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**Epidemiologic, clinical and microbiological characteristics of nosocomial urinary infection the spinal cord lesioned patient**Alberti Amador E<sup>1</sup>, Hernández González E<sup>1</sup>, Zamora Pérez F<sup>1</sup>, Martínez Arroyo M<sup>2</sup> and Valdez Fernández M<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>Centro Internacional de Restauración Neurológica, Cuba<sup>2</sup>Centro de Investigaciones Médico-Quirúrgicas, Cuba

Urinary infections constitute one of the main causes of intrahospitalary infections. At the clinic for the attention of spinal cord injured (SCI) patients, we observed that these can be the causes of high incidence rates as a consequence of multiple risk factors associated with the neurogenic bladder as: vesicle urethral reflux, vesicle lithiasis, diverticula and pseudo diverticula, urethral stenosis and permanent or intermittent catheterization objective lesioned patients with neurogenic bladder as well as their microbiological behavior.

**Patients & Method:** We performed a descriptive, retrospective-type study on 68 patients in order to schedule a neuro restorative treatment for the affectation of the SCI for six months. They all received clinical, imaging test and bacteriologic assessment, that is, urocultures, urethral and vaginal exudates to determine risk factors, forms of presentation of the infection, as well as associated complications and microbiological behavior.

**Results:** The most frequent forms of presentation of infections are: recurrent symptomatic bacteriuria, asymptomatic bacteriuria, bacterial urethritis, bacterial vaginosis and acute pyelonephrites. Most acute germs are: *E. coli* (for a 46% of isolation), followed by *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (16%), *Proteus mirabilis* 8.1% and other Enterobacteria 10%. Sensitiveness to aminoglycosides was kept high, where we observed a growing resistance to sulphas (100%) and fluoroquinolones (>60%), cefalosporine (Cefepime 34%) amikacine 7% and very sensitiveness a carbapenemics 100%.

**Conclusions:** Clinical peculiarities of urinary infections in the patient with neurogenic bladder, allow performing more adequate strategies for treatment as to the clinical, microbiological and epidemiologic criteria.

**Biography**

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