

## 화상 중환자실에 입원한 중증 화상 환자에 있어서 미생물학적 특징에 대한 고찰

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In recent decades, the antimicrobial resistance of bacteria isolated from burn patients has increased. Every burn institution has to determine its specific pattern of burn wound microbial colonization, time related changes in predominant flora, respective susceptibility to antibiotics. So the burn institution should chose the effective empiric antimicrobials. We undertook a retrospective review of all burns of more than 40% of the total body surface area from the BICU between January 2007 and December 2007. The group consisted of 47 men (69.1%) and 21 women (30.9%) with a mean age of 43 years (range, 3-91 years,  $\pm 15.1$  years). Mean TBSA burned was 58.0% (range, 40-100%,  $\pm 18.3$ %). Mean hospital stay was 40.0 days. Periodic sampling were taken from burn wound, tip of a removed central venous catheter, respiratory tract, blood, urine on 3rd, 5th, 7th, 14th, 21th hospitalization. A total of 285 microbial isolates were detected. *Acinetobacter baumannii* (31%) was the prevalent isolates in 3rd day cultures. After the two weeks, this bacteria was superceded *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (36.2%). Between 3rd day and 14th day, the rates of methicillin resistance of staphylococci strains increased steadily.