

PREVALENCE OF INFECTION BY DIFFERENT SPECIES OF *Candida sp* IN A PRIVATE HOSPITAL OF MACEIÓ-AL IN THE PERIOD FROM 2015 TO 2017

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ABSTRACT

Candidiasis has universal distribution and in the hospital environment, the frames are associated with risk factors that include neutropenia, prematurity in newborns and older than the 70 years, as well as broad-spectrum antibiotics. It was aimed to characterize the prevalence of infection by different species of *Candida sp* in a private hospital of Maceió-AL in the period from 2015 to 2017. Descriptive study, retrospective and cross-sectional quantitative approach of the reported cases of infections by *Candida sp* attached to the hospital. Clinical-epidemiological variables were sex, age, place of infection, *Candida* species isolated and inpatient sector of the patient as a primary data source. The fungal isolations were prevalent in 12% (252) of the total number of positive cultures, being the agent *C. albicans* 42% (105) the more isolated, followed by *C. tropicalis* 32% (80) and *C. krusei* (20%). The 76% female (192) and the age of standard 61 to 70 years 27% (69) were more prevalent. The most representative clinical specimens were from urine, 44% (111), blood cultures 27% (68), tracheal secretions 4% (35) and 8% (21) catheters. The neurological intensive care units (99) 39% and 27% General (66) presented a higher number of positive for *Candida* infections SP. Meet clinical-epidemiological profile of candidiasis can aid in the diagnosis and early treatment because give better clinical management, in addition to promoting health services improved display of vulnerability factors for the illness and reduce the morbidity and mortality rates.

Keywords: *Candida sp*, prevalence, epidemiology, the intensive care unit.