Objectives: To analyse the clinical, epidemiological profile and prognosis of infective endocarditis in a tertiary hospital. Methods: A retrospective study of infective endocarditis was performed between 2004 and 2009. The main end-points were death due to infective endocarditis and the composite one of death and need of surgical repair. Results: Sixty four patients with infective endocarditis were included (39% women), with 45 months of follow-up. Fifty six percent of the infective endocarditis occurred due to prosthetic valves. The most common isolated organisms were S.Aureus (22%), and coagulase-negative Staphylococcus (16%). Twenty five percent of patients died during the follow-up (81% at hospital admission), and 64% reached the composite end-point. Only Diabetes Mellitus and negative gram bacilli infection were associated with mortality (Po0.05). Conclusions: There have been changes in clinical, epidemiological and microbiological profile in infective endocarditis in recent years. Despite the improvement in diagnostic and therapeutic process, the morbidity-mortality in this disease is still very high.

Keywords
Infective endocarditis, Prognosis, Mortality.