QUANTIFICATION OF COLISTIN PLASMA LEVELS IN CRITICAL PATIENTS FROM SABANA CENTRO, COLOMBIA POPULATION

Diana Gonzalez[a], **Cuervo S**[a] and **Bustos RHa Garcia JC**[a]
[a]University of La Sabana, Colombia

Antimicrobial resistance to antibiotic treatment has significantly increased in recent years, causing this to become a public health problem. More than 70% of pathogenic bacteria are resistant to at least one of the currently used antibiotics. Recently, the use of Polymyxin E (Colistin) has been used as a "last line" therapy in treatment of gram-negative multiresistant bacteria. However, pharmacological knowledge about these molecules is very weak, because their use has been discontinued due to their high toxicity. In recent years, research has focused on the determination of the pharmacokinetic parameters of Colistimethate sodium, in order to find the optimal dose to maintain an adequate benefit-risk balance. The aim of this study was to determine Colistin plasma levels in patients infected with multiresistant bacteria, from a Sabana Centro (Colombia) population, by means of the standardization and validation of a fast and simple methodology as high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). Our results were standardized by HPLC, and allowed to measure plasma levels in the study population. The above, allows to presently guide the dosage of Sodium Colistimethate, according to Colistin plasma levels.

Biography

Diana González is medical doctor interested in the evaluation of the relationship between serum levels and therapeutic efficacy in the use of antimicrobial drugs as well as the determination of antimicrobial resistance in the clinical setting related to use of these molecules. Currently she is working in the Research Group Therapeutic Evidence of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of La Sabana. In addition, they have participated in speeches and conferences regarding the safe and cost effective use of antimicrobial drugs in Colombia.

dianamaria616@hotmail.com

Notes: