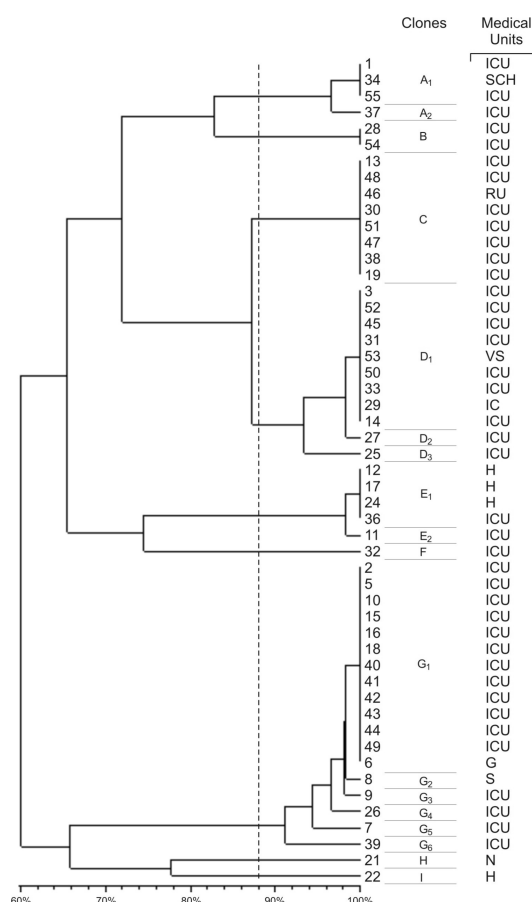


Conclusions: Results showed an intra- and inter-hospital spread in different Italian settings of an OXA-23 producing clone of *A. baumannii* and emphasize the ability of such pathogen to become epidemic/endemic acquiring resistance genes in the hospital environment if the diffusion is not promptly limited.

Conclusions: This is the first study describing the population structure of MDR OXA-23-producing *Ab* clones in Brazil. Our findings indicate an ongoing spread of blaOXA-23 associate to new and diverse ST of *A. baumannii* in hospitals of Rio de Janeiro. The identification of the blaOXA-66 as the predominant lineage confirms its ability to disseminate and establish in the hospital setting.

Methods: A total of 250 clinical isolates were collected from 8 hospitals. Their susceptibility to 18 antibiotics was determined by E test method. Carbapenems resistant isolates were screened for phenotypic MBL production by disk approximation test (DAT) and MBL E test. Genetic characterization of the resistant mechanisms was performed by PCR. Their clonal relatedness was assessed by PFGE.

Objectives: *Acinetobacter baumannii* is an opportunistic pathogen that gives rise to nosocomial infections and outbreaks, in particular, in the intensive care unit. The increasing resistance to antibiotics leads to appearing of multi-drug resistant strains. Examining the genetic diversity of randomly chosen *A. baumannii* strains isolated in University Hospital in Białystok and the examination of sensitivity to antibiotics were a purposes of the study.



Analysis of genetic relatedness of *Acinetobacter baumannii* strains. ICU, intensive care unit; SCH, surgery of the chest; RU, rescue unit; VS, vascular surgery; IC, invasive cardiology; H, haematology; G, gastroenterology; S, surgery; N, neurology.