

Table 3: Risk factors influencing survival in the observed groups of patients with multidrug-resistant (MDR) *Acinetobacter* spp. bacteremia in intensive care units in Vojvodina Province, Serbia.

| Risk factors | All patients (n =164) | Non-survivors (n =79) | Survivors (n =85) | P |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Invasive procedures | | | | |
| Invasive procedures prior onset of bacteremia | 162 (98.8) | 78 (98.7) | 84 (98.8) | 1.000 |
| Invasive procedure index | 3.78 ± 1.1 | 3.81 ± 1.17 | 3.75 ± 1.05 | 0.362 |
| Prior use of urinary catheter | 162 (98.8) | 78 (98.7) | 84 (98.8) | 1.000 |
| Prior use of central venous catheter | 152 (92.7) | 73 (92.4) | 79 (92.9) | 1.000 |
| Prior use of peripheral venous catheter | 128 (78.0) | 59 (74.7) | 69 (81.2) | 0.415 |
| Prior use of dialysis catheter | 31 (18.9) | 18 (22.8) | 13 (15.3) | 0.306 |
| Prior use of mechanical ventilation | 149 (90.9) | 70 (88.6) | 79 (92.9) | 0.490 |
| Surgery in past 30 days | 107 (66.0) | 47 (59.5) | 60 (72.3) | 0.120 |
| Prior antimicrobial use | | | | |
| Prior antimicrobial use | 158 (96.3) | 66 (95.6) | 92 (96.8) | 0.697 |
| Average number of antibiotics | 3.1 ± 1.38 | 3.03±1.47 | 3.15 ± 1.29 | 0.556 |
| 1-3 classes of antibiotics | 107 (65.2) | 44 (63.7) | 63 (66.3) | 0.735 |
| ≥ 4 classes of antibiotics | 51 (31.1) | 22 (31.8) | 29 (30.5) | 0.853 |
| Penicillines | 29 (17.7) | 16 (20.3) | 13 (15.3) | 0.531 |
| 1 st generation Cephalosporin | 3 (1.8) | 1 (1.3) | 2 (2.4) | 1.000 |
| 2 nd generation Cephalosporin | 43 (26.2) | 17 (21.5) | 26 (30.6) | 0.254 |
| 3 rd generation Cephalosporin | 88 (53.7) | 44 (55.7) | 44 (51.8) | 0.728 |
| 4th generation Cephalosporin | 13 (7.9) | 12 (15.2) | 1 (1.2) | 0.001 |
| Cephalosporin | 147 (89.6) | 74 (93.7) | 73 (85.8) | 0.168 |
| Aminoglycoside | 18 (11.0) | 10 (12.7) | 8 (9.4) | 0.678 |
| Lincosamide | 13 (7.9) | 5 (6.3) | 8 (9.4) | 0.659 |
| TMP-SMX | 13 (7.9) | 6 (7.6) | 7 (8.2) | 1.000 |
| Quinolones | 65 (39.6) | 30 (38.0) | 35 (41.2) | 0.796 |
| Imidazole Derivatives | 96 (58.5) | 41 (51.9) | 55 (64.7) | 0.132 |
| Carbapenems | 60 (36.6) | 24 (30.4) | 36 (42.4) | 0.153 |
| Glycopeptides | 40 (24.4) | 18 (22.8) | 22 (25.9) | 0.780 |
| Linezolid | 10 (6.1) | 6 (7.6) | 4 (4.7) | 0.524 |
| Azithromycine | 7 (4.3) | 2 (2.5) | 5 (5.9) | 0.445 |
| Glycylcyclines (tigecycline) | 5 (3.0) | 5 (6.3) | 0 (0.0) | 0.024 |
| Polymyxins (colistin) | 4 (2.4) | 2 (2.5) | 2 (2.4) | 1.000 |
| Antimicrobial therapy after MDR- <i>Acinetobacter</i> spp. bacteremia(according to sensitivity test) | | | | |
| Appropriate, n (%) | 68 (41.5) | 25 (31.6) | 43 (50.6) | 0.021 |
| Inappropriate | 96 (58.5) | 54 (68.4) | 42 (49.4) | |

Values are reported as numbers and percentage (in brackets) or means and standard deviation (in brackets). A p value <0.005 is considered significant (bold), n: number, TMP-SMX: Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, MDR: multidrug-resistant