Against E. coli isolates, only the carbapenems demonstrated a 100% susceptibility rate with meropenem and ertapenem having an eight- to 16-fold lower MIC, result compared to imipenem (Table 1).

Genaricin had the highest susceptibility rate (92.4%) against the Klebsiella spp. isolates followed by the carbapenams and cephalosporins (ceftriaxone/cefotaxime, respectively) 91.9% (Table 2).

Overall ESBP phenotypic/ESBL confirmed rates for K. pneumoniae and E. coli isolates were 71.5% and 78.4%, respectively. Elavite ESBP phenotypic rates were observed for K. pneumoniae due to the presence of carbapenem-producing isolates exhibiting the same phenotype.

The fluorquinolone susceptibility rates were the lowest of all tested broad-spectrum agents and showed a continuing trend of decrease in susceptibility compared to prior USA MYSTIC Program results.

ESBL, AmpC, and qnr resistance mechanisms were identified in Enterobacteriaceae in New York City, which were not observed in other participating centers.

The rates of KPC-producing K. pneumoniae isolates in or near New York City continue to increase.

Controversial surveillance of Enterobacteriaceae, especially Klebsiella spp. as well as nonfermentative Gram-negative bacteria is becoming more important to monitor for the steady emergence and potential spread of resistance mechanisms affecting the therapeutic utility of carbapenam class agents.