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Infectious complications in adult burn patients

Nadia Saeed

Al Mafraq Hospital, UAE

Back ground: In burn treatment centers (BTCs), healthcare-associated infections (HAls) are responsible for 75% to 80% of deaths. There is a greater incidence of sepsis in patients with burns compared to other types of trauma. Infection can lead to deterioration in wound healing and serious systemic complications. Due to advances in medical technology and improvements in surgical techniques, there has been a reduction in mortality in this population. In contrast to these advances, these patients are exposed to invasive procedures and prolonged periods of hospitalization, increasing their exposure to HAls

Methods: This was a retrospective cohort study conducted in the ICU of the Mafraq Hospital. The sample consisted of all consecutive patients admitted to the ICU of the from January 2017 to December 2019

Results: In this study, pneumonia was the most frequent with 216 (41%) cases, followed by urinary tract infections with 137 (26%) episodes. The pathogens identified were Acinetobacter

baumannii (93, 40%), Pseudomonas aeruginosa (50, 21%) and Klebsiella (pneumoniae/oxytoca) (23, 10%) and were resistant to most common antimicrobials. In the study population, no pathogens resistant to vancomycin were found. The present study describes high rates of infection in burn victims. Pneumonia was the most frequent site of infection, followed by wounds and urinary tract infections caused respectively by non-fermenting bacteria with a high frequency of antimicrobial resistance.

Biography

Dr Nadia Saeed working as a specialist surgeon in shaikh Shakbout Medical city UAE Abu Dhabi burns unit that is considered a UAE largest and national burns unit dealing all cases of burns and all surgical procedures to save the life of patients with minimum mortality and but with morbidity which is very less but common comorbidities and bacterial infection which we encounter is being presented in our presentation.