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## Nosocomial and Healthcare Associated Infections

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**H**ealthcare-associated Infection (HCAI) is amongst the most common complications of hospital care, leading to high morbidity & mortality. HCAI includes Ventilator Associated Pneumonia (VAP), Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infection (CLABSI), Catheter Acquired Urinary Tract Infection (CAUTI), and Surgical Site Infection (SSI). Purpose of the study was to review the pro le of HCAIs in our hospital, a multi-specialty tertiary care center, where we are implementing e ective infection prevention and control measures including hand hygiene, isolation and antimicrobial stewardship since the last two years. is is a retrospective observational study conducted in the ICU of Grande International Hospital. All the data were entered under the INICC (International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium) guidelines from 13th April 2016 to 13th April 2017. Out of 664 patients, the majority of infections (21.08%) were seen among the age group of 65- 78 years. Pneumonia was diagnosed in 27 patients out of a total 664 patients and the incidence of VAP was 14.84 per 1000 MV days. e most common pathogen encountered was Acinetobacter Baumannii, in 28.79% of samples. e incidence of CLABSI was 3.6 per 1000 CL days. CAUTI was diagnosed in 1.8 per 1000 CL days & the most common pathogen isolated was Klebsie Pneumonia. Most of the HCAIs in our ICU were caused by MDR Gram-Negative Organism. e overall mortality attributed to HCAIs was 12.61%. is study shows an incidence of HCAIs with MDRO are very high in comparison to other countries resulting in the prolonged stay in the ICU and increased risk of mortality.

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