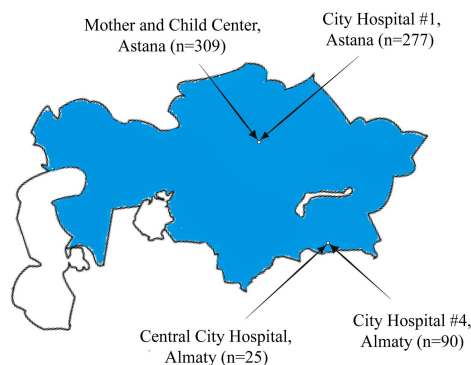


Antimicrobial Resistance Patterns, and Hospital Antimicrobial Consumption in the Republic of Kazakhstan: Results of a Pilot Study

Yuliya Semenova

Nazarbayev University, Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan



The study comprised four acute care hospitals located in two major Kazakhstani cities (Astana and Almaty). The methodology of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control was followed. Data from 701 hospitalized patients were retrieved and analyzed.

Healthcare-associated infections occurred in 3.8% of patients, with 48.1% of cases in intensive care units. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was the most frequently identified pathogen. Carbapenem resistance predominated, followed by resistance to glycopeptides and third-generation cephalosporins. Antimicrobials were used in 38.2% of patients, with an average of 1.37 agents per patient.