ESGAI AnaebACT study: a multicentre multinational retrospective survey on the burden of anaerobic bacteremia

Anaerobic bacteremia usually occur in debilitated patients and are often associated with severe infections. In an era characterized by the emergence of multidrug-resistance, monitoring the epidemiology of these infections is crucial to optimize their treatment.

With already 17 investigators in Europe and Middle East, the Anaebact study group will retrospectively characterize the global incidence and evolution trends of anaerobic bacteremia in Europe in 2012 and 2018, with a special focus on variations according to localization, both in terms of microbial epidemiology and antimicrobial resistance.

Want to join? Send an email to olivier.join-lambert@inserm.fr

The ENRIA WGS project


The ESGAI AST study, a multi-center surveillance

Antibiotic susceptibility profiles of bacteria differ per country and even by region. This is also the case for the profiles of anaerobic bacteria. Within ESGAI we have collected the MIC values of different antibiotics for different genera of anaerobic bacteria, derived from 11 different countries (European and surrounding countries). A manuscript of this surveillance is in progress.

Contact: a.c.m.veloo@umcg.nl

Prevalence of the antibiotic resistance genes in intestinal B. fragilis group isolates and its comparison with that of clinical isolates

In the ESGAI-supported project the prevalence of antibiotic resistance genes among intestinal B. fragilis group isolates were examined. Comparison with the values for clinical isolates significant difference were found which we attribute to different species composition and that the microbiota of the different anatomical sites in the intestine differ (e.g. lumen where the fecal strains and the mucosa where the clinical strains may originate).

Antibiotic susceptibility profiles of bacteria differ per country and even by region. This is also the case for the profiles of anaerobic bacteria. Within ESGAI we have collected the MIC values of different antibiotics for different genera of anaerobic bacteria, derived from 11 different countries (European and surrounding countries). A manuscript of this surveillance is in progress.

Contact: a.c.m.veloo@umcg.nl