Abstract

Worldwide, bacterial resistance is an increasingly serious problem, especially in hospital environments. Staphylococcus aureus and Escherichia coli are the most frequently isolated microorganisms in patients with nosocomial infections. In Medellín, Colombia, however, Klebsiella pneumoniae has become increasingly important in this kind of infection, for which reason this review was carried out. It includes the following aspects: microbiology, epidemiology, dissemination, resistance to betalactamic antibiotics and its mechanisms, clinical impact and importance of the problem in this city.

Keywords

Beta-lactamic antibiotics, Betalactamases, Carbapenemases, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Nosocomial infections