Background: Carbapenem-resistant (CAZ-R) Acinetobacter baumannii (AB) and Pseudomonas aeruginosa (PA) are emerging as key pathogens in ICUs and are highly resistant to antibiotic treatments.

Methods: A total of 73 clinical isolates from patients admitted to the ICU were collected (2015). Each isolate was tested for susceptibility to multiple antibiotics using the Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion method.

Results: Most of the isolates were susceptible to meropenem and amikacin, with 99% (12/12) and 99.5% (12/12) susceptibility rates, respectively. However, only 49 (95.4%) isolates were susceptible to ceftazidime, while 106 (80.6%) were susceptible to imipenem. A significant number of isolates were MDR and XDR, with 61 (98.7%) and 105 (80.2%) susceptibility rates, respectively.

Conclusions: MDR and XDR Acinetobacter baumannii and Pseudomonas aeruginosa are emerging as key pathogens in ICUs and are highly resistant to antibiotic treatments. Further studies are needed to develop effective treatment strategies for these infectious agents.

References

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