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 antibiotics.


Sensitivity to carbapenems was 100%, to cephalosporins 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.