

Epidemiologic and Bacteriologic Study of the Burned Patients from the Plastic Surgery Department of the County Emergency Hospital of Ploiești, over a 4 Years Period (2010-2013)

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Abstract

This study analyses the epidemiologic data and the bacteriologic results of a total number of 759 burned patients, which were treated and discharged from the Plastic Surgery Department of the County Emergency Hospital of Ploiesti, between 01/01/2010 and 31/12/2013. The investigated parameters have been: age and gender distribution, rural or urban population, burn etiology, total burn surface area (TBSA), TBSA, location and depth of lesions, therapeutic management, length of hospital stay, types of bacteria isolated from the infected wounds and their sensitivity to antibiotics, patients' mortality. The statistical analysis revealed the following results: mean age 51.33 ± 18.44 years, male/female ratio 1.35/1, rural/urban ratio 1.34/1, most common etiologies were scalds (44.8%) and flames (37.6%), mean TBSA $7.7 \pm 8.4\%$, main locations were the extremities, split-thickness skin grafting in 15% of the patients, hospital stay 15.57 ± 13.84 days, main bacteria isolated were *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (26.3%) and *Staphylococcus aureus* (22.9%), mortality rate 0.13%. The best methods to decrease the burn morbidity are the burn and infection prevention, for which several measures are discussed.

Key words: burned patient, epidemiology, bacteriologic study, antibiotic sensitivity, burn prevention

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