

utilizando o manequim de braço híbrido, aperfeiçoando as técnicas e consequentemente garantindo a segurança dos pacientes.

EPIDEMIOLOGIA

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INCREASING INCIDENCE OF SERRATIA MARCESCENS CARBAPENEM RESISTANT DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

CATEGORIA DO TRABALHO: PESQUISA

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Background: Risk factors to develop nosocomial infections caused by carbapenem resistant Gram-negative bacteria include invasive procedures, length of stay in the hospital, specially in intensive care units (ICU), and previous use of antimicrobials (AM). Hence about 5% of patients with COVID-19 require ICU stay they are at risk to develop secondary infections. The aim of this study was to report the occurrence of carbapenem resistant *Serratia marcescens* (CRSm) in a tertiary hospital and evaluate antimicrobial susceptibility profile of the CRSm isolated. **Methods:** This study was conducted in a tertiary hospital Brazil, including all CRSm isolated clinical samples of inpatients January 2020 to March 2021. Only the first CRSm isolate per patient was included. The bacterial identification was performed by Vitek®MS System (bioMérieux, France). The antimicrobials susceptibility tests were performed according BrCAST 2020. The incidence of CRSm was estimated as number of cases/1000 patient-day per month. **Results:** Fifty-three CRSm were isolated during the period and 74% were COVID-19 patients. Thirty-five (66%) isolates were ICUs patients, which 27 (77 %) were COVID-19 patients. The most frequent clinical sample was tracheal aspirate (69.8%) followed by urine (18.9%). Tigecycline MIC ranged 0.5 to 8.0 µg/mL and MIC50/MIC90 were 1.0/2.0 µg/mL, respectively. Forty-three (83%) isolates showed resistance to tigecycline, 31 (72%) of them were COVID-19 patients. A total of 21 (40%) patients had mortality outcomes, who 15 (71%) were COVID-19 patients. The rate ranged 0 to 1.39 cases/1000 patient-day. The highest rate was in March 2021. **Conclusions:** CRSm comprises a group of pathogens causing healthcare-related infections in critically ill patients. CRSm is not so frequent in our institution, however, during the COVID-19 pandemic, it increased, especially in COVID-19 patients and in the month of March 2021 suggesting a possible outbreak.

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IMPACTO DA OFERTA DE SERVIÇOS DE SAÚDE E ÍNDICES SOCIOECONÔMICOS NAS INTERNAÇÕES PSIQUIÁTRICAS POR SUBSTÂNCIAS PSICOATIVAS

CATEGORIA DO TRABALHO: PESQUISA

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INTRODUÇÃO: As substâncias psicoativas atuam sobre o sistema nervoso central, modificando o seu funcionamento e podem provocar alterações no humor, na percepção e no comportamento. No ano de 2017, o uso dessas substâncias foi reportado por aproximadamente 15 milhões de brasileiros, sendo mais frequente o consumo pelos homens do que pelas mulheres. O abuso dessas substâncias, quando associado a complicações psiquiátricas, implica em altos índices de morbimortalidade. Considerando, então, que esse comportamento desencadeia e agrava transtornos mentais, como depressão, ansiedade e bipolaridade e está relacionado com fatores socioeconômicos, torna-se fundamental investigar a sua relação com oferta de serviços de saúde e índices socioeconômicos. **OBJETIVO:** Investigar o impacto de serviços de saúde e índices socioeconômicos nas taxas de internações psiquiátricas por substâncias psicoativas em capitais brasileiras no período de 2015 a 2019. **MÉTODO:** Estudo ecológico, com as capitais brasileiras, utilizando dados do SIH, CNES, e-Gestor e Atlas do Desenvolvimento Humano. O desfecho foi o logaritmo da taxa de internações psiquiátricas por substâncias psicoativas, exceto álcool (F11 a F19 do capítulo V, CID10), por sexo. As variáveis independentes foram: oferta de leitos de