISTANT ACINETOBACTER BAUMANNII (A1),**  
Kirsten La, Jennifer Le. Long Beach Memorial Medical Center, Long Beach, CA ([kla@memorialcare.org](mailto:kla@memorialcare.org)) IRB approval received.

Literature in recent years has reported increasing incidence of *Acinetobacter baumannii* resistant to imipenem, the first-line treatment agent. A risk factor that has consistently been associated with acquisition of imipenem-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* (IRAB) is prior antibiotic use. However, no studies have evaluated the association between acquisition of IRAB and lack of antibiotic de-escalation. Furthermore, it remains to be seen if minimal antibiotic use is associated with decreased risk of IRAB acquisition. The aims of this study are to: 1) evaluate the association between acquisition of IRAB and prior antibiotic exposure; 2) evaluate patient outcomes in terms of all-cause mortality and length of hospital stay. A retrospective case-control study was conducted in patients  $\geq 18$  years of age admitted to the hospital between December 2005 and May 2008. Case patients were identified as patients with positive IRAB cultures during hospital admission. They were matched in a 1:1 ratio to two control groups: patients with imipenem-sensitive *Acinetobacter baumannii* cultures and patients from the general hospital population. Antibiotic use characteristics and other potential risk factors for IRAB acquisition were evaluated. Results and conclusions will be presented.