Federation of Infection Societies

BSAC Respiratory Resistance Surveillance Update 2006-07

37, 44 and 40% of S. pneumoniae, H. influenzae and M.

six seasons, as against 51, 56 and 56% in the last two

seasons. These increases are significant and not fully

Two changes might be contributory factors. The BTS

explained by changes in the panel of contributing

catarrhalis respectively were from general practice in the first

published new guidelines for community-acquired pneumonia

applying medical and veterinary science

in 2004. Case management by Advanced Primary Nurses

the aim of reducing unplanned hospital admissions was

piloted from 2003 and promoted more widely from 2005.

(Community Matrons, Older People Nurse Specialists) with

FIS Conference Cardiff 28-30 November 2007

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Introduction & Methods

The BSAC Respiratory Resistance Surveillance Programme (www.bsacsurv.org) monitors resistance in community-acquired lower respiratory tract S. pneumoniae, H. influenzae and M. catarrhalis. Cystic fibrosis, patients in hospital >48 hours and duplicate isolates are excluded. Isolates are centrally tested by BSAC MIC methods.

Conclusions

Resistance levels remain low and apparently stable in community-acquired respiratory infections in the UK and Ireland.

The proportion of isolates received from general practice has increased in recent years.







S. pneumoniae (N = 727 in 2006/07) Resistance has changed little. 7.2% of 2006/07 isolates were intermediate and only 0.4% resistant to PEN. 12.9% were resistant to ERY and 8.3% to TET.

BSAC Respiratory Resistance Surveillance Programme 1999/00 -2006/07. Sponsors: Abbott, Aventis, Bayer, GeneSoft, GSK, MSD, Wyeth. Support: BSAC. Collecting laboratories: Please see website

www.bsac.org.uk



laboratories.

H. influenzae (N = 906 in 2006/07) 15.3% of 2006/07 isolates produced βlactamase. MICs were above the breakpoint (>1 mg/L) for AMC in 17.2% but there was no distinct subpopulation with raised MICs.

Central Laboratory:

Organism ID and

staff at GR Micro-

GR Micro Ltd, London.

Susceptibility Testina:

L. Williams J. Shackcloth.

M. catarrhalis, N = 3369 100 8 Isolates, % 40 60 20 CIP FRY TET beta-lactamase AMC positive >1 >0.5 >0.5 >1 2006/07 1999/00 - 2005/06 _____ 2005/06

M. catarrhalis (N = 428 in 2006/07) β-Lactamase production remains verv common at 94.4%, but no 2006/07 isolates were resistant to AMC, CIP or TET, and only one was resistant to ERY.

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Graphs show % of isolates with MIC above breakpoint listed (mg/L): grey bar - range for first seven seasons. grey line - 2005/06. red line - 2006/07.

Abbreviations

AMC amoxicillinclavulanate, CIP ciprofloxacin, ERY erythromycin, PEN penicillin, TET tetracycline. BTS **British Thoracic** Society.



