

MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT INFECTIONS IN A RENAL TRANSPLANT RECIPIENT: TREATMENT CHALLENGES AND FATAL OUTCOME.

Wan Nurliyana Wan Ramli,^{1,2} Ng Rong Xiang,² Ong Hang Cheng,² Sazali Basri,² Anjanna Kukreja,² Nur Atiya Azizol,³ Maisarah Jalalonmuhali,⁴ Helmi Sulaiman,² Sharifah Faridah Syed Omar.²



¹ Department of Internal Medicine, Kulliyah of Medicine, International Islamic University Malaysia

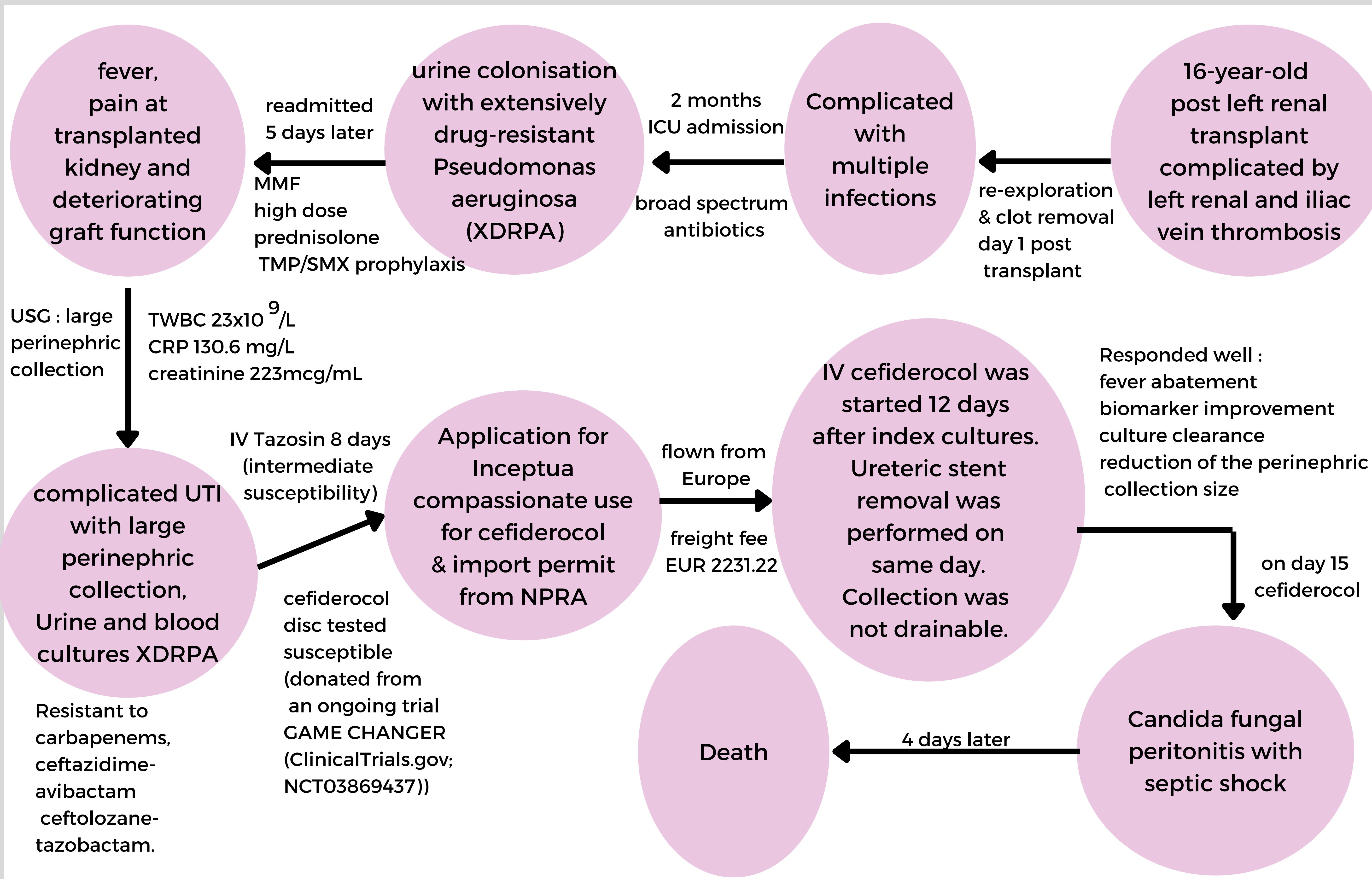
² Infectious Diseases Unit, Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Malaya

³ Department of Medical Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Malaya

⁴ Nephrology Unit, Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Malaya



Introduction: Renal transplant recipients are at increased risk of urinary tract infections (UTIs), especially in the first year of the post-transplant period. When these infections are caused by multidrug-resistant organisms (MDROs), accessing newer antimicrobials can be challenging, complicating treatment of these infections.



Discussion: Infections caused by MDROs represent a significant risk following kidney transplantation, often occurring within 30 days post-operation. These infections can lead to prolonged hospitalization, graft failure, and even mortality.

However, this case really highlights a prevalent issue in low-and middle-income countries (LMICs): **limited access to life-saving antimicrobials.** In many LMICs, susceptibility testing and access to newer antimicrobials like IV Cefiderocol or Cefepime-zidebactam are lacking, leaving healthcare providers with no choice but to rely on older, more nephrotoxic drugs such as polymyxins.

Conclusion: Enhanced infection prevention control, antimicrobial stewardship and prompt initiation of appropriate therapy are crucial to prevent severe outcomes and improve prognosis especially in critically ill transplant patients. We strongly advocate for enhanced access to newer antimicrobial agents in LMICs to address this pressing global antimicrobial resistance issue.