Clinicomicrobiology study of Ventilator associated pneumonia in a tertiary care hospital

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Health care associated infection from invasive medical devices in intensive care unit (ICU) are a major threat to the patients. Among these, ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP) possess with the highest risk accounting for 18.7% to 41% prolonging the hospital stay and cost for the patients. Aim: To ascertain the number of cases of ventilator associated pneumonia in the time period of one year. During the study period total no of patients admitted to ICU, those on ventilator assistance for a number of ventilator days were studied. Among these an average no of patients were diagnosed to have acquired VA and the bacterial pathogens associated and their antibiotic sensitivity pattern and mechanism of drug resistance were studied.