

TRENDS IN HEALTHCARE ASSOCIATED INFECTIONS WITH MULTI DRUG RESISTANT GRAM NEGATIVE RODS (A1), Staci Dufrene, Francesca Torriani, Charles James. University of California, San Diego Medical Center, San Diego, CA (sdufrene@ucsd.edu) IRB pending.

Multi drug resistant gram negative bacteria (MDR-GNR) have become a significant health care problem and are associated with increases in patient morbidity, mortality, and length of stay. The objective of this retrospective study was to characterize infections caused by these multi drug resistant bacteria and compare the trends over time at two academic medical centers. First unique gram negative isolates were identified over an 18 month period through microbiology records. These isolates were screened for agreement with the MDR definition of resistance to at least three drug classes (third generation cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones, and aminoglycosides). The MDR-GNR isolates were categorized by culture site, individual organism, hospital vs. community onset, and patient location. Time to onset of infection and length of stay were also calculated. For inpatient cultures, antimicrobial utilization was assessed to examine prescribing patterns when an MDR-GNR was isolated. Results including trends in MDR-GNR infections and antibiotic utilization for these infections will be discussed.