**Introduction:** Multidrug resistance is a global concern. This is a major problem within intensive care units (ICU), where usually doctors have few options to treat healthcare-associated infections (HAI).

**Aim:** To describe profile of Gram-negative resistance in cases of HAI occurred in a Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) of reference.

**Methods:** Prospective study of all HAI reported in PICU of Prontobaby-Children’s Hospital, with focus in infections due to Gram-negative bacteria. We used National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) criteria to define HAI. Gram-negative resistance was defined according Magiorakis criteria.

**Results:** In a six-years of follow-up (from January 2009 to December 2015), we reported 224 HAI. Sixty-five cases were due to Gram-negative and global rates of resistance reported were 47.7 %. Rates of HAI during the years (in density of incidence) are showed in table 1. Number of infections by Gram-negative and resistance by year, are showed in table 2. During this period only two HAI due to Enterobacteriaceae resistant to carbapenem were reported (0.9 % of all HAI). In table 3 we present rates of Gram-negative bacteria resistance according to the year of occurrence.

**Conclusion:** In our casuistic we found a higher rates of Gram-negative bacterial resistance in cases of HAI. To avoid this problem, it’s necessary to develop strategies to reduce incidence of HAI, even in critical ill children. Also, new treatment options are urgently needed.

**References:**