

Abstract Type : Oral

Abstract Submission No. : OR-1280

**A five-year retrospective evaluation of extended-spectrum β -lactamase-
(ESBL-) producing enteric Gram-negative uropathogens from a government-
owned teaching hospital in the Philippines**

Andrew Arnold Villanueva, **Miljun Catacata**, Dianne Dizon, Raphael Enrique Tiongco
Department of Medical Technology, Angeles University Foundation, Philippines

Objectives: In this study we determined the five-year prevalence and associated risk factors of ESBL-producing Gram-negative uropathogens isolated from a government-owned teaching hospital in the Philippines using a retrospective approach. With the increasing prevalence of such organisms, studies on antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and their possible associated risk factors may significantly improve clinical management of such infections, reduce costly treatment, and decrease the impending morbidity and mortality among patients harboring these types of pathogens.

Methods: Five-year data from 4,023 enteric Gram-negative uropathogens were obtained from the partner hospital using a retrospective study design and was analyzed. Statistical tools such as Pearson's Chi-square test was used to determine the associated risk factors of acquiring ESBL-producing uropathogens.

Results: Overall, the five-year prevalence rate of ESBL-producing uropathogens is 13.2%, wherein, a decline in the rate is observed from 2014 to 2018 (from 23.7% to 9.8%). Risk factors such as the patient's sex ($p = 0.01$), ward where the patient was admitted ($p < 0.001$), and the type of organism infecting the individual ($p < 0.001$) were shown to be significant risk factors for ESBL positivity.

Conclusions: Overall, AMR continues to rise and poses a significant threat to public health worldwide. Efforts should be made in the development of rapid tests for AMR.