

TITLE: MICROBIOLOGICAL INCIDENCE IN HEMOCULTURES FOUND IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT OF A PUBLIC HOSPITAL OF PIRIPIRI - PI, BRAZIL

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: The manifestation of bacterial infection in the hospital setting is an old problem that affects all hospital networks, regardless of their size or specialty. The term bacteremia is an invasion by various types of bacteria on the blood, which can give occasional signs with few manifestations, until death. The literature reports that the main causes of infections of the bloodstream are *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Enterococcus spp.*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Acinetobacter spp.*, *Enterobacter spp.*, *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella spp.* Objective: To determine the incidence of the main bacteria found in the blood culture of an ICU of a Public Hospital of the Municipality of Piripiri / PiauÍ. Methodology: Retrospective documentary research was carried out on the records of the Hospital Infection Control Commission including all blood cultures performed at the unit from September to December 2018. Discussion of the results: In the period investigated, 77 blood cultures positive for infection were registered. Of these, 61% were female and 70-90 years old. Among the microorganisms with the highest prevalence were *Staphylococcus spp.* (35%), *Acinetobacter baumannii* (13%), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (10%) and *Candida spp.* (6%). The identification of microorganisms in hospital environments is of fundamental importance for the dissemination of information related to the antimicrobial resistance profile. In this way, it is possible to act in the control of infections with the application of disinfection and decontamination methods and parameters more assertively. This characterization can guide a more adequate antibiotic therapy to the patient and ensure greater safety and efficacy of the pharmacological treatment. Conclusion: Considering the study, we can see that the population treated in the ICU of the Regional Hospital Chagas Rodrigues de Piripiri was mostly female, elderly and affected by bacterial infections of the genus *Staphylococcus spp.* That is part of the normal microbiota of the skin which suggests that basic antisepsis procedures and new treatment strategies should be introduced to combat sepsis in ICU patients.

Keywords: Hospital Infection. ICU. Blood culture.