



Title: Multidrug-resistant *Klebsiella* sp., one of the main etiological agents of urinary and respiratory tract infections in infants in southeastern Mexico

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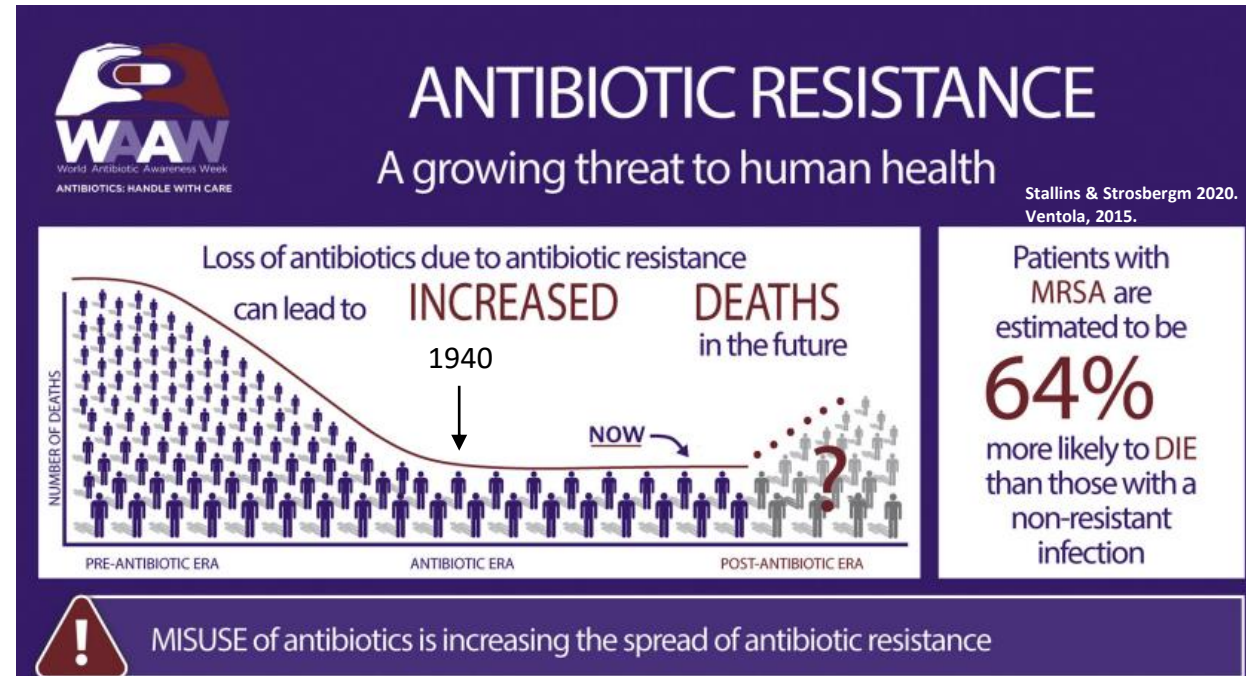
Holdings

Mexico	Colombia	Guatemala
Bolivia	Cameroon	Democratic
Spain	El Salvador	Republic
Ecuador	Taiwan	of Congo
Peru	Paraguay	Nicaragua

Introducción

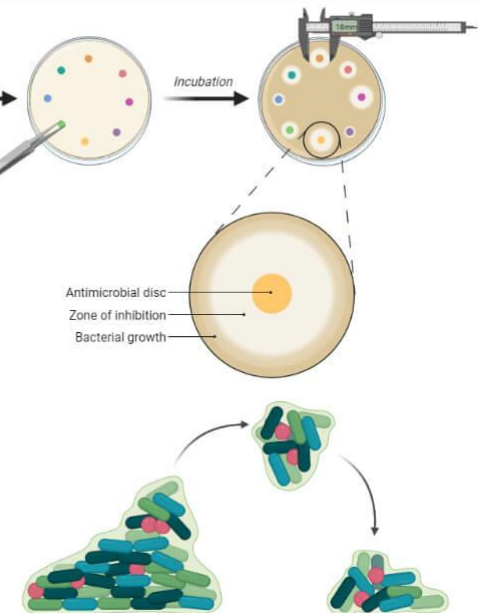
2019...

- ✓ RAM (resistencia antimicrobiana) es una causa líder de muerte en el mundo, principalmente en regiones desatendidas
- ✓ 4.95×10^6 muertes asociadas a RAM
- ✓ África subsahariana occidental con la mayor tasa de muertes atribuible a RAM
- ✓ Las infecciones de tracto respiratorio inferior, síndrome más prevalente debida a RAM



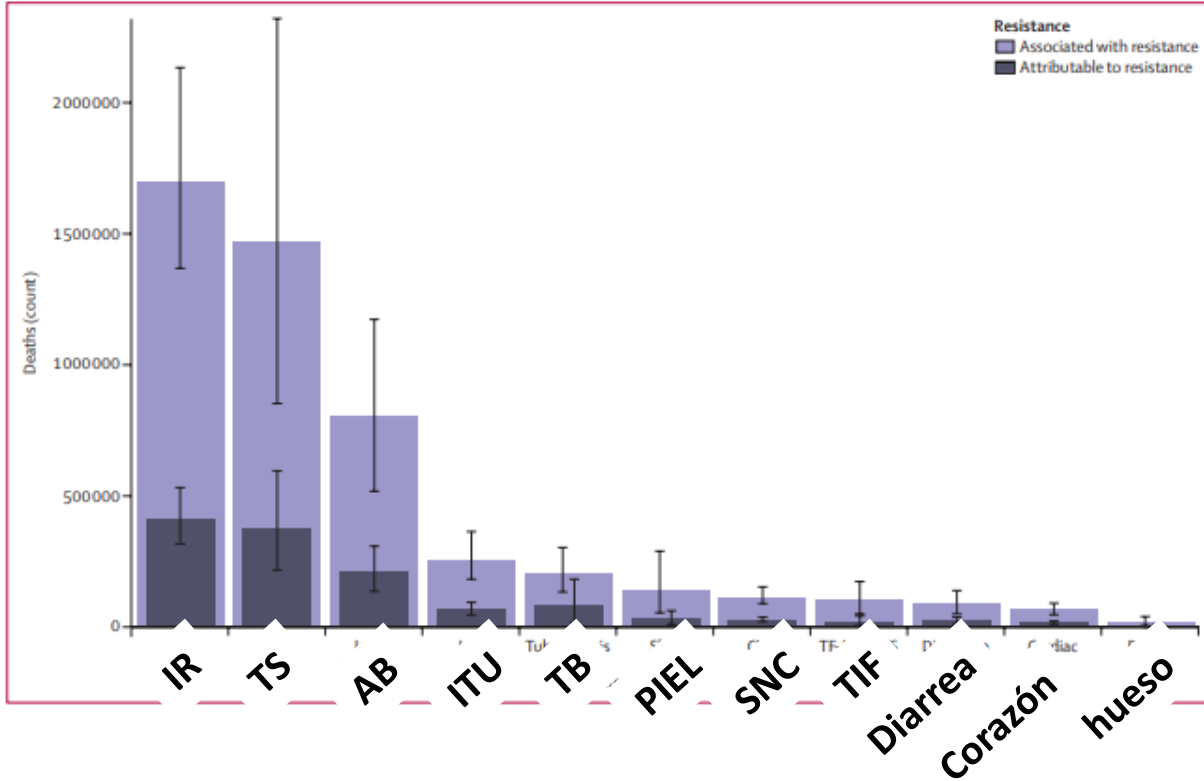
ESKAPE

E = *Enterococcus faecium*,
S = *Staphylococcus aureus*,
K = *Klebsiella pneumoniae*,
A = *Acinetobacter baumannii*,
P = *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*,
E = *Enterobacter* species.



Introducción

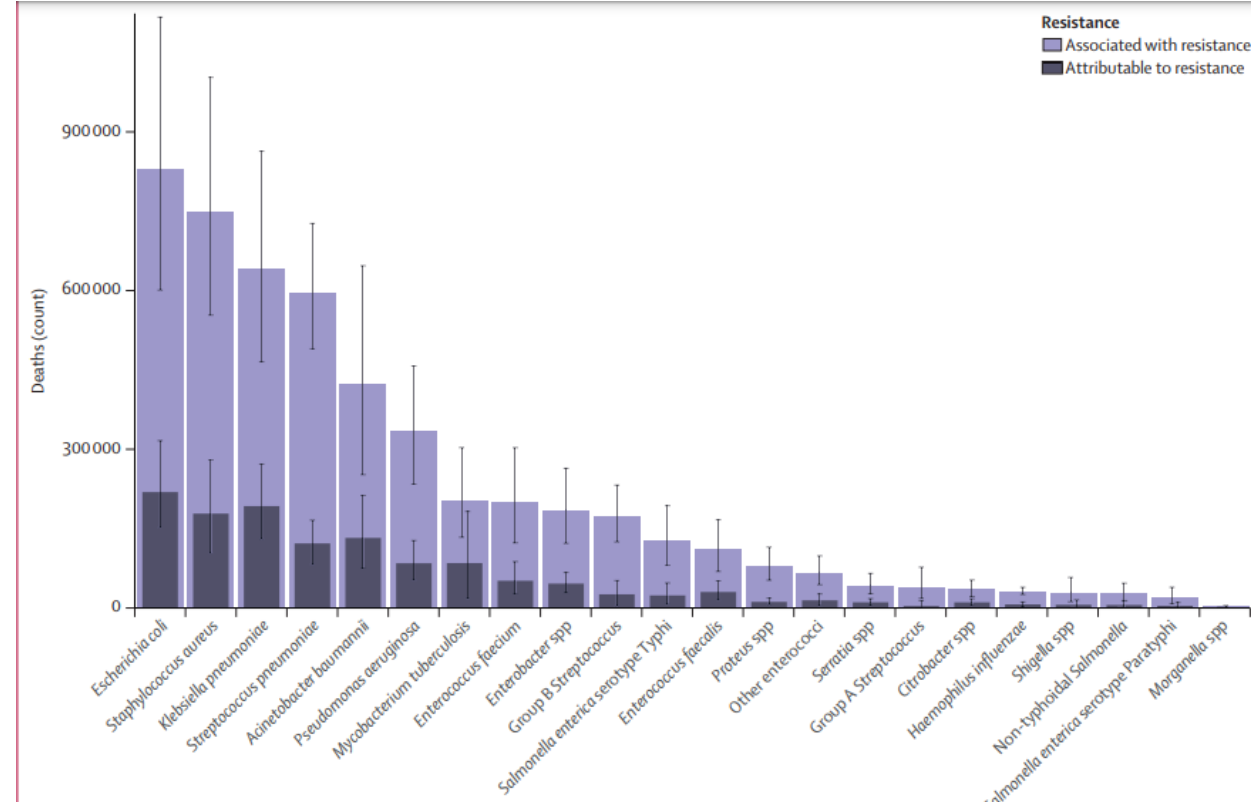
Muertes debidas a RAM por tipo de síndrome (ARC, 2019)



IR: Infecciones respiratorias
TS: torrente sanguíneo
AB: Abdomen
ITU: Infec. Tracto urinario

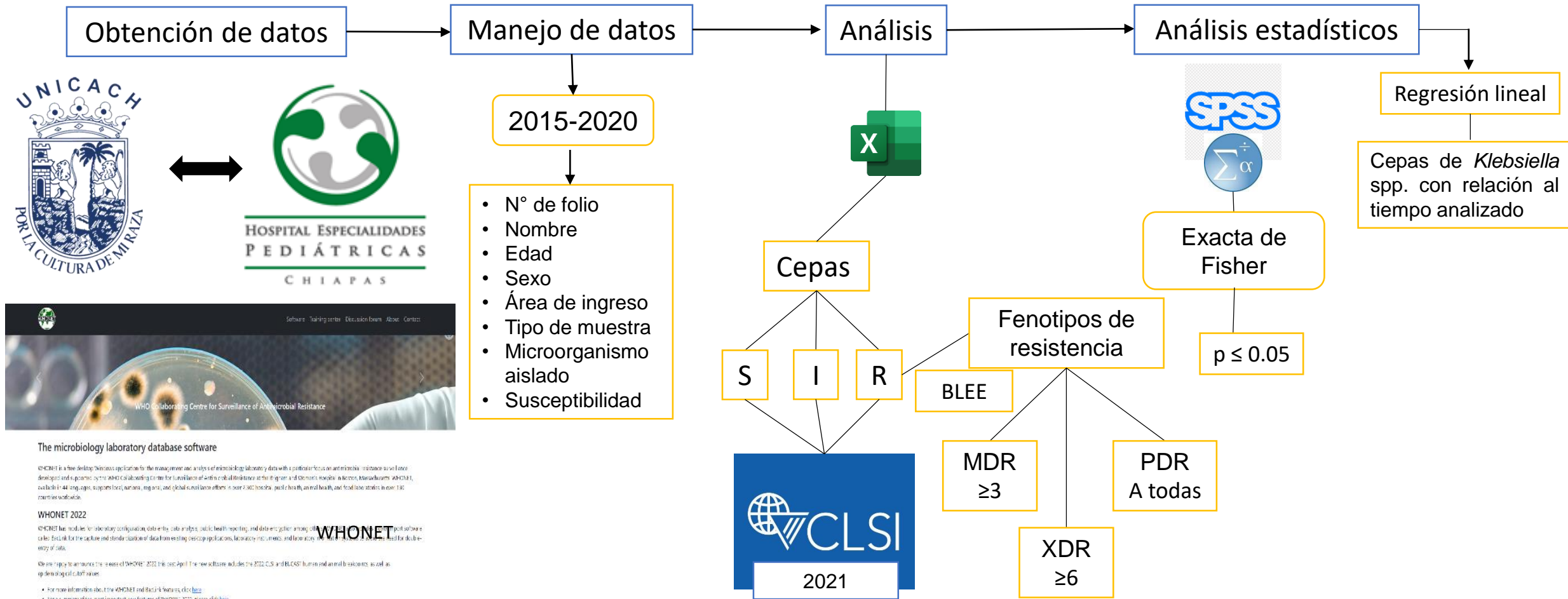
TB: tuberculosis
SNC: sist. Nervioso central
TIF: Tifoidea y variantes

Muertes debidas a RAM por tipo de patógeno (ARC, 2019)

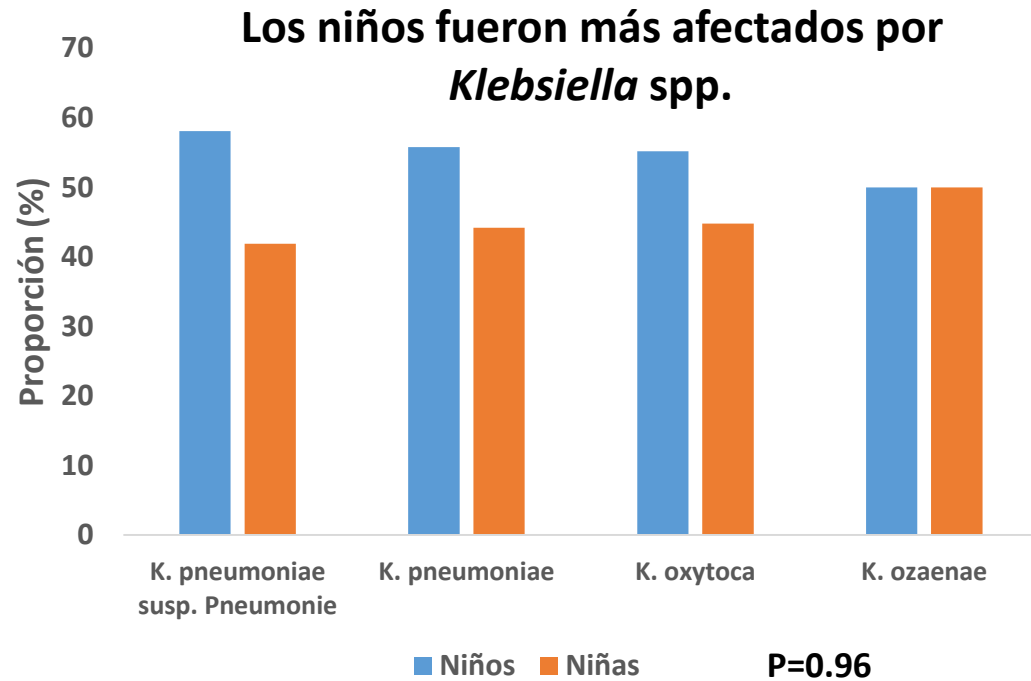


K. pneumoniae resistente a cefalosporinas de 3ª generación y carbapenémicos

Metodología

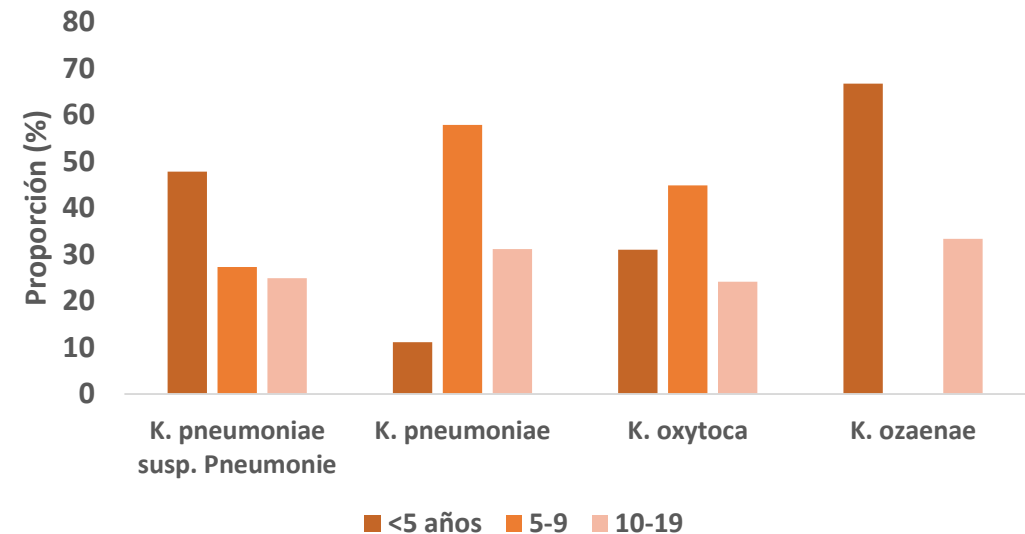
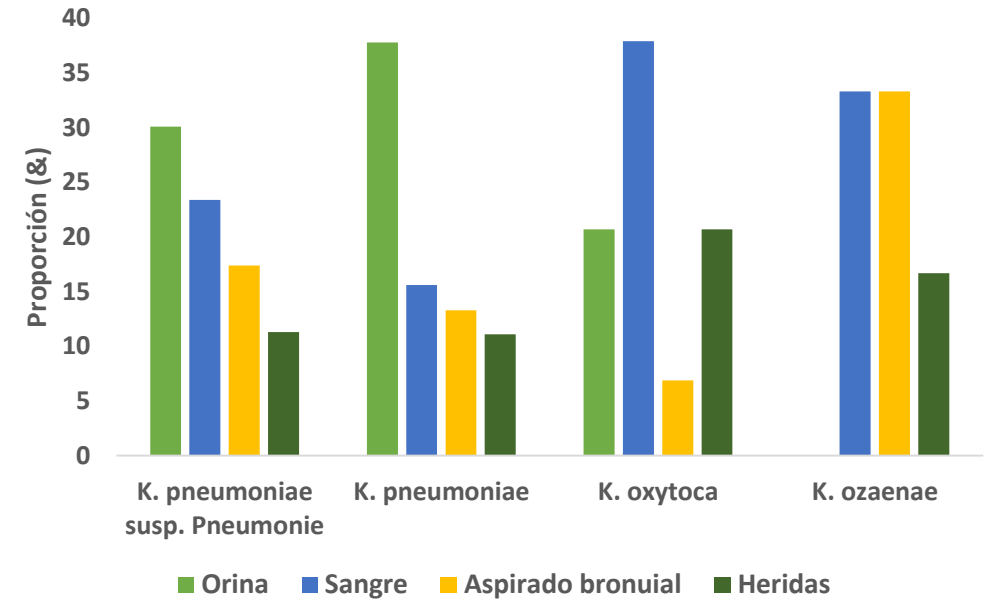


Resultados



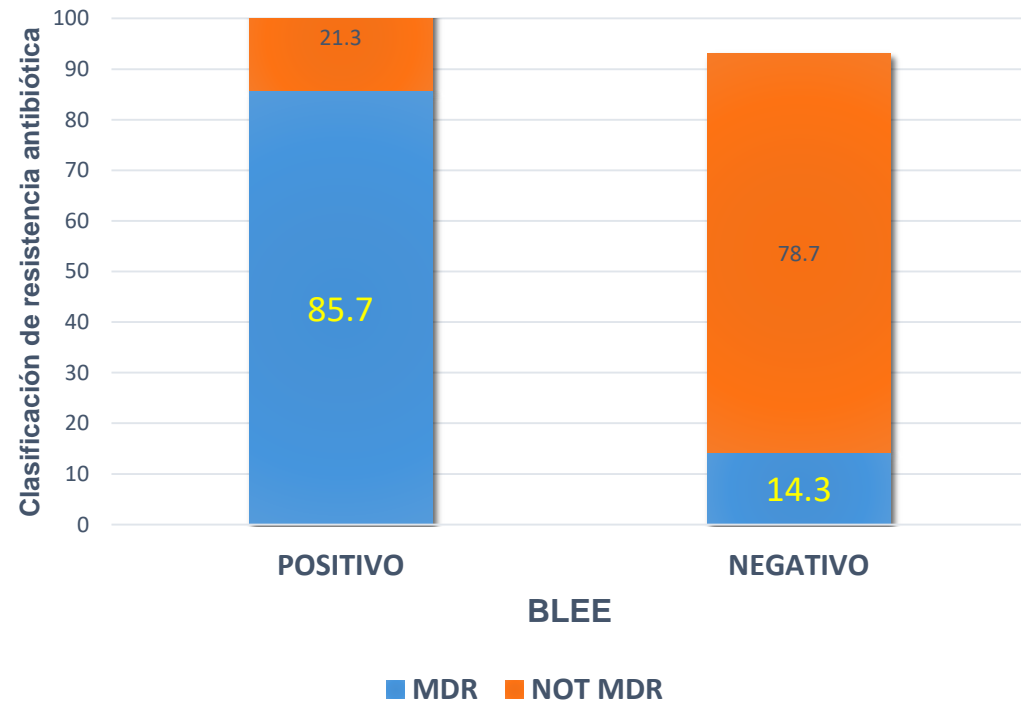
Los niños <5 años fueron el grupo etáreo proclive a infecciones por *Klebsiella* spp.

Las especies de *Klebsiella* spp. se recuperaron principalmente de orina, seguida de sangre, aspirado Bronquial y heridas en niños de Chiapas, México.

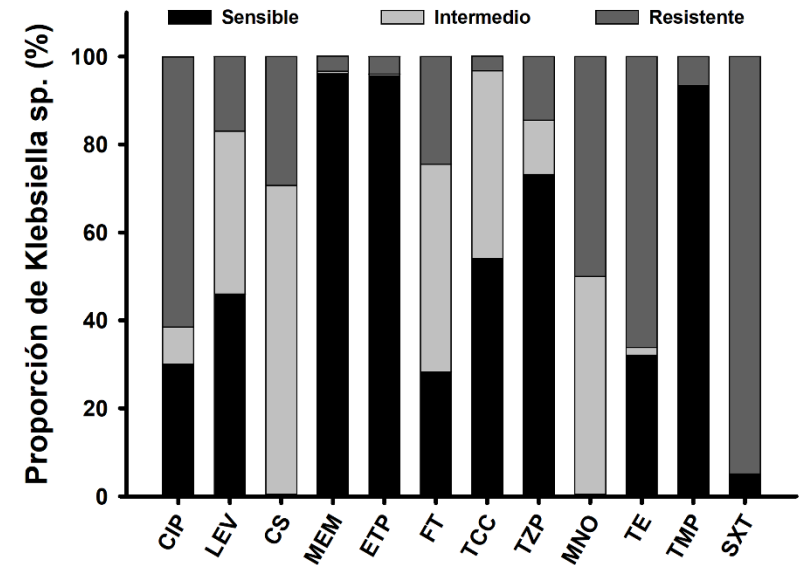
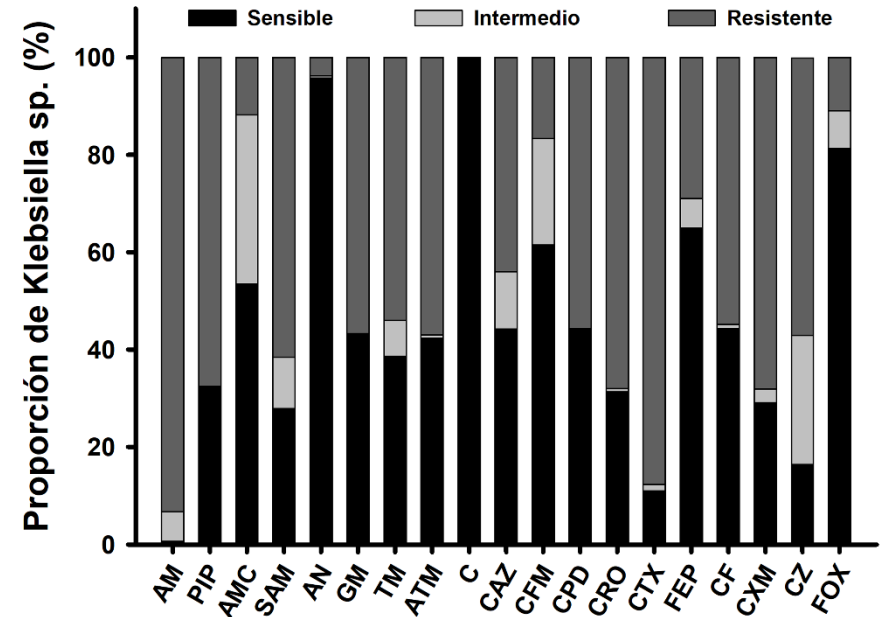


Resultados

La mayoría de las cepas (70%) de *Klebsiella* spp. fueron MDR



La mayoría de *Klebsiella* spp. fueron resistentes al sulfametoxazol (94.9%), seguido de la ampicilina y la cefotaxima



Conclusiones

- ❑ El sexo de los pacientes no se asoció a la proporción de especies del género *Klebsiella* aisladas.
- ❑ *Klebsiella pneumoniae* subsp. *pneumoniae* fue la bacteria con mayor frecuencia de aislamiento en una población del Hospital de Especialidades Pediátricas de Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, particularmente en menores de 5 años.
- ❑ *Klebsiella pneumoniae* subsp. *pneumoniae* se recuperó principalmente de orina, sangre y aspirado bronquial.
- ❑ La mayoría de las cepas de *Klebsiella* spp., fueron resistentes a las penicilinas (ampicilina: 93.3%), inhibidores de folatos (trimetoprima/sulfametoxazol: 94.9%), cefalosporinas (ceftriaxona: 87.7%).
- ❑ Más de la mitad de las cepas de *Klebsiella* spp. exhibieron el fenotipo MDR (70.4%) y la presencia de la enzima BLEE (85.70%).
- ❑ El fenotipo MDR de las cepas de *Klebsiella* spp. se asoció a la presencia de la enzima BLEE.

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