

# **Problematyka narastania oporności *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* u pacjentów hospitalizowanych w Klinice Otolaryngologii i Onkologii Laryngologicznej Uniwersytetu Medycznego w Poznaniu w latach 2005-2007**

Problem of increasing resistance of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in patients at ENT Clinic of Poznan University of Medical Sciences in the years 2005-2007

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Introduction. Species and resistance rate of current pathogens is important for determining the appropriate treatment. *P. aeruginosa* is an essential issue in the group of patients with ear problems. The number of infections and relapses caused by this pathogen has been increasing with high percentage of antibiotic resistant strains responsible for treatment failure. Aim. The purpose of this work was to present the problem of increasing resistance of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in patients of ENT Department of Poznan University of Medical Sciences between 2005-2007. Material and methods. During that time at our Clinic 644 biological samples were taken to carry out a bacteriological examination. All materials were analyzed to assess the prevalence of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* as an etiologic factor of infections. The groups of patients treated operatively and in outpatient clinic were taken into consideration. Results. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was found in 89 samples; most cases in 2007 (53 strains), which constitutes 18% of all samples analyzed. Predominantly (in 54 samples) that pathological culture was found in materials coming from ears. There was noticed a 20% - growth in the number of *P. aeruginosa* infections in 2007 in relation to 2005. Most of the strains (93%) were susceptible to imipenem, piperacilin and tazobactam, 83% of the strains - to ciprofl oxacin, 86% - to ceftazidim. Conclusions. Overuse of cotrimoxazol, doxycyclin and cefuroxim in empiric treatment, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* strains are naturally resistant to which, is responsible for the *P. aeruginosa* resistance to most commonly used antibiotics.