Conclusions: The strategy of increasing pip/tazo use combined with extended infusion did not induce the resistance of P. aeruginosa to pip/tazo, even prevented the potentially increasing resistance from the generic drug usage.

**PS 2-311**

EFFECTS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ONLINE COMPREHENSIVE ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM FOR ICU PATIENTS AT A LARGE HOSPITAL IN TAIWAN: LONGITUDINAL STUDY

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Purpose: Antimicrobial stewardship programs may reduce the inappropriate use of antimicrobials, but the long-term effects of such programs in intensive care units (ICUs) have not been adequately examined. Our objective was to evaluate the effects of an online comprehensive antimicrobial stewardship program (OCASP) on the clinical variables of patients in 200-bed medical/surgical ICUs of a single medical center over the course of 11 years.

Methods: We retrospectively analyzed the records of adult patients admitted to ICUs during the 5 years before (n = 27499) and the 6 years after (n = 33834) implementation of an OCASP. Antimicrobial consumption, expenditure, and treatment duration of anti-fungal agents did not differ for the two time periods (P = 0.05). The incidences of HAIs were significantly lower (P < 0.001) after implementation except the treatment duration of anti-fungal agents did not differ for the two time periods (P = 0.05). The incidences of HAIs were significantly lower (P < 0.001) after implementation.

Conclusions: Long-term implementation of an OCASP in our ICUs indicated that this is a sustainable system that reduces antimicrobial consumption and expenditures, but does not compromise healthcare quality.

**PS 2-312**

THE BENEFITS FOR MULTIPLE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES OF APPROPRIATE ANTIBIOTIC TREATMENT COMPARED BETWEEN DEFINED DAILY DOSE OF ANTIBIOTIC AND COLONIES OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE IN A COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

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Purpose: Colonies antimicrobial resistance are increasing threat in hospitalized patients over whole world due to inappropriate antibiotic therapy. The results and benefits of multiple management strategies, after discuss appropriate antibiotic treatment by hospital’s antimicrobial committee measures antibiotic that matches the in vitro susceptibility of the pathogen with sensitivity test, that help approving prophylactic antibiotic regimen for infection therefore diminish antimicrobial resistance.

Methods: Data were retrospectively collected on infectious cases at a community hospital from January 2013 to September 2014, analysis and discussion between defined daily dose of antibiotic and colonies of antimicrobial resistance for appropriate antibiotic treatment by hospital’s antimicrobial committee. Results of changes in antimicrobial use before and after OCASP implementation.

Conclusions: The benefits for multiple management strategies of appropriate antibiotic treatment can help approving prophylactic antibiotic regimen for infection therefore diminish antimicrobial resistance.

**PS 2-313**

AN INCREASING TRENDS OF CARBAPENEMS RESISTANCE ACINETOBACTER BAUMANNII (CRAB) AND CRAB’S CO-RESISTENCE TO CEFTAZIDIME, GENTAMICIN, CEFEPIME, LEVOFLOXACIN AND AMIKACIN IN A TAIWAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL

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Purpose: Carabapenems Resistant Acinetobacter baumannii (CRAB) makes treatment difficulty. CRAB’s resistance to other antibiotics that caused further problems.

Method: We investigated the proportions of CRAB among A. baumannii in a Taiwan regional hospital in 2011-2013. We analyzed the cross resistance of antimicrobials including ceftazidine (CAZ), gentamicin (GM), cefepime (FEP), levofloxacin (LVX) and amikacin (AN).

Result: An increasing proportions of CRAB A. baumannii in 2011-2013 were noticed (36.8%, 50.8%, 61.0%, respectively, P < 0.0001). The drug resistance between 2011 – 2013 were CAZ (23.5%, 34.1%, 44.0%), GM(18.4%, 30.1%, 46.3%), FEP(14.0%, 31.0%, 40.9%), LVX(20.6%, 31.5%, 44.0%) and AN(16.8%, 17.0%, 17.2%). An increasing resistance trend was observed for GM, FEP and LVX (all P < 0.0001). The correlation of antimicrobial resistance by using correlation coefficient revealed GM-CAZ, LVX-CAZ, LVX-GM, FEP-CAZ, FEP-GM, FEP-LVX, AN-CAZ, AN-GM, AN-LVX, AN-FEP were 0.91 , 0.96 , 0.95 , 0.89 , 0.91 , 0.92 , 0.63 , 0.65 , 0.66 and 0.66, respectively (all P < 0.0001).

Conclusion: This study shows the CRAB resistance is increasing annually in a Taiwan regional hospital from 2011-2013. An increasing resistance trend was