Colonization of children by multiresistant bacteria in their admission in a pediatric unit

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**Objectives:** The community setting-up of the multiresistant bacteria (MRB) is establishing in several regions of the world. The purpose of this work is to estimate the colonization of the children by MRB at their admission in a pediatric unit.

**Patients and methods:** During a 2-month period, rectal and nasal samples were taken in 80 consecutively hospitalized children, the day of the admission. MRB detected were: meticillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), vancomycin resistant *Enterococcus* (VRE) and multi-resistant Gram-negative bacilli (MRGNB).

**Results:** Among 164 infants, 37 (22.5%) were colonized by at least one MRB at entrance: The majority came from their domicile (n=32), the average age was of 6 years; the children were essentially hospitalized for bronchiolitis and gastroenteritis. An antibiotic treatment in the last three days was taken in 6 cases: Amoxicillin + clavulanic acid (3 cases) and cefotaxim (3 cases). A total of 37 MRB were isolated with the predominance of MRGNB (n=21): 10 *Escherichia coli*, 8 *Klebsiella pneumoniae*1 *Serratia liquefaciens* and 2 *salmonella.spp*. The nasal colonization with SARM was noted in 13 cases and colonization with VRE in 3 cases.

**Conclusion:** The community setting-up of the MRB in children is worrying and interested essentially the BGNMR. The hospitalization and the preliminary antibiotic treatment do not seem the main risk factors.