




Risk Factors and Outcomes of Patients with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Bloodstream Infection in the Intensive Care Unit

Ozge Caydasi ^{1,*}, Eyüp Arslan¹, Ayse Sababli Cetin¹, Fatma Yılmaz Karadağ¹, Asiye Tuncel Dede¹, Esra Adiyeke², Narin Gundogus³, Derya Ozturk Engin¹

¹ Department of Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology, Sancaktepe Research and Training Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey

² Department of Anesthesiology and Reanimation, Sancaktepe Research and Training Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey

³ Department of Medical Microbiology, Sancaktepe Research and Training Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey

*Corresponding Author: Corresponding author: Department of Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology, Sancaktepe Research and Training Hospital, Sarigazi Avenue, Sancaktepe District, Istanbul, Turkey. Email: ozgecaydasi@hotmail.com

Received 2024 June 23; Revised 2024 August 14; Accepted 2024 August 14

Abstract

Background: Bloodstream infections (BSIs) caused by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* have high mortality rates and pose a significant threat to healthcare settings.

Objectives: We aimed to investigate the clinical risk factors related to mortality and the development of *P. aeruginosa* with difficult-to-treat resistance (DTR-PA) BSI in the intensive care unit.

Methods: This was a retrospective, single-center study that included patients with *P. aeruginosa* BSI who were hospitalized between 2020 and 2022. The risk factors affecting 30-day mortality and the development of DTR-PA were investigated using both univariate and multivariate analyses.

Results: A total of 140 patients were analyzed. The mean age was (66 ± 17.5) years, and 48% of the patients were male. Previous meropenem use was an independent risk factor for DTR-PA BSI (odds ratio, 2.68; 95% CI, 1.24 to 5.80; P = 0.012). Multivariate analysis demonstrated that the requirement for inotropic support was an independent risk factor for 30-day mortality [hazard ratio, 2.50; 95% confidence interval (CI), 1.33 to 4.68; P = 0.004].

Conclusions: Prior meropenem use was an independent risk factor for DTR-PA development. Strict policies for Carbapenem use and infection control procedures are essential to combat infections caused by DTR-PA.

Keywords: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, Difficult-to-Treat Resistance, Mortality, Carbapenem Exposure, Risk Factors

1. Background

Bloodstream infection (BSI) is a major threat to patients in intensive care units (ICUs) (1). Bloodstream infection due to *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is one of the most serious nosocomial infections, with a mortality rate ranging from 8% to 50% (2-4). *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is resistant to several antibiotics due to its intrinsic resistance and rapid acquisition of additional resistance mechanisms (5). As a result, the choice of appropriate antibiotics is difficult, and combinations of broad-spectrum antibiotics are usually used in early empirical treatment. This can lead to side effects and the development of antibiotic resistance (1).

2. Objectives

This study aimed to identify the clinical risk factors affecting mortality and the development of DTR-PA in patients with *P. aeruginosa* bloodstream infection. In the

literature, there are differing results regarding the risk factors associated with mortality in patients with *P. aeruginosa* bacteremia (1, 2). The rate of antimicrobial resistance varies according to the local region and increases annually (6). Therefore, the geographic situation of antimicrobial resistance rates should be known and followed.

3. Methods

This retrospective study was conducted in a 100-bed adult ICU between January 2020 and December 2022. A total of 7,923 patients were followed up in the ICU during the study period. A confirmed case was defined as any patient who had BSI due to *P. aeruginosa* at least 48 hours after ICU admission. A total of 216 patients aged > 18 years were found to have *P. aeruginosa* growth in their blood cultures. A total of 76 patients were excluded because they developed *P. aeruginosa* bacteremia in the

first 48 hours of ICU admission. A total of 140 patients were enrolled in the first clinical episode of BSIs.

3.1. Definitions

Bloodstream infections were identified by the presence of *P. aeruginosa* in one or more blood cultures. Secondary BSI and central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) were evaluated according to the definitions of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (7). *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* with difficult-to-treat resistance was defined according to the Infectious Diseases Society of America 2023 Guidance (8). Appropriate empirical antimicrobial treatment was defined as receiving at least a new antimicrobial agent to which the pathogen was susceptible within the first 48 hours of blood culture (9).

3.2. Data Collection

Several clinical and epidemiological variables were studied using hospital electronic records: Age, gender, underlying diseases such as diabetes mellitus (DM), hypertension (HT), end-stage renal disease (ESRD), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), congestive heart failure (CHF), cerebrovascular disease (CVD), dementia, or malignancy, use of pulse steroid therapy for coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), clinical conditions, invasive procedures, antibiotic use in the month before bacteremia, laboratory parameters, and patient outcomes. The Charlson Comorbidity Index (CCI) and Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation (APACHE II) scores at the time of ICU admission were calculated for each patient (10, 11). The quick Pitt bacteremia score (qPitt) was calculated on the day the blood culture was drawn (12).

3.3. Laboratory Methods

Bacterial isolate identification and antimicrobial susceptibility testing were performed using the VITEK2 compact automated system (bioMérieux, France). Antibiogram evaluation was performed according to the European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (EUCAST) standards (13).

3.4. Statistical Analysis

Data analyses were performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software (SPSS) version 16.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to calculate the normal

distribution. An independent samples *t*-test was used for normally distributed parametric data. The Mann-Whitney U test was used for non-normally distributed parametric data. Chi-square or Fisher's exact tests were used for categorical data. Cox regression analyses and logistic regression analysis were used to identify the risk factors associated with mortality and the development of DTR-PA BSI. A P-value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

4. Results

During this study period, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* bloodstream infections (PA BSI) developed in 1.76% (140) of ICU patients. The mean age was (66 ± 17.5) years, and 48% of the patients were male. The most frequently observed comorbidity was HT (n = 61, 43.5%), followed by DM (n = 40, 28.5%) and CVD (n = 23, 16.4%). A total of 114 (81.4%) patients required invasive mechanical ventilation (MV), and 11 (7.8%) required extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO). Inotropic support was initiated in 77 (55%) patients during bacteremia. A total of 73 (52.1%) patients were considered to have secondary BSI. A total of 43 (30.7%) patients had ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP), 27 (19.2%) had catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI), and 3 (2.1%) had surgical site infections. Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI) developed in 66 (47.1%) patients. A total of 90 (64.2%) *P. aeruginosa* strains were resistant to Carbapenem s. Colistin resistance was detected in 4 strains (2.8%).

In this study, 62.8% of *P. aeruginosa* strains were classified as DTR-PA (n = 88). Univariate analysis revealed that mechanical ventilation, inotropic support requirement, central venous catheter use, C-reactive protein (CRP) levels, and meropenem and colistin exposure were significantly higher in BSI patients with DTR-PA (P = 0.028, P = 0.033, P = 0.027, P = 0.003, P = 0.019, P = 0.006, respectively) (Table 1). Logistic regression analysis revealed that CRP levels were significantly higher in DTR-PA BSI patients, and meropenem exposure was an independent risk factor for DTR-PA BSI [odds ratio, 1.00; 95% confidence interval (CI), 1.00 to 1.01; P = 0.007, odds ratio, 2.68; 95% CI, 1.24 to 5.80; P = 0.012, respectively] (Table 2).

In this study, 62 (44.2%) patients died within 30 days. The 30-day mortality rate due to BSIs with Carbapenem-resistant *P. aeruginosa* (CR-PA) was 45.5%, whereas this rate was 45.4% for DTR-PA BSIs. Univariate analysis revealed that the presence of dementia, invasive

Table 1. Demographics, Clinical Characteristics and Outcomes of Patients with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Bloodstream Infection (Difficult-to-Treat and Non-difficult-to-Treat Groups)

Variables	DTR (n = 88)	Non-DTR (n = 52)	P-Value
Age	65.36 ± 18.23	68.65 ± 16.25	0.285
Gender; male	41 (46.6)	26 (50.0)	0.696
APACHE II score	19.11 ± 9.21	20.37 ± 9.63	0.446
CCI score	3.79 ± 2.59	3.59 ± 2.61	0.660
qPitt score	3.0 (2.0 - 5.0)	2.0 (2.0 - 3.0)	0.098
COVID-19	38 (43.2)	18 (36.0)	0.409
Mechanical ventilation	76 (86.4)	37 (71.2)	0.028 ^a
Inotropic support	54 (62.8)	23 (44.2)	0.033 ^a
Central venous catheter	84 (95.5)	44 (84.6)	0.027 ^a
Leukocyte count (/mm ³)	10060 (7310 - 15688)	12000 (8400 - 16900)	0.315
C-reactive protein (0 - 5 mg/L)	147 (84.8 - 224)	100 (21.5 - 163)	0.003 ^a
Procalcitonin (≤ 0.25 µg/L)	1.05 (0.32 - 3.32)	0.72 (0.30 - 2.84)	0.526
Antibiotic exposure			
Meropenem	60 (68.2)	25 (48.1)	0.019 ^a
Ceftriaxone	19 (21.6)	18 (34.6)	0.091
Piperacilin-tazobactam	32 (36.4)	20 (38.5)	0.804
Ceftazidime avibactam	1 (1.1)	1 (1.9)	0.705
Fluoroquinolones	22 (25.0)	7 (13.5)	0.104
Aminoglycosides	4 (4.5)	2 (3.8)	0.844
Colistin	37 (42.0)	10 (19.2)	0.006 ^a
Appropriate empirical treatment	45 (51.1)	26 (50.0)	0.705
ICU length of stay (day)	45 (27 - 66)	33 (21 - 72)	0.267
30-day mortality	40 (45.5)	22 (42.3)	0.717

Abbreviations: DTR-PA, *P. aeruginosa* with difficult-to-treat resistance; APACHE-II, acute physiology and chronic health evaluation; CCI, Charlson Comorbidity Index; qPitt, quick Pitt; ICU, intensive care unit.

^a P-value < 0.05.

Table 2. Logistic Regression Analysis of Risk Factors for Difficult-to-Treat-*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Bloodstream Infection^a

Variables	Univariate Analysis			Multivariate Analysis		
	Odds Ratio	%95 CI	P-Value	Odds Ratio	%95 CI	P-Value
Mechanical ventilation	2.568	1.092-6.036	0.031			
Inotropic support	2.128	1.056-4.287	0.035			
C-reactive protein	1.005	1.001-1.009	0.008	1.006	1.002-1.010	0.007 ^a
Meropenem exposure	2.314	1.143-4.684	0.020	2.683	1.240-5.804	0.012 ^a
Ceftriaxone exposure	0.520	0.241-1.170	0.094			
Colistin exposure	3.047	1.357-6.844	0.007			
Piperacilin-tazobactam exposure	0.914	0.451-1.855	0.804			

Abbreviations: DTR-PA, *P. aeruginosa* with difficult-to-treat resistance; BSI, bloodstream infection; CI, confidence interval.

^a P-value < 0.05.

mechanical ventilation, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, inotropic support requirement, development of CLABSI, and qPitt score were significantly higher in deceased patients ($P = 0.023$, $P =$

0.033 , $P = 0.048$, $P < 0.001$, $P = 0.027$, $P = 0.012$, respectively) (Table 3). The laboratory values of the patients on the day of blood culture collection were analyzed; CRP, procalcitonin, creatinine, and D-dimer

Table 3. Univariate Analysis of Demographic and Clinical Variables Associated with 30-day Mortality^a

Variables	Survive (n = 78)	Non-survive (n = 62)	P-Value
Age	64.53 ± 18.28	69.18 ± 16.32	0.119
Gender; male	37 (47.4)	30 (48.4)	0.911
APACHE II score	20.45 ± 10.29	18.48 ± 7.97	0.218
CCI score	3.58 ± 2.79	3.90 ± 2.30	0.473
qPitt score	2.00 (1.75 - 4.00)	3.00 (2.00 - 5.00)	0.012 ^a
Comorbidity			
DM	18 (23.1)	22 (35.5)	0.106
Arterial HT	34 (43.6)	27 (43.5)	0.996
CHF	7 (9.0)	7 (11.3)	0.650
COPD	6 (7.7)	7 (11.3)	0.466
Chronic renal failure	3 (3.8)	2 (3.2)	0.844
Cerebrovascular disease	13 (16.7)	10 (16.1)	0.932
Dementia	6 (7.7)	13 (21.0)	0.023 ^a
Malignancy	6 (7.7)	6 (9.7)	0.677
Pulse steroid therapy (prednisolone)			0.278
None	68 (87.1)	48 (77.4)	
250 mg	9 (11.5)	11 (17.7)	
1000 mg	1 (1.2)	3 (4.8)	
COVID-19	32 (41)	24 (40.0)	0.903
Mechanical ventilation	58 (74.4)	55 (88.7)	0.033 ^a
Inotropic support	32 (41.6)	45 (73.8)	< 0.001 ^a
ECMO	3 (3.8)	8 (12.9)	0.048 ^a
Central venous catheter	69 (88.5)	59 (95.2)	0.160
Hemoglobin (g/dL)	9.06 ± 1.40	8.78 ± 1.40	0.238
Leukocyte count (/mm³)	9950 (7877 - 15335)	12930 (8300 - 17000)	0.196
Platelet count (/mm³)	239000 (153250 - 300500)	165500 (91250 - 258000)	0.007 ^a
C-reactive protein (0 - 5 mg/L)	122.00 (50.50 - 166.00)	150.50 (66.25 - 252.00)	0.038
Procalcitonin (≤ 0.25 µg/L)	0.44 (0.19 - 1.74)	1.96 (0.53 - 4.34)	< 0.001 ^a
Creatinine (0.5 - 0.9 mg/dL)	0.67 (0.47 - 1.33)	0.91 (0.57 - 1.40)	0.041 ^a
D-dimer (< 0.5 µg/mL)	1.97 (1.27 - 4.50)	3.00 (1.79 - 6.95)	0.021 ^a
Lactate (0.5 - 1 mmol/L)	1.30 (0.90 - 2.10)	1.80 (1.22 - 2.29)	0.059
DTR-PA	48 (61.5)	40 (64.5)	0.729
Source of BSI			
VAP	26 (33.3)	17 (27.4)	0.451
CAUTI	15 (19.2)	12 (19.4)	0.985
CLABSI	30 (38.5)	36 (58.1)	0.027 ^a

Abbreviations: APACHE-II, acute physiology and chronic health evaluation; CCI, Charlson Comorbidity Index; qPitt, quick Pitt; DM, diabetes mellitus; CHF, chronic heart failure; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COVID-19, Coronavirus disease 2019; ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; DTR-PA, *P. aeruginosa* with difficult-to-treat resistance; BSI, bloodstream infection; VAP, ventilator-associated pneumonia; CLABSI, central line-associated bloodstream infection; CAUTI, catheter-associated urinary tract infection; HT, hypertension.

^a P-value < 0.05.

levels were significantly higher, and platelet levels were lower in deceased patients ($P = 0.038$, $P < 0.001$, $P = 0.041$, $P = 0.021$, $P = 0.007$, respectively) (Table 3). Multivariate analysis revealed that the inotropic support requirement was an independent risk factor for 30-day mortality [hazard ratio, 2.50; 95% confidence interval (CI), 1.33 to 4.68; $P = 0.004$] (Table 4).

5. Discussion

Pseudomonas aeruginosa has been associated with serious and life-threatening infections, especially in ICU patients (1). Previous studies have shown that *P. aeruginosa* exhibits high rates of resistance (6, 14, 15). The EUROACT-2 international cohort study, which included 2,600 patients from 333 ICUs in 52 countries, revealed

Table 4. Cox Regression Analysis for Risk Factors Affecting 30-day Mortality^a

Variables	Univariate Analysis			Multivariate Analysis		
	Hazard Ratio	%95 CI	P-Value	Hazard Ratio	%95 CI	P-Value
CLABSI	1.649	0.990 - 2.748	0.055	-	-	-
Inotropic support	2.516	1.400 - 4.523	0.002	2.502	1.335 - 4.689	0.004 ^a
Mechanical ventilation	1.640	0.746 - 3.609	0.219	-	-	-
ECMO support	2.369	1.122 - 5.003	0.024	-	-	-
qPitt score	1.649	0.990 - 2.748	0.055	-	-	-
Dementia	1.856	1.004 - 3.430	0.049	-	-	-
C-reactive protein	1.002	1.000 - 1.004	0.020	-	-	-
Procalcitonin	1.020	1.000 - 1.040	0.045	-	-	-
Creatinine	1.472	1.127 - 1.923	0.005	-	-	-
D-dimer	1.040	1.005 - 1.076	0.023	-	-	-

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; CLABSI, central line-associated bloodstream infection; ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; qPitt, quick Pitt.

^a P-value < 0.05.

that DTR-PA was present in 10.1% of the PA BSI strains (1). In our study, DTR-PA isolates were found in a higher percentage of blood culture samples (62.8%). This may be attributed to problems with antimicrobial stewardship at our hospital during the COVID-19 pandemic. Our study revealed that *P. aeruginosa* is resistant to most antibiotics, which is consistent with the results of previous studies (14, 15). Among the 140 *P. aeruginosa* isolates in our study, the highest resistance rate was found in piperacillin-tazobactam (67.8%). The higher resistance rate for piperacillin-tazobactam may be related to its preference for empirical treatment in our ICU. Recent studies have demonstrated that *P. aeruginosa* species have a wide range of colistin resistance levels (0.8 - 15%) (6, 16, 17). However, we found that the isolated *P. aeruginosa* strains showed a lower percentage of colistin resistance (2.8%). This may be due to the avoidance of colistin use because of its risk of nephrotoxicity. However, colistin consumption increases when there is high Carbapenem resistance in *P. aeruginosa*.

In this study, univariate analysis revealed that prior meropenem and colistin exposure, invasive MV, inotropic support requirement, central venous catheter usage, and elevated CRP levels were significantly higher in patients with DTR-PA BSI, which aligns with findings from previous studies on CR-PA (3, 18). In the literature, many studies have shown that prior antibiotic use is a risk factor for the development of antimicrobial resistance (19, 20). Recent studies have also identified prior Carbapenem use as an independent risk factor for CR-PA (18, 21). Similarly, prior meropenem use was found

to be an independent risk factor for DTR-PA BSI in our study. PA BSI is a major cause of mortality, particularly in ICU patients (1). In a recent study from Turkey, the 30-day mortality rate was 44.6% for patients with PA BSI and 48% for DTR-PA BSI in ICUs (22). Our study demonstrated a 30-day mortality rate of 45.4% due to DTR-PA. The all-cause mortality rate in our study was 44.2%, consistent with the results of previous studies (2, 3).

In our study, univariate analysis revealed that the presence of dementia, a higher qPitt score, CLABSI, MV, ECMO, inotropic support requirement, thrombocytopenia, and higher CRP, procalcitonin, creatinine, and D-dimer levels were associated with poor outcomes, similar to previous studies (3, 4, 22). Multivariate analysis demonstrated that the requirement for inotropic support was an independent risk factor for 30-day mortality. This finding may be primarily related to septic shock. The mortality rate is high in septic shock patients, and clinical symptoms such as oliguria, shortness of breath, enteral feeding intolerance, changes in consciousness, and coagulation disorders may rapidly progress to multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (23). Additionally, septic shock has been identified as an independent risk factor for mortality in recent studies of patients with PA BSI (24, 25).

Our study was conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic, and a total of 42 (30%) patients were admitted to the ICU with a diagnosis of COVID-19. In the literature, there are studies showing that admission with a COVID-19 diagnosis and prior corticosteroid therapy were associated with PA BSI mortality (26-28).

However, our study revealed that COVID-19 had no significant effect on mortality in PA BSI patients.

Nevertheless, our study had several limitations. This retrospective study was conducted at a single medical center. We did not analyze the *P. aeruginosa* resistance mechanisms associated with the clinical presentation.

5.1. Conclusions

Our results revealed that prior meropenem exposure is an independent risk factor for the development of DTR-PA BSI. Additionally, the need for inotropic support was identified as an independent risk factor for 30-day mortality in this study. These findings highlight the urgent need for action to reduce *P. aeruginosa* infections in the ICU. Strengthening infection control measures and promoting rational antimicrobial use are crucial for reducing PA BSIs and improving patient outcomes.

Footnotes

Authors' Contribution: O. C., D. O. E.: Review and editing (equal); E. A., N. G.: Conceptualization (equal); writing original draft (equal), formal analysis (equal), writing review and editing (equal); A. S. C.: Software (lead), writing review and editing (equal); F. Y. K., E. A.: Methodology (equal), writing review and editing (equal); A. T. D.: Conceptualization (supporting), writing original draft (supporting), writing review and editing (equal). All authors approved the final version of the study.

Conflict of Interests Statement: The authors declared that they have no conflict of interest.

Data Availability: The dataset presented in the study is available on request from the corresponding author during submission or after publication.

Ethical Approval: The study was approved by the institutional ethics committee on April 12, 2023 (reference no. -56).

Funding/Support: No funding was received for this article.

References

1. Tabah A, Buetti N, Staiquily Q, Ruckly S, Akova M, Aslan AT, et al. Epidemiology and outcomes of hospital-acquired bloodstream infections in intensive care unit patients: the EURO-BACT-2 international cohort study. *Intensive Care Med.* 2023;**49**(2):178-90. [PubMed ID: 36764959]. [PubMed Central ID: PMC9916499]. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00134-022-06944-2>.
2. Zhang Y, Chen XL, Huang AW, Liu SL, Liu WJ, Zhang N, et al. Mortality attributable to carbapenem-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* bacteremia: A meta-analysis of cohort studies. *Emerg Microbes Infect.* 2016;**5**(3). e27. [PubMed ID: 27004762]. [PubMed Central ID: PMC4820673]. <https://doi.org/10.1038/emi.2016.22>.
3. Yuan Q, Guo L, Li B, Zhang S, Feng H, Zhang Y, et al. Risk factors and outcomes of inpatients with carbapenem-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* bloodstream infections in China: A 9-year trend and multicenter cohort study. *Front Microbiol.* 2023;**14**. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmicb.2023.1137811>.
4. Kang CI, Kim SH, Kim HB, Park SW, Choe YJ, Oh MD, et al. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* bacteremia: Risk factors for mortality and influence of delayed receipt of effective antimicrobial therapy on clinical outcome. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2003;**37**(6):745-51. [PubMed ID: 12955633]. <https://doi.org/10.1086/377200>.
5. Alikhani MY, Karimi Tabar Z, Mihani F, Kalantar E, Karami P, Sadeghi M, et al. Antimicrobial resistance patterns and prevalence of blaper-1 and blaveb-1 genes among ESBL-producing *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolates in west of Iran. *Jundishapur J Microbiol.* 2014;**7**(1). e8888. [PubMed ID: 25147662]. [PubMed Central ID: PMC4138671]. <https://doi.org/10.5812/jjm.8888>.
6. Aydin M, Azak E, Bilgin H, Menekse S, Asan A, Mert HTE, et al. Changes in antimicrobial resistance and outcomes of health care-associated infections. *Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis.* 2021;**40**(8):1737-42. [PubMed ID: 33586014]. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10096-020-04140-y>.
7. National Healthcare Safety Network. *Bloodstream infection event (central line-associated bloodstream infection and non-central line associated bloodstream infection)*. 2023. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/psc/bsi/index.html>.
8. Tamma PD, Aitken SL, Bonomo RA, Mathers AJ, van Duin D, Clancy CJ. Infectious diseases society of America 2023 guidance on the treatment of antimicrobial resistant gram-negative infections. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2023. [PubMed ID: 37463564]. <https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciad428>.
9. Ohnuma T, Chihara S, Costin B, Treggiari MM, Bartz RR, Raghunathan K, et al. Association of appropriate empirical antimicrobial therapy with in-hospital mortality in patients with bloodstream infections in the US. *JAMA Netw Open.* 2023;**6**(1). e2249353. [PubMed ID: 36598788]. [PubMed Central ID: PMC9857618]. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.49353>.
10. Knaus WA, Draper EA, Wagner DP, Zimmerman JE. APACHE II: A severity of disease classification system. *Crit Care Med.* 1985;**13**(10):818-29. [PubMed ID: 3928249].
11. Charlson ME, Carrozzino D, Guidi J, Patierno C. Charlson Comorbidity Index: A critical review of clinimetric properties. *Psychother Psychosomatic.* 2022;**91**(1):8-35. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000521288>.
12. Battle SE, Augustine MR, Watson CM, Bookstaver PB, Kohn J, Owens WB, et al. Derivation of a quick Pitt bacteremia score to predict mortality in patients with Gram-negative bloodstream infection. *Infect.* 2019;**47**(4):571-8. [PubMed ID: 30737765]. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s15010-019-01277-7>.
13. European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing. *Breakpoints tables for interpretation of MICs and zone diameters*. 2022. Available from: https://www.eucast.org/fileadmin/src/media/PDFs/EUCAST_files/Breakpoint_tables/v_12.0_Breakpoint_Tables.pdf.

14. Isik SA, Yenilmez E, Cetinkaya RA, Gorenec L, Kose S. A meta-analysis of antibiotic resistance rates in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolated in blood cultures in Turkey between 2007 and 2017. *North Clin Istanbul*. 2021;**8**(3):286-97. [PubMed ID: 34222811]. [PubMed Central ID: PMC8240234]. <https://doi.org/10.14744/nci.2020.93195>.
15. Horcajada JP, Montero M, Oliver A, Sorli L, Luque S, Gomez-Zorrilla S, et al. Epidemiology and treatment of multidrug-resistant and extensively drug-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* infections. *Clin Microbiol Rev*. 2019;**32**(4). [PubMed ID: 31462403]. [PubMed Central ID: PMC6730496]. <https://doi.org/10.1128/CMR.00031-19>.
16. Erdem I, Yildirim I, Safak B, Karaali R, Erdal B, Ardic E, et al. A 5-year surveillance of healthcare-associated infections in a university hospital: A retrospective analysis. *SAGE Open Med*. 2022;**10**:20503121221091800. [PubMed ID: 35465632]. [PubMed Central ID: PMC9021464]. <https://doi.org/10.1177/20503121221091789>.
17. Ioannou P, Alexakis K, Maraki S, Kofteridis DP. *Pseudomonas* bacteremia in a tertiary hospital and factors associated with mortality. *Antibiotics (Basel)*. 2023;**12**(4). [PubMed ID: 37107032]. [PubMed Central ID: PMC10135004]. <https://doi.org/10.3390/antibiotics12040670>.
18. Wei X, Li L, Li M, Liang H, He Y, Li S. Risk factors and outcomes of patients with carbapenem-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* bloodstream infection. *Infect Drug Resist*. 2023;**16**:337-46. [PubMed ID: 36698726]. [PubMed Central ID: PMC9869782]. <https://doi.org/10.2147/IDR.S396428>.
19. Moghnieh R, Estaitieh N, Mugharbil A, Jisr T, Abdallah DI, Ziade F, et al. Third generation cephalosporin resistant Enterobacteriaceae and multidrug resistant gram-negative bacteria causing bacteremia in febrile neutropenia adult cancer patients in Lebanon, broad spectrum antibiotics use as a major risk factor, and correlation with poor prognosis. *Front Cell Infect Microbiol*. 2015;**5**. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fcimb.2015.00011>.
20. Andria N, Henig O, Kotler O, Domchenko A, Oren I, Zuckerman T, et al. Mortality burden related to infection with carbapenem-resistant Gram-negative bacteria among haematological cancer patients: a retrospective cohort study. *J Antimicrob Chemother*. 2015;**70**(11):3146-53. [PubMed ID: 26209312]. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jac/dkv218>.
21. Kang CI, Kim SH, Park WB, Lee KD, Kim HB, Kim EC, et al. Risk factors for antimicrobial resistance and influence of resistance on mortality in patients with bloodstream infection caused by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. *Microb Drug Resist*. 2005;**11**(1):68-74. [PubMed ID: 15770098]. <https://doi.org/10.1089/mdr.2005.11.68>.
22. Derin O, Sahin M, Dumlu R, Basgonul S, Bayrak AD, Arduc S, et al. Registry-based retrospective cohort study of mortality among adults admitted to intensive care units in Istanbul with hospital acquired *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* bloodstream-infection between 2014-2021. *Antibiotics (Basel)*. 2024;**13**(1). [PubMed ID: 38247649]. [PubMed Central ID: PMC10812563]. <https://doi.org/10.3390/antibiotics13010090>.
23. Meng L. Heterogeneous impact of hypotension on organ perfusion and outcomes: A narrative review. *Br J Anaesth*. 2021;**127**(6):845-61. [PubMed ID: 34392972]. [PubMed Central ID: PMC8978210]. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bja.2021.06.048>.
24. Montero MM, López Montesinos I, Knobel H, Molas E, Sorlí L, Siverio-Parés A, et al. Risk factors for mortality among patients with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* bloodstream infections: What is the influence of xdr phenotype on outcomes? *J Clin Med*. 2020;**9**(2). <https://doi.org/10.3390/jcm9020514>.
25. Tumbarello M, Repetto E, Trecarichi EM, Bernardini C, De Pascale G, Parisini A, et al. Multidrug-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* bloodstream infections: Risk factors and mortality. *Epidemiol Infect*. 2011;**139**(11):1740-9. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s0950268810003055>.
26. Hojat LS, Wilson BM, Perez F, Mojica MF, Singer ME, Bonomo RA, et al. Association of COVID-19 coinfection with increased mortality among patients with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* bloodstream infection in the Veterans Health Administration system. *Antimicrob Steward Healthc Epidemiol*. 2023;**3**(1). e237. [PubMed ID: 38156202]. [PubMed Central ID: PMC10753479]. <https://doi.org/10.1017/ash.2023.455>.
27. Aslan AT, Tabah A, Koylu B, Kalem AK, Aksoy F, Erol C, et al. Epidemiology and risk factors of 28-day mortality of hospital-acquired bloodstream infection in Turkish intensive care units: A prospective observational cohort study. *J Antimicrob Chemother*. 2023;**78**(7):1757-68. [PubMed ID: 37264485]. [PubMed Central ID: PMC10376926]. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jac/dkad167>.
28. Yuan F, Li M, Wang X, Fu Y. Risk factors and mortality of carbapenem-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* bloodstream infection in haematology department: A 10-year retrospective study. *J Glob Antimicrob Resist*. 2024;**37**:150-6. [PubMed ID: 38615882]. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jgar.2024.03.018>.