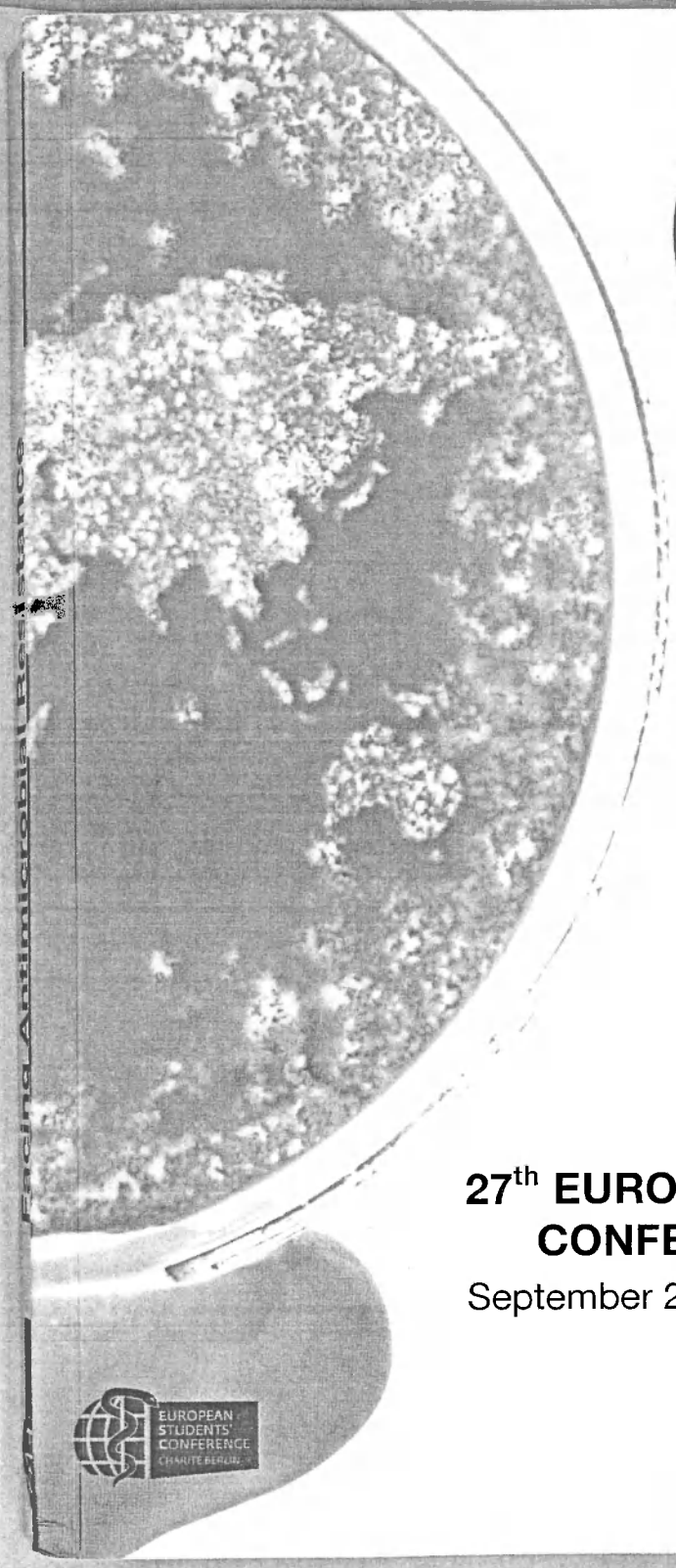

Abstract Book

27th EUROPEAN STUDENTS' CONFERENCE, Berlin

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EUROPEAN STUDENTS' CONFERENCE CHARITÉ BERLIN

CHARITÉ

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0 million people worldwide. Treatment
–free regimens that consist of directly
ıd that the outcome of chronic hepatitis
bidities.
44 patients with genotype 1b hepatitis
derwent treatment with dasabuvir (Ex-
d ribavirin for twelve weeks. The most
s mellitus and coronary heart disease.
reactions and were evaluated monthly.
:, 18 patients were non-responders to
apsed after interferon therapy. Two of
ıcreatitis in the first two weeks of treat-
tion and ribavirin was discontinued. 4
due to anemia and intense fatigability.
ned in all 44 patients. 43 patients had
/- RNA under the limit of detectability
ıntyhypertensive medication. Patients
e treatment, but with remission after

of comorbidities before embarking on
tiviral therapy response. However, no
ıtients. Sustained virologic response
eatment.

666 ESTIMATE OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE OF KLEBSIELLA IN HOSPITALS OF UKRAINE

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TITLE: ESTIMATE OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE OF KLEBSIELLA IN HOSPITALS OF UKRAINE

INTRODUCTION: Bacteria of the Klebsiella's familly refer to conditionally-pathogenic microorganisms that colonize in the intestine, on the skin and mucous membranes, but the weakening of the immune system can cause severe inflammation. The risk groups include patients who are hospitalized, especially those who are undergoing antibiotic therapy with use of wide spectrum of action drugs. The aim of this work is to estimate the level of resistance of Klebsiella pneumoniae isolated in hospitals of Ukraine.

METHODS: Carried out the results of analisis of bacteriological investigations in 2190 clinical isolates of K. pneumoniae, isolated from patients with purulent-inflammatory diseases in inpatient surgical departments in Ukraine in 2015, and estimate of their sensitivity to antimicrobial drugs, made with help of disk diffusion method according to CLSI recommendations in 2009.

RESULTS: The results of analisis of the research showed that the most resistant dedicated strains of K. pneumoniae to drugs were penicillin (amoxicillin, penicillin, oxacillin, ampicillin) - from 87.2 to 96.3%, and high resistance to penicillin was observed in combination with inhibitors of β-lactamases - to amoxicillin / clavulanate resistant 97.1%, and to ampicillin / sulbactam - 50.0% of isolates. Low activity on selected microorganisms had macrolide drugs (clarithromycin, azithromycin) - these drugs were sensitive only 15 2 - 28, 6% of the strains. Vancomycin and linezolid had found resistance 11.8 and 12.5% of the isolates. \ Study of sensitivity K. pneumoniae to cephalosporins showed a lack of effectiveness of these drugs. By the III generation cephalosporins (cefotaxime, ceftazidime, ceftazidime) were resistant 40.6 - 46.2% of isolates, and to tsefipimu - drug of IV generation - 29.1% were resistant isolates.

CONCLUSION: The obtained data show a substantial problem antibioticoresistency of K. pneumoniae strain, circulating in the surgical hospitals of Ukraine. We consider it appropriate in hospitals of different profiles to carry out microbiological monitoring with an estimate of antibiotic resistance circulating strains, that will optimize patient care, reduce the cost of hospital stay and avoid undesirable outcomes. For the retention of pathogens development antibioticoresistency is necessary to strictly follow the rules of antibiotics prescribing.