

Clinical Characteristics of Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) Infection in a District Hospital

BT Yew¹, NI Zakaria¹, KL Mohan¹, HM Low¹, KM Soh¹, SN Sahardin¹, NH Yahya¹

¹.Internal Medicine Department Hospital Enche' Besar Hajjah Khalsom

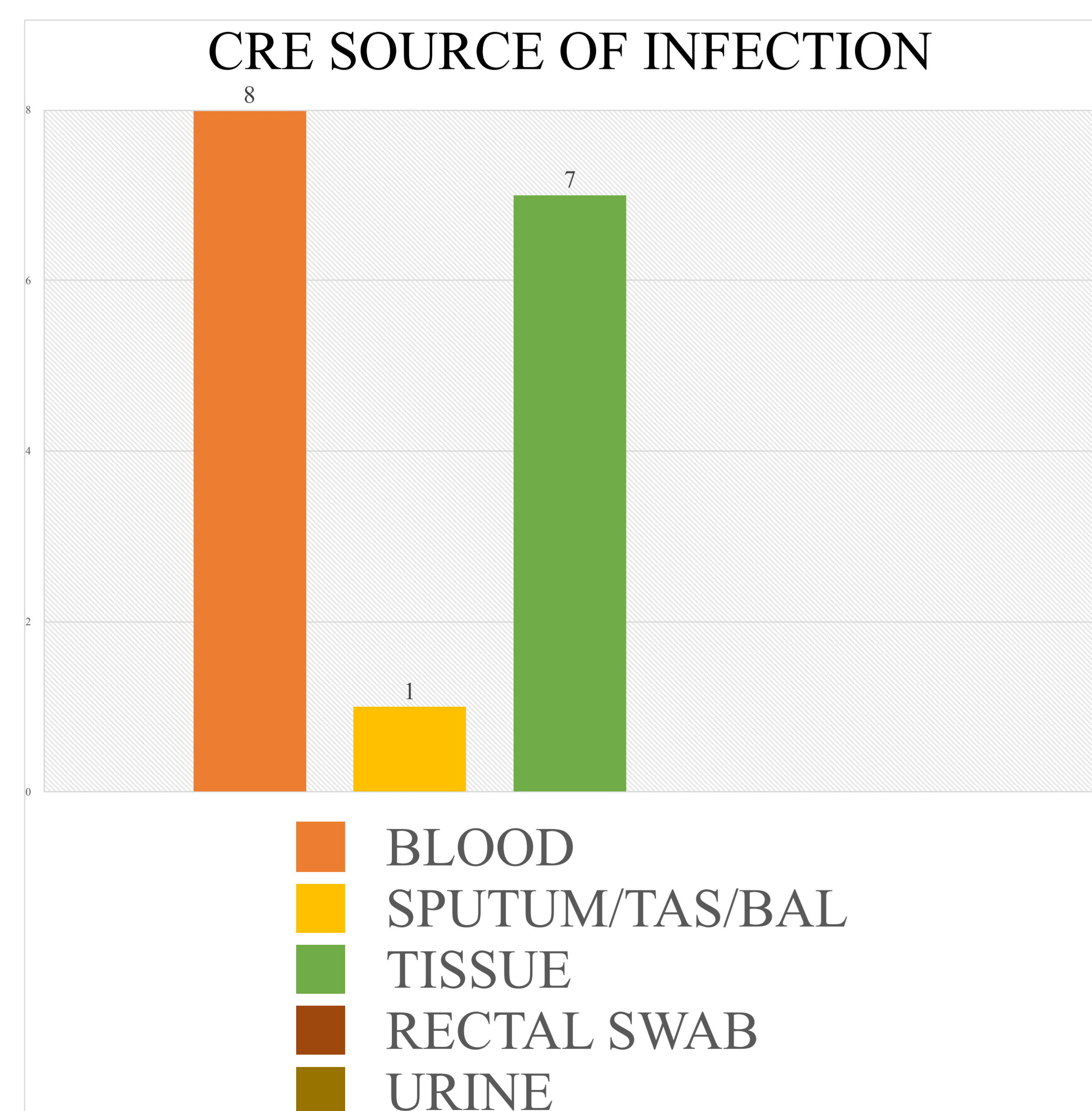
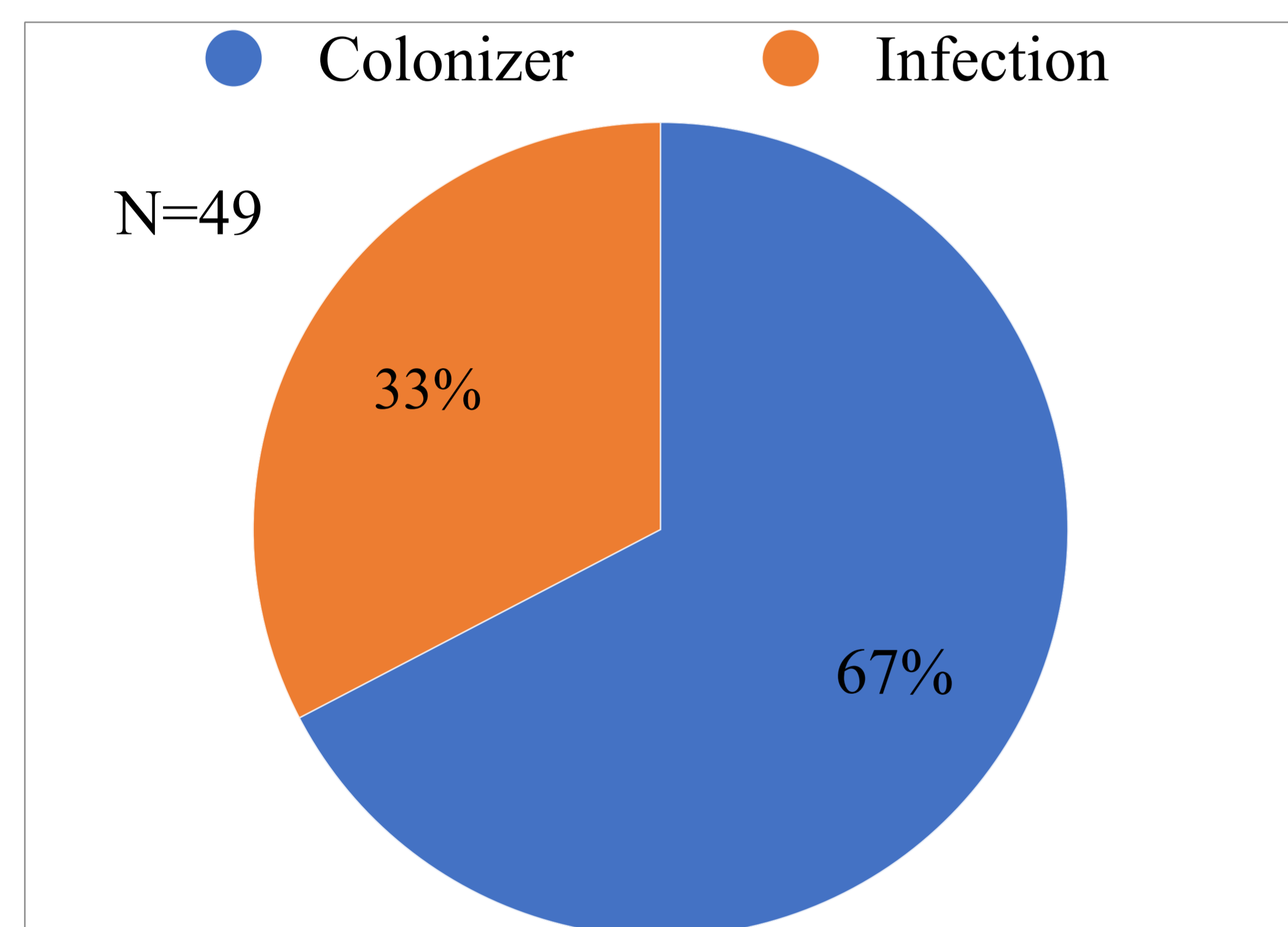
Introduction

Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) has emerged as a global threat due to its limited choice of therapy especially in resource limited setting . CRE infection is increasingly reported worldwide causing public health concerns. This study aims to determine clinical characteristics of CRE infection in Hospital Enche' Besar Hajjah Khalsom (HEBHK), secondary hospital in southern Malaysia with 382 beds.

Method

Retrospective descriptive study was conducted to collect data of patients tested positive for CRE from January 2023 to April 2024.

Results



ORGANISM	Number
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	5
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	3
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	4
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	1
<i>Citrobacter braakii</i>	1
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	1
<i>Citrobacter koseri</i>	1

Discussion and Conclusion

The clinical characteristics of CRE data in our centre is almost similar to studies conducted in several local hospitals. Further statistical analysis can be conducted to identify epidemiological link and associated risk factors among CRE-infected patients in our centre.

Prevention of CRE infection encompasses strict infection prevention and control (IPC) measures as well as continuous training and education to spread awareness.

References



Survival 50% Mortality 50%

Conflict of Interest: Nil