

## عنوان مقاله:

Cross Sectional Study of Burn Infections and Antibiotic Susceptibility Pattern for the Improvement of Treatment Policy

## محل انتشار:

مجله ایمنی و بهبود بیمار, دوره 5, شماره 2 (سال: 1396)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 7

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## خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction: Burn is a devastating form of trauma, and based on its condition, it could run the risk of infections. Infection of wound is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in burn cases. The current study investigates the prevalence of infectious agent in three years and antibiotic resistant pattern to improve and predispose a good policy of treatment in our environment. Materials and Methods: In the present study, a total number of 3330 samples from 713 patients were evaluated for detection of the most prevalent infections and for finding out the antibiotic susceptibility pattern with routine microbiology procedures. Results: Based on the results, 598 samples were reported positive. According to the results *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, Coagulase Negative Staphylococcus and *Acinetobacter* sp. were the three most prevalent bacteria with a prevalence rate of 42.1%, 22.1% and 18.4% respectively. Furthermore, based on the results of distribution and diversity of bacterial infections, wound samples were the most infected samples with 73.6% of total infections. Finally, during these three years, there were no significant changes in the resistance pattern of Gram positive and Gram negative infectious agents. Conclusion: By evaluating the infectious agents during the period of the study, it was found that due to the focus on treatment of Gram negative bacteria, Gram positive bacteria especially *Staphylococcus aureus* and Coagulase Negative Staphylococcus have at least doubled. This increase in two important nosocomial infections is a next threat of infection and septicemia for burn victims

## کلمات کلیدی:

Antibiotic resistant, Burn, Nosocomial infection, Treatment policy

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