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METHODOLOGY COMPARISON OF MRSA
VANCOMYCIN MINIMUM INHIBITORY
CONCENTRATION (MIC) AND CLINICAL
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The objective of this study is to evaluate the difference between the MIC obtained using an automated microbiological testing system Vitek2 when compared to Etest. The two methodologies were correlated to clinical outcomes to determine if Etest is a more accurate predictor of patient outcomes. The study included MRSA isolates collected as part of routine microbiological epidemiology from patients hospitalized at the University of New Mexico Hospital between January 1, 2001 and December 31, 2008. Patients younger than 18 years of age or a MRSA isolate unavailable for testing were excluded. Etest were performed following standard methodology as recommended by Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). Etest and Vitek2 MICs were compared for all included MRSA isolates from 2001 to 2004 and only sterile site isolates from 2005 to 2008. Sterile site MRSA isolates between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2008 were evaluated for clinical outcomes. The electronic medical record was accessed to collect Vitek2 MIC, patient demographics, length of hospital stay, comorbidities and severity of comorbidities as classified by McCabeJackson, time to resolution of fever and white blood cell count, intensive care unit admission and length of stay, need for ventilator support, and mortality. Results will be discussed.

