The synergism of colistin and meropenem killing against carbapenem resistant Acinetobacter baumannii: An in vitro experimental study

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Carbapenem-resistant Acinetobacter baumanii (CRAB) is one of the bacteria that is difficult to treat and is a national and international concern because it is one of the causes of Healthcare-associated infection (HAI). The increasing number of infections due to carbapenem-resistant Acinetobacter baumannii, and the increasingly limited choice of antimicrobials due to the emergence of strains that are resistant to several antimicrobial classes, this study aims to determine differences in the value of MIC colistin, MIC meropenem between before and after the combination in vitro at Dr. Soetomo Hospital. Aims to explore the synergistic effect of colistin and meropenem in killing against carbapenem resistant Acinetobacter baumannii. This research is an experimental laboratory study with 19 samples of Carbapenem Resistant Acinetobacter baumannii isolates that have been identified from phoenix machines. The isolates were tested for susceptibility to colistin concentrations of 0.25 μg / ml, 0.5 μg / ml, 1 μg / ml, 2 μg / ml, 4 μg / ml, 8 μg / ml, 16 μg / ml, 32 μg / ml, 64 μg / ml, 128 μg / ml, and its combination with the checkerboard synergi test method. Out of 19 CRAB isolates, four susceptible isolates against colistin and 15 isolates resistant to colistin. The combination of colistin and meropenem which produces the most MIC is at a concentration of 4 μg / ml colistin and 1 μg / ml meropenem of 10 isolates. There is a difference in impairment of MIC meropenem between before and after the combination. Whereas in colistin there was no difference in the decrease in MIC values between before and after the combination.

Biography:
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Note: This abstract was previously published in 10th Internal Conference on Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, November 18-19, 2019, Rome, Italy.