Results

C. difficile PCR was positive for 16% of patients

Stool samples from 27 patients (14%) were positive for Gram-negative resistance genes (Fig 1). VanA was detected in 89 patients

Results of the chart review correlating Gram-negative resistance gene carriage with infection are outlined in Table 1 and summarized below:

CTX-M gene carriage (12 patients)
- ESBL-producing K. pneumoniae or Escherichia coli infections (n=6, 50%)
- Carbapenem-resistant or AmpC phenotype infections (n=2)

KPC gene carriage (9 patients)
- Carbapenem-resistant K. pneumoniae infections (n=2, 22%)
- ESBL-producing K. pneumoniae infection (n=1)
- AmpC phenotype Enterobacter aerogenes infections (n=1; same patient with CTX-M)

VM gene carriage (5 patients)
- Infections caused by menengenep-resistant P. aeruginosa (n=3, 60%)
- OXA gene carriage (2 patients)
- No MDRO infections

Conclusions: Colonization with CTX-M, KPC, and OXA genes was observed in 6%, 5%, 3%, and 1% of inpatients, respectively. Multidrug resistant Gram-negative infections were documented in the medical record at variable time intervals before and/or after sample collection for 52% of patients colonized with Gram-negative resistance genes.

References