REZISTENȚA LA ANTIBIOTICE
A GERMENILOR IZOLAȚI PRIN HEMOCULTURĂ

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The objective of this retrospective study was the etiological and therapeutical evaluation of the systemic infections diagnosed in patients hospitalized in the departments of the County Clinical Emergency Hospital of Brașov during a 3 years timeframe (1.01.2003 - 31.12.2005). The blood samples of the patients were analyzed using the haemoculture technique by utilizing an BACTEC 9050 automated system. The most frequent isolated germs from blood were Staphylococcus aureus and Escherichia coli, followed by other species of Gram positive cocci and Gram negative bacilli. We ascertained the selection of strains resistant to multiple antibiotics for all the etiologic implicated bacterial species, fact that justifies the utilization of these antimicrobial substances only in the context of a careful monitorization of the phenomenon through the antibiogram.