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Poster Session IV

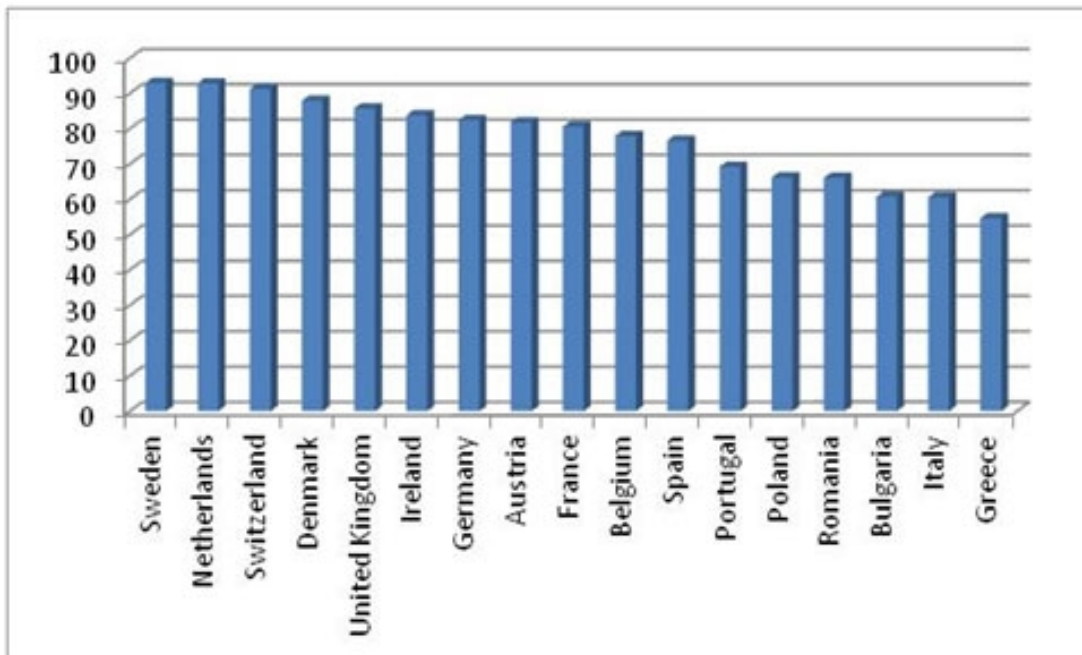
Resistance surveillance in Gram-negatives

FLUOROQUINOLONE RESISTANCE TRENDS AMONG ENTEROBACTERIACEAE FROM EUROPEAN MEDICAL CENTERS 2011-2013

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Objectives:

Since the introduction of quinolones and later generation fluoroquinolones (FQ), resistance to this class has continued to increase in some pathogenic bacteria. Although rare among fastidious respiratory pathogens, fluoroquinolone resistance (FQR) is prevalent among many species of *Enterobacteriaceae* (ENT). The Tigecycline European Surveillance Trial (TEST) program has been monitoring FQ activity since inception and this study documents the most recent data generated from ENT collected from European (EU) hospitals. **Methods:** The TEST program from 2011 to 2013 tested 19,959 ENT isolates from 27 EU countries. Susceptibility (S) was determined for levofloxacin (LVX) and comparators locally using CLSI broth microdilution methods and EUCAST breakpoint (BP) criteria were applied. **Results:** The graph demonstrates the LVX S% for EU countries which contributed >200 ENT isolates.

The overall FQR in this EU collection was 21.5%. LVX S was <55% in Greece and the Slovak Republic and >90% in Switzerland, the Netherlands, Sweden and Estonia. Among the most common ENT species, FQR was highest among *E. coli* (33.3%) > *Klebsiella* spp. (21.0%) > *Enterobacter* spp. (11.5%) > *Serratia* spp. (5.3%). **Conclusions:** FQs have been an extremely useful antimicrobial class over the last several decades. However, resistance to this class of agents has been increasing since their introduction into clinical practice. This study demonstrates that this class remains active against the majority of ENT in EU. Continued monitoring of FQ resistance trends is important as variability of LVX R among EU countries was documented in this study.