

P1679 Antimicrobial susceptibility of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* in Navarra, Spain, 2014-2018

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Background: it is important to maintain surveillance of antimicrobial susceptibility in *neisseria gonorrhoeae*. antimicrobial resistance has severely compromised the successful treatment of gonorrhoea. older therapies are ineffective penicillins, tetracyclines; newer macrolides have limited utility; and quinolones have been withdrawn because of resistance. only the third-generation cephalosporins have retained their efficacy. ng-mast has been used to evaluate clonal spread of gonococcal strains and to relate therapeutic failure with dissemination of particular strain types.

Materials/methods: this study was carried out in the region of navarra (640.000 inhabitants) between august 2014 and october 2018. microorganism identification was performed using maldi biotyper smart ivd (bruker daltonics, germany). minimum inhibitory concentrations (mic) were determined by the e-test method (biomérieux, france) to azithromycin, cefixime, ceftriaxone, ciprofloxacin, penicilline and tetracycline. mics were interpreted according to clsi and to eucast for azithromycin. molecular epidemiology was made with *n. gonorrhoeae* multi-antigen sequence typing (ng-mast).

Results: a total of 368 strains were isolated, corresponding to 311 patients (263 male, 48 female). the median age of the patients was 30.7 years old (range: 13-69). antimicrobial susceptibility was performed in 300 strains:

	azytrom icin n=298	cefixim e n=298	ceftria xone n=290	ciprofl oxacin n=298	penicil lin n=299	tetracy cline n=263
suscept ibility	94,97%%	100%	100%	40.27%	14.05%	14.45%
interme diate	2.68%			2.35%	76.25%	58.56%
resista nt	2.35%			57.38%	9.70%	27.00%

the mic value for cefixime was increasing in 2017 and 2018. there were 8 strains with mic between 0.125 and 0.19. none of the 8 strains resistant to azithromycin had high level resistance and their mic were between 0.75 and 1.5 mg/l.

118 ng-mast sts were identified. the predominant sts were st11547 (n=17), st5624 (n=12), st10386 (n=10), st14655 (n=10), st5793 (n=9) and st4186 (n=9).

Conclusions:

- a highly diversified gonococcal population, 118 mg-mast sts identified with a high resistance to ciprofloxacin,

tetracycline and penicillin is circulating in navarra.

- it is necessary to have a regional resistance monitoring program for antimicrobial susceptibility in *neisseria gonorrhoeae* in order to schedule an effective treatment to interrupt the transmission chain.
- treatments should include single-dose to improve compliance and must be effective at least in 95% of the cases.

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