

Original article

Hospital-Acquired Infections, Bacterial Causative Agents And Antibiotic Resistance Pattern In Intensive Care Units At Teaching Hospitals In North Of Iran

Farhang Babamahmoodi¹, Fatemeh Ahangarkani¹, Alireza Davoudi^{1*}

1- Antimicrobial Resistance Research Center, Department of Infectious Diseases, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran

Corresponding author: Alireza Davoudi

Email: ejy_iran@yahoo.com

Tel/fax: +981142316319

Abstract

aim: HAIs (Hospital-Acquired Infections) remain a major problem in ICUs. The purpose of this study is survey of HAIs and antibiotic susceptibility patterns of causative agent among patients admitted in ICUs.

Methods: A retrospective study was conducted in three teaching hospitals related to Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences in 2012-2014. The incidence, clinical presentation, risk factors, causative agents and antibiotic resistance pattern of bacteria analyzed by SPSS (ver. 16) and Descriptive statistics were used.

Results: The incidences of HAIs were 4.13%. The most common HAIs were respiratory infection 49.1%, wound infection 26.3%, UTI 16.7%, and blood Infection 7.9%. *P. aeruginosa* 42.1%, *Acinetobacter* spp. 21.05%, *Enterobacteriaceae* 19.29% and *S. aureus* 12.28% were the most bacteria isolated. We found that 35% ESBL and 14.58% carbapenemase-producer *Pseudomonas* spp. Also 60% of *Acinetobacter* spp were MDR and 14.28% of *S. aureus* was resistant to Vancomycin.

Conclusion: This article suggests that the prevalence of HAIs in ICUs of teaching hospitals in northern Iran is false low. Diagnosing of NI in our area focused on physician diagnosis and clinical criteria for reporting HAIs, The rate of inappropriate administration of antibiotics is very high in our region also significant resistance in organisms such as *Acinetobacter* spp, *P. aeruginosa*, *Enterobacteriaceae*, *S. aureus* to the most commonly used antibiotics has been increasing. Infection control procedures must be implemented carefully and Antibiotic resistance patterns of organisms causing HAIs should be checked periodically to guide empirical antibiotic therapy.

Keywords: Hospital-Acquired Infection, ICUs, Antibiotic resistance

Introduction

HAIs (Hospital-Acquired Infections) lead to high mortality and remain a major problem in health care centres in the world. The highest rates of HAIs are

observed in ICUs (intensive care units), which are also the ward in that the most severely ill patients are treated. 1 Long-term hospitalization, use of invasive devices and a variety of vascular catheters caused increase of HAIs in this ward. The Centres for

Disease Control and Prevention estimates that 1.7 million HAIs occurred in the United States in 2002 and ICUs had the highest rates of infection, at 13 per 1,000 patient- days. The most common ICU infections are pneumonia, UTI (urinary tract infection), BSI (bloodstream infections) and are usually device related .2, 3 Organisms such as gram-negative bacilli, coagulase-negative Staphylococci, coagulase-positive staphylococci, Pseudomonas spp. and Streptococcus are cause of HAIs. Common problem in the treatment of HAIs is increasing antibiotic-resistant organisms. Limited data exist on the epidemiology of ICU-acquired infections in Iran, there is not any reported of HAIs in north of Iran. A surveillance activity, as part of infection prevention and control programs in health care facilities, contributes to meeting the program's overall goals. Surveillance activities are an essential component of effective clinical programs designed to reduce the frequency of adverse events such as infection. 4

Objective

The purpose of this study is survey of HAIs and antibiotic susceptibility patterns of causative agent among patients admitted in ICU in three teaching hospitals related to Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences in order to help the physicians choosing the better sort of antibiotics in the start of empiric therapy.

Methods

This is cross sectional-retrospective study. The location of study is ICU ward of three teaching hospitals of Mazandaran university of medical sciences (in north of Iran) included of Razi, Emam khomeyni and Bu Ali Sina hospitals. This study was approved by the (Code No: 9134, Date: July 11, 2012) Ethics Committee of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences. Census method was performed for sampling. The study populations were patients hospitalized in ICU at these hospitals during 2012-2014, who had symptoms of HAIs. HAIs definition was based on National Directory of Nosocomial Infections Surveillance System 5, defined as: UTI: The patient must have at least one of these symptoms such as fever, dysuria, frequency, flank pain, supra pubic pain, nausea and vomiting plus positive urine

culture or at least must have two symptoms such as fever, dysuria, frequency, flank pain, supra pubic pain, nausea and vomiting plus pyuria. Wound Infection: Superficial surgical site infection is identified with at least one of the following characteristics: purulent discharge from the wound, organisms isolated from the fluid or superficial surgical tissue that be prepared aseptically, at least one of the symptoms like pain, swelling, redness or warmth, or diagnosis of the wound infection by the doctor. Respiratory Infection: Hearing the crackles on lung examination or radiographic findings plus at least one of the following, purulent sputum or positive blood culture or positive culture of tracheal aspirate sample. Blood Infection : Blood culture grew a pathogenic organism, condition that is not related to the location of a localized infection or having fever, chills, decreasing of blood pressure plus existing infections related to the skin in at least two blood culture (like diphtheroids, bacillus species, propionic bacterium or coagulase negative staph). Identification of organisms was performed according to standard microbiological procedures. 6, 7 Antimicrobial susceptibility testing method, Disk diffusion (Kirby-Bauer) was performed according to standard Clinical Laboratory Standard Institute. 8 We provided an information form included demographic and clinical characteristics, risk factors, medical history, main diagnosis, type of HAIs, sort of culture and then we took out the lists of the patients with HAIs. Collected data was analyzed by SPSS (ver. 16) and descriptive statistics were used.

Results

Of total 2760 hospitalized patients in ICUs, 114(4.13%) had HAIs which 60(52.06%) were female and 54(47.4%) male. The average age was 67.62 ± 15.41 years. The average duration of hospitalization was 10.39 ± 6.023 days. The prevalence of types of HAIs was respiratory infection (49.1%), wound infection (26.3%), UTI (16.7%) and blood Infection (7.9%). The demographic feature, clinical characteristics and risk factors of every infection have been described in table 1. The incidence causative agent of HAIs are in table 2. Antibiotic resistance pattern of the bacteria that cause HAIs are given in 3 and 4 Tables.

Table 1: demographic feature, Symptoms and risk factors of infection

		Respiratory Infection No. (%)	Wound infection No. (%)	Urinary tract Infection No. (%)	Blood Infection No. (%)	Total No. (%)
Gender	Female	28(50)	20(66.7)	11(57.9)	1(11.1)	60(52.6)
	Male	28(50)	10(33.3)	8(42.1)	8(88.9)	54(47.4)
Age	Year	69.12±13.40	69.06±11	61.84±20.66	65.66±24.08	67.62±15.41
Average duration of hospitalization	day	10.75±6.86	11.03±5.97	9.42±5.83	8.11±3.01	10.39±6.023
Risk factor	Diabetes	24(42.9)	3(10)	11(57.9)	7(77.8)	45(39.47)
	HTN	20(35.7)	5(16.7)	7(36.8)	7(77.8)	39(34.21)
	Cardiovascular disease	17(30.4)	9(30)	5(26.3)	5(55.6)	36(31.57)
	Urine catheter	6(10.7)	-	13(68.4)	-	19(16.66)
	IV. lines	-	-	-	9(100)	9(7.89)
	Mechanical intubation	50(89.28)	-	-	-	50(43.85)
	Steroid therapy	18(32.1)	9(30)	5(26.3)	6(66.7)	38(33.33)
	Lung diseases	24(42.9)	-	1(5.3)	-	25(21.92)
	Liver Cirrhosis	5(8.9)	-	1(5.3)	-	6(5.26)
	Renal failure	11(19.6)	1(3.3)	4(21.1)	-	16(14.03)
	Malignancy	11(19.6)	-	2(10.5)	-	13(11.40)
	Chemotherapy	11(19.6)	-	2(10.5)	-	13(11.40)
	Transplantation	2(3.6)	2(6.7)	-	-	4(3.50)
Symptoms	Fever	53(94.6)	10(33.3)	18(94.7)	9(100)	90(78.94)
	Dysuria	-	-	15(78.9)	-	15(13.15)
	Frequent urination	-	-	11(57.9)	-	11(9.64)
	Flank pain	-	-	4(21.1)	-	4(3.50)
	Suprapubic pain	-	-	9(47.4)	-	9(7.89)
	Nausea	27(48.2)	-	-	8(88.9)	35(30.70)
	Vomiting	21(37.5)	-	-	6(66.7)	27(23.68)
	Chest pain	25(44.6)	-	-	6(66.7)	31(27.19)
	Cough	45(80.4)	-	-	2(22.2)	47(41.22)
	Increase of sputum	54(96.4)	-	-	2(22.2)	56(49.12)
	dyspnea	42(75)	-	-	4(44.4)	46(40.35)
	Wound erythema	-	30(100)	-	-	30(26.31)
	Wound oozing	-	30(100)	-	-	30(26.31)
	Suture openings	-	19(63.3)	-	-	19(16.66)

Table 2: Causative agent of infection

Causative agent	No.(%) episodes of infection by site				
	Wound Infection (N=30)	Respiratory Infection (N=56)	Urinary Tract Infection (N=19)	Blood Infection (N=9)	Total (N=114)
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	14(46.7)	26(46.4)	1(5.3)	7(77.8)	48(42.10)
<i>Acinetobacter.spp</i>	6(20)	15(26.8)	3(15.8)	0	24(21.05)
<i>E.coli</i>	0	0	6(31.6)	0	6(5.26)
<i>C. freundii</i>	0	1(1.8)	2(10.5)	0	3(2.63)
<i>Enterobacter .spp</i>	0	3(5.4)	3(15.8)	0	6(5.26)
<i>Klebsiella.spp</i>	0	4(7.1)	3(15.8)	0	7(6.14)
<i>S. aureus</i>	10(33.33)	1(1.8)	1(5.3)	2(22.2)	14(12.28)
<i>S. epidermidis</i>	0	3(5.4)	0	0	3(2.63)
<i>S. pyogenes</i>	0	3(5.4)	0	0	3(2.63)

Table 3: Antibiotic resistance pattern of gram negative bacteria isolated from infection

Antibiotics	<i>P.aeruginosa</i> No.(%)	<i>Acinetobacter.spp</i> No.(%)	<i>E.coli</i> No.(%)	<i>C. freundii</i> No.(%)	<i>Enterobacter .spp</i> No.(%)	<i>Klebsiella .spp</i> No.(%)
Ceftriaxone	38(79.16)	28(100)	6(100)	0	2(33.33)	0
Ceftizoxime	27(56.25)	28(100)	3(50)	0	3(50)	0
Ceftazidime	21(43.75)	27(96.43)	3(50)	0	2(33.33)	6(85.7)
Cefixime	14(29.16)	27(96.43)	0	3(100)	4(66.66)	0
Carbenicillin	31(64.58)	28(100)	3(50)	0	0	0
Ciprofloxacin	28(58.33)	28(100)	4(66.66)	1(33.33)	5(83.33)	0
Nalidixic Acid	11(22.91)	28(100)	6(100)	3(100)	2(33.33)	6(85.7)
Gentamicin	31(64.58)	21(75)	6(100)	1(33.33)	5(83.33)	7(100)
Amikacin	37(77.08)	18(64.28)	3(50)	1(33.33)	4(66.66)	0
Imipenem	7(14.58)	17(60.71)	2(33.33)	0	1(16.66)	0
Co – trimoxazole	38(79.16)	28(100)	6(100)	3(100)	4(66.66)	6(85.7)
Tetracycline	17(35.14)	28(100)	0	0	0	0

Table 4: Antibiotic resistance of gram positive bacteria isolated from infection

antibiotics	<i>S.aureus</i> NO.(%)	<i>s.epiderm</i> <i>idis</i> NO.(%)	<i>S.</i> <i>pyogenes</i> NO.(%)
Ampicillin	12(85.71)	3(100)	0
Carbenicillin	7(50)	2(66.6)	0
Penicilin	12(85.71)	3(100)	0
Oxacillin	10(71.42)	3(100)	1(33.3)
Cefazolie	13(92.85)	3(100)	1(33.3)
Ceftriaxone	7(50)	2(66.6)	2(66.6)
Ceftizoxime	11(78.57)	1(33.33)	3(100)
Ciprofloxacin	10(71.42)	3(100)	3(100)
Vancomycin	2(14.28)	0	0
Clindamycin	10(71.42)	2(66.6)	1(33.3)
Erythromycin	7(50)	3(100)	1(33.3)
Co - trimoxazole	13(92.85)	3(100)	3(100)
Tetracycline	8(57.14)	2(66.6)	3(100)

Discussion

In this study 4.13% of patients in ICU had HAIs which were lower than the rate (14.7%) observed in 55 ICUs of developing countries. 9 Also our result is close to HAIs in ICUs in many industrialized countries where the rates from 7.7- 16.5%. 10, 11 Young children, the elderly and immunocompromised patients are more susceptible to HAIs. Approximately 71% of our patients were age >60 years ($P<0.02$). Other risk factor for HAIs is a long hospital stay. 12, 13 The average duration of hospitalization of patients' in our study was 10.39 ± 6.023 ($p<0.008$) was consistent with report of Sohrabi et al. 14 We observed that most risk factors were Diabetes mellitus (MD) 39.47% and steroid therapy 33.33%. Patients with MD are more susceptible to many types of infection, including HAIs, it has been observed in findings of Yamashita et al and Vardakas et al. 15, 16 Accurate control for diabetic patients during hospitalization can reduce the HAIs. Also Rojas et al had mentioned steroid therapy and is as a risk factor for HAIs. 17 In our study incidence of renal failure, malignancy and chemotherapy, liver cirrhosis and, transplant patients were 14.03%, 11.40%, 5.26% and 3.5%, respectively.

HAIs cause substantial morbidity and mortality in patients who are immunosuppressed. 18 Respiratory infections were the most type of HAIs in our study. Nearly 89.25% of these patients used Mechanical intubation. VAP (Ventilator-associated pneumonia) is the most common cause of HAIs among patients admitted in ICUs. 19 Studies in many western countries have suggested that Hospital-Acquired Lower respiratory tract infections are mainly due to mechanical ventilation. 20, 21 For reducing HAIs, we should try to have at least intubation or Non-invasive method. Nearly half of patients with respiratory infection had chronic lung diseases. In Ding et al study in China, respiratory tract infections in ICU accounted for most of the infections (68.4%) similar to our findings. 22 Consistent with the Ding et al findings, the most common bacteria isolated from respiratory sample in our study were *Pseudomonas* spp. and *Acinetobacter* spp. in other hands *P. aeruginosa* and *S. aureus* were the most common pathogens in the US report (21). Close to our findings, Huang et al found that 14.7% of *Acinetobacter* spp. was isolated from sputum/endotracheal aspirates. 23 Wound infections occur in 3% to 12.7% of ICUs patients. 24, 25 Wound infection was second HAIs (26.3%) in our

study consistent with Zahraei et al findings. 26 Ding reported incidence of wound infections about .9%. 22 It seems prevalence of wound infection is high in our study comparing other studies, in other hand 33.33% of pathogen isolated wound samples are *S. aureus*. Although UTI accounts for almost 40% of all nosocomial infections worldwide, UTI incidence in our study was 16.7%. Most hospital-acquired UTIs are associated with urinary catheters. Up to 25% of hospitalized patients have a urinary catheter placed during their stay. 27-29 Around 70% of patients with UTI in our study used catheter. The use of external urinary collection device is more comfortable than an indwelling catheter and can reducing UTI. 30 *E. coli* was the most pathogen isolated from UTI. *E. coli* was the most common bacterial cause of nosocomial UTIs similar to Ding et al study and also many studies in Iran. 22, 31, 32 The forth ranked group HAIs in our survey was blood infections with incidence 7.9%. *P. aeruginosa* 77.8% and *S. aureus* 22.2% were the causative agents of infection. During the recent studies gram positive bacteria agents of nosocomial blood infections are increasing, but still gram negative bacteria are in first ranking of causing bloodstream infection. 33-35 Our study showed gram-negative bacilli continue to be associated with HAIs in ICUs. Eighty percent of isolated bacteria were gram-negative including *Pseudomonas* spp. 42.10%, *Acinetobacter* spp. 21.05%, Enterobacteriaceae 19.29% followed by *S. aureus* 12.28%, *S. epidermidis* 2.63%, *S. pyogenes* 2.63%. Mylotte et al reported the most common pathogens isolated nosocomial infection sample were *S. aureus* and gram-negative such as *Pseudomonas*. 36 The most common pathogens in Ott et al study were *E. coli*, coagulase-negative staphylococci. Also the most common pathogens isolated in Azim et al study were *P. aeruginosa* and *A. baumannii* consistent with our results. 37 At least 60% *Acinetobacter* spp. isolated in our study were multidrug-resistant. Prevalence of multi-drug resistance *Acinetobacter* spp. in countries of the Atlantic have been reported 29.3 %. 38,39 Similar to our results, Vahdani et al reported incidence of multidrug-resistant *Acinetobacter* spp., between 58%- 96% in their study. 40 We observed that 35% of *Pseudomonas* spp. was extended-spectrum β -lactamase. In other hand 14.58% were Carbapenemase-producing. Mohanty et al reported

40% *P. aeruginosa* are Carbapenemase-producer. 41 Enterobacteriaceae species in our study have been shown a high antibiotic resistance. *E. coli*, *Enterobacter* spp., *Klebsiella* spp. and *C. freundii*, had an average 45% and 33.75% resistance to Fluoroquinolones and third generation cephalosporin. Antimicrobial resistance for *S. aureus* to Oxacillin, Clindamycin, Co – trimoxazole, cefazolin and vancomycin was 71.42%, 71.42%, 92.85%, 92.85% and 14.28%, respectively. Other gram positive such as *S. epidermidis* and *S. pyogenes* showed different but high range of resistance to antibiotics. It seems that the incidence of antibiotic resistance in Enterobacteriaceae, *S. epidermidis* and *S. pyogenes* in our study is not valid due to the low number of these organisms. This article suggests that the prevalence of HAIs in ICUs of teaching hospitals in northern Iran is false low. These are needed attention that HAIs detection was based on clinical grounds in most of our cases; possibly missing patients with subclinical infections also because of laboratory reports might contain many false-negative results. 42. Absence of facilities for culture of anaerobic bacteria in north of Iran, low HAIs reporting from wards, consequently the rate of HAIs shows false low. However, significant resistance in organisms such as *Acinetobacter* spp, *P. aeruginosa*, Enterobacteriaceae, *S. aureus* to the most commonly used antibiotics has been increasing. It is necessary Infection control procedures must be implemented carefully and Antibiotic resistance patterns of organisms causing HAIs should be checked periodically to guide empirical antibiotic therapy.

Financial Disclosure: None declared

Funding/Support: This study was supported in part by grant 9134 from Vice-Chancellor for research at Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences.

References:

1. Girou E, Stephan F, Novara A, Safar M, Fagon JY. Risk factors and outcome of nosocomial infections: results of a matched case-control study of ICU patients. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*. 1998;157(4 Pt 1):1151-8.

2. Kollef M. SMART approaches for reducing nosocomial infections in the ICU. *Chest*. 2008;134(2):447-56.
3. Healthcare-Associated Infection Working Group of the Joint Public Policy Committee, Essentials of Public Reporting of Healthcare-Associated Infections: A Tool Kit. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Web site. http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dhqp/pdf/ar/06_107498_Essentials_Tool_Kit.pdf. Accessed Jan 16, 2009.
4. Lee TB, Montgomery OG, Marx J, Olmsted RN, Scheckler WE. Recommended practices for surveillance: Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology (APIC), Inc. *Am J Infect Control*. 2007;35(7):427-40.
5. Masoumi A. directory of nosocomial infections surveillance system . Tehran. The center of management of contagious diseases: Ministry of Health and Medical Education of Islamic Republic of Iran. 2th edition. 2007.
6. Collee J, Miles R, Watt B. Tests for the identification of bacteria. 14th, editor. New York: Churchill Livingstone; 1996.
7. Koneman E, Allen S, Janda W, Schreckenberger R, Winn W. Introduction to microbiology. Part II: Guidelines for the collection transport, processing analysis and reporting of culture from specific specimen sources. 5th, editor. Philadelphia: Lippincott–Raven; 1997.
8. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) .Performance standards for antimicrobial susceptibility testing. Twent Informational Suppl. 2010;29:1-160.
9. Rosenthal VD, Maki DG, Salomao R, Moreno CA, Mehta Y, Higuera F, et al. Device-associated nosocomial infections in 55 intensive care units of 8 developing countries. *Ann Intern Med*. 2006;145(8):582-91.
10. Legras A, Malvy D, Quinioux AI, Villers D, Bouachour G, Robert R, et al. Nosocomial infections: prospective survey of incidence in five French intensive care units. *Intensive Care Med*. 1998;24(10):1040-6.
11. Dettenkofer M, Ebner W, Hans FJ, Forster D, Babikir R, Zentner J, et al. Nosocomial infections in a neurosurgery intensive care unit. *Acta Neurochir (Wien)*. 1999;141(12):1303-8.
12. Gibbons C, Bruce J, Carpenter J, Wilson AP, Wilson J, Pearson A, et al. Identification of risk factors by systematic review and development of risk-adjusted models for surgical site infection. *Health Technol Assess*. 2011;15(30):1-156.
13. Zolldann D, Haefner H, Poetter C, Buzello S, Sohr D, Lueticken R, et al. Assessment of a selective surveillance method for detecting nosocomial infections in patients in the intensive care department. *Am J Infect Control*. 2003;31(5):261-5.
14. Sohrabi M, Khosravi A, Zolphaghari P, Sarraf J. Evaluation of frequency of nosocomial infections Shahrood Imam Hossein hospital. *J Birjand Univ Med Sci*. 2009;16(3):33-9.
15. Vardakas K, Siempos I, Falagas M. Diabetes mellitus as a risk factor for nosocomial pneumonia and associated mortality. *Diabet Med*. 2007;24(10):1168-71.
16. Yamashita S, Yamaguchi H, Sakaguchi M, Satsumae T, Yamamoto S, Shinya F. Longer-term diabetic patients have a more frequent incidence of nosocomial infections after elective gastrectomy. *Anesth Analg*. 2000;91(5):1176-81.
17. Rojas M, Efird M, Lozano J, Bose C, Rojas M, Rondón M, et al. Risk factors for nosocomial infections in selected neonatal intensive care units in Colombia, South America. *J Perinatol*. 2005;25(8):537-41.
18. Kamboj M, Sepkowitz KA. Nosocomial infections in patients with cancer. *Lancet Oncol*. 2009;10(6):589-97.

19. DiCocco JM, Croce MA. Ventilator-associated pneumonia: an overview. *Expert Opin Pharmacother*. 2009;10(9):1461-7.
20. Kampf G, Wischniewski N, Schulgen G, Schumacher M, Daschner F. Prevalence and risk factors for nosocomial lower respiratory tract infections in German hospitals. *J Clin Epidemiol*. 1998;51(6):495-502.
21. Richards MJ, Edwards JR, Culver DH, Gaynes RP. Nosocomial infections in medical intensive care units in the United States. National Nosocomial Infections Surveillance System. *Crit Care Med*. 1999;27(5):887-92.
22. Ding JG, Sun QF, Li KC, Zheng MH, Miao XH, Ni W, et al. Retrospective analysis of nosocomial infections in the intensive care unit of a tertiary hospital in China during 2003 and 2007. *BMC Infect Dis*. 2009;9:115.
23. Huang J, Chen EZ, Qu HP, Mao EQ, Zhu ZG, Ni YX, et al. Sources of multidrug-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* and its role in respiratory tract colonization and nosocomial pneumonia in intensive care unit patients. *Chin Med J (Engl)*. 2013;126(10):1826-31.
24. Frankel H, Sperry J, Kaplan L. Risk factors for pressure ulcer development in a best practice surgical intensive care unit. *Am Surg*. 2007;73(12):1215-7.
25. Fife C, Otto G, Capsuto EG, Brandt K, Lyssy K, Murphy K, et al. Incidence of pressure ulcers in a neurologic intensive care unit. *Crit Care Med*. 2001;29(2):283-90.
26. Zahraei SM, Eshrati B, Masoumi Asl H, Pezeshki Z. Epidemiology of four main nosocomial infections in Iran during March 2007 - March 2008 based on the findings of a routine surveillance system. *Arch Iran Med*. 2012;15(12):764-6.
27. Saint S, Wiese J, Amory JK, Bernstein ML, Patel UD, Zemencuk JK, et al. Are physicians aware of which of their patients have indwelling urinary catheters? *Am J Med*. 2000;109(6):476-80.
28. Haley RW, Hooton TM, Culver DH, Stanley RC, Emori TG, Hardison CD, et al. Nosocomial infections in U.S. hospitals, 1975-1976: estimated frequency by selected characteristics of patients. *Am J Med*. 1981;70(4):947-59.
29. Saint S, Kowalski CP, Kaufman SR, Hofer TP, Kauffman CA, Olmsted RN, et al. Preventing hospital-acquired urinary tract infection in the United States: a national study. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2008;46(2):243-50.
30. Maki DG, Tambyah PA. Engineering out the risk for infection with urinary catheters. *Emerg Infect Dis*. 2001;7(2):342-7.
31. Sharifi M. Bacteriuria due to application of urinary catheter in the neurosurgery ward of Taleghani hospital of Kermanshah. *Med J Tabriz Univ Med Sci*. 2009;51(35):45-51.
32. Aminizadeh Z, Kashi M. Prevalence of multi-drug resistance and pandrug resistance among multiple gram-negative species: experience in one teaching hospital, Tehran, Iran. *Int Res J Microbiol*. 2011;2:90-5.
33. Naidoo R, Nuttall J, Whitelaw A, Eley B. Epidemiology of *Staphylococcus aureus* Bacteraemia at a Tertiary Children's Hospital in Cape Town, South Africa. *PLoS One*. 2013;8(10):e78396.
34. Lee HG, Jang J, Choi JE, Chung DC, Han JW, Woo H, et al. Blood Stream Infections in Patients in the Burn Intensive Care Unit. *Infect Chemother*. 2013;45(2):194-201.
35. Kaasch AJ, Barlow G, Edgeworth JD, Fowler VG, Jr., Hellmich M, Hopkins S, et al. *Staphylococcus aureus* bloodstream infection: a pooled analysis of five prospective, observational studies. *J Infect*. 2013.
36. Mylotte JM, Graham R, Kahler L, Young L, Goodnough S. Epidemiology of nosocomial infection and resistant organisms in patients admitted for the first time to an acute rehabilitation unit. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2000;30(3):425-32.

37. Azim A, Dwivedi M, Rao PB, Baronia AK, Singh RK, Prasad KN, et al. Epidemiology of bacterial colonization at intensive care unit admission with emphasis on extended-spectrum beta-lactamase- and metallo-beta-lactamase-producing Gram-negative bacteria--an Indian experience. *J Med Microbiol.* 2010;59(Pt 8):955-60.
38. Falagas M, Rafailidis P. Attributable mortality of *Acinetobacter baumannii*: no longer a controversial issue. *Crit Care.* 2007;11(3):134.
39. Falagas M, Kasiakou S, Rafailidis P, Zouglakis G, Morfou P. Comparison of mortality of patients with *Acinetobacter baumannii* bacteraemia receiving appropriate and inappropriate empirical therapy. *J Antimicrob Chemother.* 2006;57(6):1251-4.
40. Vahdani P, Yaghoubi T, Aminzadeh Z. Hospital Acquired Antibiotic-Resistant *Acinetobacter Baumannii* Infections in a 400-Bed Hospital in Tehran, Iran. *Int J Prev Med.* 2011;2(3):127-30.
41. Mohanty S, Maurya V, Gaiind R, Deb M. Phenotypic characterization and colistin susceptibilities of carbapenem-resistant of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Acinetobacter* spp. *J Infect Dev Ctries.* 2013;7(11):880-7.
- 42- Behzadnia S, Davoudi A, Rezai MS, Ahangarkani F. Nosocomial Infections in Pediatric Population and Antibiotic Resistance of the Causative Organisms in North of Iran. *Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal* 2014;16(2):e14562. doi:10.5812/ircmj.14