highest number of cells than the others. The scaffolds groups had similar cell adhesion: PCL/NE 697.5±309.7 and PCL/Hep 692.5±145.1 cells/sample. The cell viability showed results similar to those of adhesion. The control group showed superior viability to the scaffold groups ($p<0.05$) in the three periods evaluated while the PCL/NE and PCL/NHep showed similar absorbance. The control group was treated with collagen, an endogenous component of extracellular matrix, which favors the adhesion and growth of EPCs. However, although the control group obtained grater cell adhesion than the other groups, the scaffolds also prompted cell adhesion and provided a 3D structure that can be used in vascular tissue engineering. In addition, the MTT test demonstrated that the viability of EPCs increased during the cultivation time on the scaffolds groups. Moreover, after 7 days of cultivation, the EPCs showed elongated morphology on the scaffolds, indicating that the cells had good adaptation on these structures. **Conclusion:** The scaffolds favored EPC adhesion and growth during the evaluated time. In addition, the presence of NC did not alter these parameters. These resulted demonstrated that the developed scaffolds can be an interesting alternative for vascular tissue engineering.

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MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF CHRYSEOBACTERIUM INDOLOGENES WITH MULTIDRUG RESISTANCE IN THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON REGION

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Chryseobacterium indologenes is an emerging nosocomial pathogen that produces IND-type chromosomal metallo-beta-lactamase. The most common *Flavobacterium* isolated from clinical specimens is *C. indologenes*, associated with different types of infections. The clinical isolates of *C. indologenes* have been associated with severe infections in urinary tracts, pneumonia, sepsis, meningitis, abscess formation, and ocular infections, with high mortality rates, mainly in immunocompromised patients and newborns. The phenotype and molecular aspects of two multidrug resistant *C. indologenes* strains and the analysis of the tertiary structure of the IND enzyme were studied. Identification of species and susceptibility tests were performed using the Vitek-2 compact. Chromosomal and plasmid DNA were extracted using PureLink- Genomic DNA Mini Kit and PureLink Quick Plasmid Miniprep Kit, and the sequencing was performed using ABI 3130 genetic analyzer. Two strains were isolated and are registered as P-23 and P-113. Of the two, P-113 was sensitive to ciprofloxacin and cefepime only, whereas the P-23 showed reduced sensitivity to ceftazidime, ciprofloxacin, and tigecycline. The genetic analysis of both isolates identified the presence of the blaIND-like gene, with similarity to IND-3 and IND-8 alleles. The IND-3 identified in the P-133 sample presented a single mutation at position T355G, which corresponds to a nonsynonymous substitution of the amino acid at position 119 (Ser/Ala). The phylogenetic analysis of INDs showed lineages that are circulating in Asian and European countries. These results emphasize the need for effective preventive actions to avoid the dissemination of this type of pathogen in the hospital environment.

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NEW ST623 OF CRYPTOCOCCUS NEOFORMANS ISOLATED FROM A PATIENT WITH NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA IN THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON

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Cryptococcosis is a serious disease possessing a wide geographic distribution, with a global burden of 957,900 cases of cryptococcal meningitis per year, resulting in 624,700 deaths. It is an opportunistic mycosis caused by a complex called *Cryptococcus neoformans* and *C. gattii*, classifed into four subtypes: VNI-VNII, VNIII, VNIV and VGI, VGII, VGIII, VGIV. It is most critical when it affects immunocompromised patients, with AIDS, tuberculosis or other diseases that require prolonged hospitalization. This study described a molecular epidemiology, the phylogenetic relationship, along with antifungal susceptibility test of a new ST 623 of *C. neoformans* isolated in a patient with non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma, from Manaus, Brazil. Following the two positives blood cultures, the subculture was carried out in modifed Sabouraud dextrose agar and later in the media of canothothin-glycine blue bromothymol (CGB) and Niger Seed Agar for species diferentiation. The phenotypic identification and minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) values for fuconazole, amphotericin B and fucytosine were performed using VITEK-2 Compact equipment. DNA was