METHOD

- Data from 300 decompensated liver disease patients, who underwent ascitic tapping, from December 2019 to January 2022, were collected.
- Bacteriological profile, resistance pattern of organisms and outcomes were analyzed.
- To analyze the impact of antibiotic use during pandemic on the resistance pattern of organisms, study was divided into two phases: phase 1- December 2019 to May 2021 (pre delta); phase 2 - June 2021 to January 2022 (post delta).

RESULTS

- SBP incidence was 22.6% (67/300); 44 culture positive, 23 culture negative neutrophilic ascites.
- 47.8% (32/67) patients recovered and 52.2% (35/67) either died or were lost to follow up.
- Community acquired SBP was 71.6% (48/67), nosocomial was 28.4% (19/67).
- Common organisms were Escherichia coli 54.5% (24/44) and klebsiella pneumonia 29.4% (13/44).
- 3rd generation cephalosporins resistance was 2/3rd with extended spectrum beta lactamase being the common resistance.
- In phase 1, multi drug sensitive and MDR were 50% each (13/26) but MDR increased to 73.3% (13/18) in phase 2.
- Mortality in phase 1 and 2 was 46.2% and 55.5%.

CONCLUSIONS

- The landscape of bacterial resistance has changed at our center following the delta wave.
- Hence, we feel the severity of infection and the local resistance profile should guide choice of antibiotics rather than empirical use, if suspicion of SBP were to arise, for better patient outcome and de-escalate the therapy later based on sensitivity pattern.

REFERENCES