

Infections in a Multi-Disciplinary Intensive Care Unit with Special Reference to Blood Stream Infection

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Abstract

Objectives: To study the incidence of Blood Stream infections (BSI) in the ICU, to identify the predictors, to study the bacteriological profile and their antibiotic sensitivity patterns and to correlate the incidence of nosocomial infections with mortality. **Material & Methods:** It was conducted in the multidisciplinary adult ICU comprising of 13 beds in Christian Medical College, Ludhiana. **Results:** The incidence of nosocomial infections i.e. of Blood stream infections (BSI) has been found to 22.3%. Acinetobacter, E coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Staphylococcus aureus were found to be associated with resistant isolates in blood stream infections. Carbepenems and 4th generation cephalosporins were found to be most effective (100% sensitivity) in the treatment of all the nosocomial infection. Morality in the ICU was found to be 17.9%..We found that BSI was significantly associated with mortality. **Conclusion:** More frequent indication for ICU admission is blood stream infections (BSI). Acinetobacter is the most frequent organism and 4th generation cephalosporins and carbepenems are most effective in treatment of nosocomial infections.