Trends in resistance of bacteraemia isolates in the UK and Ireland and current activity of ceftobiprole

Objective

- The BSAC Bacteraemia Resistance Surveillance Programme has monitored the prevalence of resistance in the agents of bacteraemia in the UK and Ireland since 2001.
- Ceftobiprole was first tested against all isolates in 2004.

Methods

- Up to 250 isolates from each organism group are collected from 25 centres in the UK and Ireland each year and tested centrally by BSAC agar dilution methodology.
- ESBL production and K1- and AmpC-hyperproduction are inferred from phenotypes.

Results

- Text and charts show results for 2004.

Conclusions

- The prevalence of methicillin resistance is high but not rising in staphylococci, while ESBL production and ciprofloxacin resistance are increasing in Enterobacteriaceae.
- Ceftobiprole had good activity against most organisms from bacteraemia in 2004, including MRSA, S. pneumoniae, E. faecalis and most Enterobacteriaceae, but not E. faecium, S. maltophilia or ESBL-, K1- or many AmpC-producers.
- Ceftobiprole may also have potential against P. aeruginosa.

Abbreviations

cip ciprofloxacin  oxa oxacillin  R resistant
lzd linezolid pen penicillin  S susceptible
M methicillin van vancomycin  NS non-susceptible
CoNS coagulase-negative staphylococci  + positive (producer)

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