

OUTCOMES ASSOCIATED WITH URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS CAUSED BY EXTENDED SPECTRUM BETA LACTAMASE PRODUCING BACTERIA (A1), Edward Yoon, Jennifer Le. Long Beach Memorial Medical Center, Long Beach, CA (eyoon@memorialcare.org) IRB approval received.

Extended spectrum beta lactamases (ESBLs) are enzymes produced by certain bacteria that confer resistance to a wide array of antibiotics. Currently there is limited information in the literature regarding the clinical outcomes associated with infections caused by these organisms, especially in urinary tract infections (UTIs). Since UTIs are the most common infection in the hospital setting, it is crucial to appreciate the impact of resistance on outcomes in patients with this infection. The aim of this study was to compare the clinical outcomes of patients with UTIs caused by ESBL producers versus non ESBL producers. The primary outcome of this study was to compare the duration of antibiotic therapy between groups, and secondary outcomes included clinical cure rates and length of hospital stay. This case control study retrospectively evaluated patients 18 years of age or older with UTIs who were hospitalized at Long Beach Memorial Medical Center between January 1, 2008 and December 31, 2008. Control patients (i.e., those with UTIs not caused by ESBL producers) were matched for the genus of bacteria and location of care. Data collection using a standard form focused on demographics, antibiotic treatment, and clinical outcomes. Results and conclusions will be presented.