

Objective: Following the incidental multicenter study of Endocarditis 2007 check the quality of microbiological diagnosis of infective endocarditis (IE) in the Czech Republic.

Material and Methods: Prospective multicenter study of Endocarditis 2007 examined the incidence and characteristics of infective endocarditis for 12 months (February 1, 2007 to January 31, 2008) in 29 hospitals in the country. Mandates doctors sent to the Prague Centre report all cases of IE in a pre-defined catchment area of their hospitals. Was used for reporting standard form, data about patients were anonymous. There were collected 132 reports of IE. My own work consisted in re-processing and verification of data on etiology and diagnosis of IE. The basis of retrospective telephone inquiries were directed to the appropriate microbiological department, with particular emphasis on the actual number of blood cultures for individual patients, and culture findings. After comparing data with data received reports from microbiology laboratories was corrected any incorrect information. So the results were validated by the study. At the same time to assess the quality of the interpretation of microbiological findings of clinicians.

Conclusion: Previous use of antibiotics reduces the probability of detection of pathogens. This relationship is more pronounced in streptococcus viridans than staphylococci. Poor interpretation of microbiological findings in more than 17 % of cases of IE shows poor orientation of clinicians in clinical microbiology issues.