Table 1. Risk factors for certain resistant bacterial infections in HSCT recipients (30)

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| **Resistant bacteria** | **Risk factors** |
| Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* | Previous or prolonged hospital stay; exposure to antibiotics (quinolones, glycopeptides, and cephalosporins); older age (≥65 years); surgical intervention within last 4 weeks; open skin lesions; enteral feeding; skin graft-versus-host disease |
| Vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* spp. | Colonisation with vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* spp. on hospital admission; exposure to antibiotics (oral vancomycin, extended-spectrum cephalosporins, and metronidazole); presence of neutropenia more than 7 days; severe mucositis; *Clostridium difficile*-associated diarrhea |
| Extended-spectrum beta-lactamase-producing Enterobacteriaceae | Prolonged hospital stay (≥21 days); admission to intensive-care unit; central venous catheter; urinary catheter; severe illness; ventilatory assistance; hemodialysis; emergent abdominal surgery; gastrostomy or jejunostomy; gut colonisation; exposure to broad-spectrum antibiotics; travel to endemic area |
| Carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae | Exposure to antibiotics (carbapenems); older age (≥65 years); prolonged hospital stay (≥21 days); travel and stay in endemic area |
| *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*  (Resistant to at least 3 classes of anti-pseudomonal drugs) | Exposure to antibiotics (quinolones, metronidazole, third-generation cephalosporins, carbapenems); acute myeloid leukaemia; endogenous and/or water source |
| *Acinetobacter baumannii*  (Resistant to more than 2 of the following drug classes: cephalosporins (antipseudomonal);  carbapenems (imipenem or meropenem);  penicillin (ampicillin-sulbactam);  fluoroquinolones (ciprofloxacin or levofloxacin);  aminoglycosides (amikacin, gentamicin, tobramycin) | Intravascular catheters; trauma or burns; chronic lung disease; travel and stay in endemic area |