Abstract

Background: ceftazidime is an antimicrobial belonging to the third generation cephalosporin's family, it is indicated in the treatment of serious, simple or mixed bacterial infections, and its administration in continuous infusion allows optimizing the concentration of antibiotic to keep above their minimum inhibitory concentration. Objective: to evaluate the use of ceftazidime in continuous infusion in nosocomial infections by Pseudomona aeruginosa. Method: a casecontrol study was carried out on the use of ceftazidime in continuous infusion and intermittent doses, in patients admitted with a confirmed diagnostic of infection by Pseudomona aeruginosa in the Polyvalent Intermediate Care Unit and Trauma Unit rooms, at the University Hospital Manuel Ascunce, from March 2009 to March 2010. Nonrandom sample consisted of 84 patients with infection by Pseudomona aeruginosa and received treatment with ceftazidime 42 cases and an equal number of controls. Results: the 49 % of the total sample had 60 years and older, diabetes mellitus as associated comorbidity presented in 52 patients, favorable evolution corresponded to 34 patients which ceftazidime in continuous infusion was administered. Conclusion s: the infection by Pseudomona aeruginosa was more frequent in patients older than 60 years and associated comorbidity was diabetes mellitus. Ceftazidime administration in continuous infusion showed better results than intermittent dose administration.

Keywords

CEFTAZIDIME/therapeutic use, PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA, BACTERIAL INFECTIONS, AGED.