

中文題目: *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* 菌造成腹腔內感染病人的特性在單一醫學中心十四年的追蹤

英文題目: Clinical Characteristics of patients with *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* related intra-abdominal infection in a medical center for 14 years

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Background: *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* can lead to many diseases as pneumonia, pleural effusion, urinary tract infection,. But there are less studies on *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* related intra-abdominal infection.

Methods: Patients with intra-abdominal infection caused by *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* at Tri Service General Hospital from 2004 to 2017 were enrolled. Clinical characteristics and outcomes were reviewed according to medical charts.

Results: There were 110 patients diagnosed of *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* intraabdominal infection included in our study during study period. Most cases were hospital acquired. Sixty three patients (57.2%) of them were diagnosed of peritonitis and 47 patients (42.7%) of them were biliary tract infection. 51 patients(46.4%) of them had underlying gastrointestinal related tumors. And the 51 patients (46.4%) of them had recent gastrointestinal surgery. The median hospital stay for patients of intraabdominal infection by *S.maltophilia* was 24.26 days. The overall mortality rate was 40.9%(45patients). Higher SOFA scores were associated with mortality while appropriate antibiotic use were reversely with mortality ($p<0.005$).

Conclusion: Intraabdominal infection caused by *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* contributed to substantial mortality. Appropriate antibiotics were associated with improved outcomes.

Keywords: *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*, intraabdominal infection, peritonitis, biliary tract infection, Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, levofloxacin