

## Epidemiological Profile of Hospital Acquired Infections Caused by *Acinetobacter baumannii* in Intensive Care Unit

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**Abstract :** The ability of *Acinetobacter baumannii* to develop multiple resistances towards to the majority of antibiotics explains the therapeutic difficulties encountered in severe infections. Furthermore, its persistence in the humid or dry environment promotes cross-contamination in intensive care units. The aim of our study was to describe the epidemiological and bacterial resistance profiles of hospital-acquired infections caused by *Acinetobacter baumannii* in the intensive care unit of our teaching hospital. During the study period (June 3, 2012 to December 31, 2013), 305 patients having duration of hospitalization equal or more than 48 hours were included in the study. Among these, 36 had developed, at least, one health-care associated infection caused by *Acinetobacter baumannii*. The rate of infected patients was equal to 11.8% (36/305). The rate of cumulative incidence of hospital-acquired pneumonia was the highest (9.2%) followed by central venous catheter infection (1.3%). Analysis of the various antibiotic resistance profile shows that 93.8% of the strains were resistant to imipenem. The nosocomial infection control committee set up a special program not only to reduce the high rates of incidence of these infections but also to decrease the rate of imipenem resistance.

**Keywords :** *Acinetobacter baumannii*, epidemiological profile, hospital acquired infections, intensive care unit

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