



# HEALTHCARE ASSOCIATED INFECTIONS IN MIGRANTS: FIVE-YEAR RESULTS OF A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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## Introduction and Purpose

Turkey has been a country accepting many migrants especially from Syria and Iraq in recent years. Healthcare services to migrants, refugees and asylum seekers including hospitalization and surgical operations tend to increase in years. Community acquired infectious diseases among migrants is an expected event and have a frequently evaluated concern. In the study, healthcare associated infections in migrants and percentage of change in years were evaluated in a tertiary care hospital.

## Materials/methods

The study was enrolled in a 468-bed Ankara Training & Research Hospital. Healthcare associated infections are determined by active and prospective surveillance in the hospital. Besides patient based surveillance is performed in the intensive care units. Among the surveillance data of the hospital, infections of migrant patients between January 2012 and November 2016 were evaluated retrospectively. Healthcare associated **infections** were defined according to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's definitions.<sup>0</sup>

## Conclusion

Percentage of healthcare associated infections in migrants has shown to be increased in the last three years when evaluated in yearly basis. The subject is a matter of another concern when compared with community acquired infections' surveillance of migrants.

## Results

Totally 37 (54% female) patients were included. The median age was 61 years (1-86 years). Syrian patients were the most frequent migrants (51%). Others were from Iraq (24%), Afghanistan (8%), Palestine (5%), Iran (3%), Somali (3%), Hungary (3%) and Ukraine (3%). Among the patients 81% were hospitalized in intensive care units. Surgical procedures were applied to 10 (27%) patients. Totally 17 (46%) of them died. The number of healthcare associated infections was 44 in 37 patients. The distribution of infections of migrants among total infections of the hospital according to years is shown in the figure. There is an increase in last three years. The most frequent infections were catheter related urinary tract infections and surgical infections. The first frequent causative agent was *Acinetobacter baumannii* (24%) and the second was *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (20%).

Table. Type of Infections

Infection type	n (%)
Catheter related urinary tract infection	15 (40,6)
Surgical infection	10 (27)
Pneumonia	8 (21,6)
Blood stream infection	3 (8,1)
Decubitus infection	1 (2,7)

