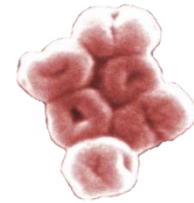




Acinetobacter baumannii (AB)



General Information

Acinetobacter [asz-in-ée-toe-back-ter] is a group of Gram-negative bacteria commonly found in soil and water. While there are many types or “species” of *Acinetobacter*, and all can cause human disease, *Acinetobacter baumannii* [boe-maa-nee-ie] accounts for about 80% of reported infections. Outbreaks of *Acinetobacter* infections typically occur in intensive care units and healthcare settings housing very ill patients. *Acinetobacter baumannii* has the ability to produce biofilm which allows it to grow in unfavorable conditions. *Acinetobacter* infections rarely occur outside of healthcare settings.

Symptoms

Acinetobacter causes a variety of diseases, ranging from pneumonia to serious blood or wound infections, and the symptoms vary depending on the disease. *Acinetobacter* may also “colonize” or live in a patient without causing infection or symptoms, especially in tracheostomy sites or open wounds.

Transmission

Acinetobacter poses very little risk to healthy people. However, people who have weakened immune systems, chronic lung disease, or diabetes may be more susceptible to infections with *Acinetobacter*.

Hospitalized patients, especially very ill patients on a ventilator, those with a prolonged hospital stay, those who have open wounds, or any person with invasive devices like urinary catheters are also at greater risk for *Acinetobacter* infection. *Acinetobacter* can be spread to susceptible persons by person-to-person contact or contact with contaminated surfaces.

Treatment

Acinetobacter is often **resistant** to many commonly prescribed antibiotics; this is often referred to as multidrug-resistant (MDR) *Acinetobacter baumannii*. Decisions on treatment of infections with *Acinetobacter* should be made on a case-by-case basis by a healthcare provider.



Prevention




















Acinetobacter can live on the skin and may survive in the environment for several days. Careful attention to infection control procedures, such as hand hygiene and environmental cleaning, can reduce the risk of transmission. Patients with resistant *Acinetobacter* are placed in Contact Precautions if the pathogen was determined to be MDR.

Guidelines & Recommendations

1. Guideline for Disinfection and Sterilization in Healthcare Facilities, 2008
2. Guideline for Isolation Precautions: Preventing Transmission of Infectious Agents in Healthcare Settings, 2007
3. Management of Multidrug-Resistant Organisms in Healthcare Settings, 2006
4. Guideline for Environmental Infection Control in Health-Care Facilities, 2003
5. Guidelines for Hand Hygiene in Healthcare Settings, 2002

Cleaning and Disinfection

Acinetobacter baumannii is a Gram-negative bacillus which is susceptible to the following Diversey disinfectants:

Product	Oxivir® 1 RTU / Wipes	Oxivir® Tb RTU / Wipes	Oxivir® Five 16	Alpha® HP Multisurface Disinfectant Cleaner	Avert™ Sporicidal Disinfectant Cleaner/Wipes	Virex® II 256	Virex® Tb	Virex® Plus	Expose® II 256	MoonBeam®3 UV Disinfection
Contact Time (Min)	1	1	5	5	1	5	3	3	10	3
										
Product	Oxivir® Tb RTU / Wipes	Oxivir® Plus (Concentrate)	Virox® 5 Concentrate	Virox® 5 (RTU & Wipes)	Percept™(TM/MC) (Concentrate, RTU & Wipes)	Virex® II 256	Avert™ Disinfectant Cleaner			
Contact Time (Min)	1	5	5	5	5	5	1			
										

Reviewed/Revised: December 7, 2017

References: *Acinetobacter baumannii*: An emerging opportunistic pathogen, [Aoife Howard](#), [†] [Michael 'Donoghue](#), [†] [Audrey Feeney](#), and [Roy D. Sleator](#). *Virulence*. 2012 May 1; 3(3): 243–250. doi: [10.4161/viru.19700](#)