

Prikaz bakterijske rezistencije po klinikama

Presentation of bacterial resistance by clinics

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Apstrakt

Prema preporukama Svetske zdravstvene organizacije, praćenje stanja rezistencija bakterija u nekoj zdravstvenoj ustanovi podrazumeva analizu potrošnje antibiotika, strukture uzročnika infekcija kao i epidemiološko praćenje širenja multirezistentnih sojeva. Vrste patogenih bakterija i njihovi profili rezistencije razlikuju se od bolnice do bolnice kao i između odeljenja unutar iste institucije.

Rezistencija bakterija je prirodni biološki fenomen koji im omogućava opstanak. Karakteristične za bolničke uslove s obzirom na to da tu postoji veliki pritisak antibiotika što dovodi do eradikacije osetljivih i preživljavanja rezistentnih bakterija. Faktori koji pogoduju razvoju bakterijske rezistencije su prekomerna i neracionalna upotreba antibiotika i spori razvoj novih antibiotika. U radu je prikazana bakterijska rezistencija na Klinikama za ortopediju, Klinikama za urologiju i Klinikama za anesteziju i intenzivnu terapiju za 2018. i 2019. godinu. Praćenje rezistencije je bitno, pošto se osetljivost mikroorganizama vremenom menja, a zbog primene mera za sprečavanje širenja rezistentnih sojeva i zbog adekvatnog terapijskog pristupa.

Abstract

According to the recommendations of the World Health Organization, monitoring the state of bacterial resistance in a health institution includes analysis of antibiotic consumption, the structure of the cause of the infection, as well as epidemiological monitoring of the spread of multidrug-resistant strains. The types of pathogenic bacteria and their resistance profiles differ from hospital to hospital as well as between departments within the same institutions.

Bacterial resistance is a natural biological phenomenon that allows them to survive. Characteristic of hospital conditions, given that there is a high pressure of antibiotics that leads to the eradication of sensitive and survival of resistant bacteria. Factors that favor the development of bacterial resistance are excessive and irrational use of antibiotics and sports development of new antibiotics. The paper presents bacterial resistance to Clinics for Orthopedics, Clinics for Urology, and Clinics for Anesthesia and Intensive Care for 2018 and 2019. Monitoring of resistance is important, as the susceptibility of microorganisms changes over time due to primary measures for the spread of resistant strains and due to an adequate therapeutic approach.