

Abstract Submission

27. Infectious diseases, supportive care

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NOSOCOMIAL PNEUMONIA HEMATOLOGIC PATIENTS CAUSED BY P.AERUGINOSA: THE PROBLEM OF RATIONAL ANTIBACTERIAL THERAPY

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Background: The treatment of pneumonia in patients on the background of oncological blood diseases is not a simple clinical task in hematology hospitals. Special problem is the diseases of the lower respiratory tract caused by *P.aeruginosa* that requires learning of the local sensitivity of microorganisms to antibacterial preparations.

Aims: To investigate the frequency and determine the status of resistance of isolates of *P. aeruginosa* in patients with in-hospital pneumonia with severe disorders of immunity on the background of hematologic diseases to develop a rational strategy and tactics of empirical antibiotic therapy.

Methods: Studied 249 patients with pneumonia on a background of severe immune disorders, which during 2011-2013 on the basis of KU "Dnipropetrovsk city multi-field clinical hospital No. 4 DOR" passed hospital treatment is consistent with the stage and nosology of hematologic disease. The age of patients ranged from 34 to 76 years. The diagnosis of oncohematological diseases defined in accordance with the generally accepted morphological and cytological, immunological and cytogenetic (for myeloid leukemia) studies of bone marrow transplantation, division of acute leukemia was carried out according to FAB classification. The diagnosis of pneumonia was determined in accordance with generally accepted clinical manifestations.

Materials for the identification of possible causative agents of pneumonia were sputum and the bronchoalveolar lavage liquid. Microbiology was conducted by examining native smears with the identification of the main morphological types in dense and differential nutrient media. Susceptibility of isolates to antibiotics was conducted disk diffusion method according to the recommendations of EARSS. Statistical processing of the obtained results with standard function package "MS Excel".

Results: Only 37,3% of patients at the study succeeded identify possible bacterial agents of pneumonia in etiologically significant concentration. In 53.6% of patients in the study group bacterial pathogens was not possible to determine. At 9.0% was possible to identify bacterial pathogens at concentrations of the poor for diagnostically significant. These cases were patients who before clinical and radiological signs of pneumonia received antibiotic therapy due to febrile neutropenia, and in the way they determine the etiological diagnosis.

Summary/Conclusion: According to the results of microbiological investigations of patients of group study identified intensive circulation of various bacterial pathogens of pneumonia with the rapid formation of hospital strains. Among the positive results of microbiological studies were the leading gram-negative strains *P. aeruginosa* that was 23.7% of the studies. The results of the research, determine the status of resistance of local strains of *P.aeruginosa* been proven high clinical efficacy of Meronem, amikacin, cefepime, kolestin, which should be used in the individual schemes of antibacterial therapy in patients in the Hematology hospitals for the treatment of pneumonia.

Keywords: Hematological malignancy, Pulmonary, Treatment