

P2415 *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* bloodstream infections: a 10-year retrospective study in a tertiary care hospital in HungaryMárió Gajdács*¹, Marianna Ábrók¹, Lazar Andrea¹, Edit Urbán¹¹ Institute of Clinical Microbiology, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary

Background: *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* is a non-fermenting, aerobic Gram-negative bacillus, ubiquitous in the environment, which has been recognized as an emerging pathogen in immunocompromised patients, both in community and nosocomial settings. This microorganism is intrinsically resistant to several classes of antibiotics (most notably carbapenems and aminoglycosides). The therapy of choice in these infections is trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (co-trimoxazole), however, resistance (2-10% in the Western hemisphere) or hypersensitivity to this drug presents a challenge to clinicians. The importance of this pathogen increased in recent years as *S. maltophilia* bacteraemia is associated with a high (25-35%) mortality rate. The aim of this study was the detailed epidemiological characterization of *S. maltophilia* bacteraemia at a tertiary care teaching hospital located in Szeged, Hungary and to assess the resistance trends associated with this pathogen.

Materials/methods: Episodes of *S. maltophilia* bacteraemia were identified retrospectively by reviewing the computerized microbiology records of the Department of Clinical Microbiology, University of Szeged. The data screening included patients admitted to the Albert Szent-Györgyi Clinical Centre between 1st of January 2008 and 31st of December 2017, who had at least one positive aerobic blood culture for *S. maltophilia*, associated with clinical signs or symptoms of infection.

Results: A total of 175 episodes of *S. maltophilia* bacteraemia were identified (17.5±11.36/year) during the study period. 61.15% of patients were over 50 years of age and they presented with a slight male dominance (57.71%). Most of the isolates originated from the Department of Internal Medicine (37.96%), the Intensive Care Unit (33.23%) and the Department of Surgery (12.72%). Malignancies (21.1%), cardiovascular illnesses (17.71%), septicaemia (16.50%) and recent trauma (14.86%) were characterized as underlying diseases present in patients with *S. maltophilia* bacteraemia. 16.0% of isolates were resistant to co-trimoxazole and 5.23% of isolates were also resistant to fluoroquinolones and colistin, based on non-species-specific breakpoints.

Conclusions: This study represents a large series of *S. maltophilia* bacteraemia in Hungary, accounting for a broad patient population, reported from a general tertiary care hospital. Although *S. maltophilia* bloodstream infections are infrequent, this study highlights several of their features.

