Background Proteus mirabilis is an opportunistic microorganism, which is an indicator of dirtiness on clinics and wards of the hospital.

Purpose To determine the number of isolates and sensitivity of P. mirabilis to antibiotics.

Materials and Methods Retrospective analysis of specimens from the Microbiology Department and antibiograms.


Sensitivity to carbapenems was 100%, to cephalexin 86% in 2009, 93.7% in 2010, 96.4% in 2011; to penicillins 55% in 2009, 92% in 2010 and 70% in 2011; to fluoroquinolones 80.5% in 2009, 79.3% in 2010 and 89.6% in 2011; to aminoglycosides 81.4% in 2009, 87.68% in 2010, 95% in 2011; to sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim: 60.7% in 2009, 66.3% in 2010, 65.4% in 2011; to nitrofurantoin: 5.3% in 2009, 5.4% in 2010, 3.6% in 2011.

Conclusions The number of isolates of Proteus mirabilis decreased in the period considered, due to new algorithms and protocols. If not in combination with other microorganisms, Proteus mirabilis is the only indicator of insufficient cleaning.

Sensitivity to penicillins, nitrofurantoin and cotrimoxazole decreased, but increased to fluoroquinolones, aminoglycoside and cephalosporins.

No conflict of interest.