**RESULTS**

**Eighty Enterobacteriaceae strains produced 2 or more β-lactamases (β-lactamaseencoding genes were included in this study).** Three β-lactamase producers showed no inhibitory effect for NXL104 at any concentration tested, while three others showed low inhibitory effect at the lowest concentration tested (0.12 mg/L) for ceftazidime/NXL104 and >256 mg/L for ceftazidime. The remaining 68 strains produced two or more β-lactamases, including extended-spectrum β-lactamases (ESBLs) and class A and C β-lactamases (IMP, VIM, SPM, GIM, SIM) and serine-α-lactamases (NMC-, NMC-1, NMC-2). Among the 80 ENT strains (9 species) producing 2 to 4 β-lactamases, 256 strains had low-susceptible MICs for ceftazidime/NXL104 (≥32 mg/L for ceftazidime/NXL104 and >256 mg/L for ceftazidime). A total of 32 strains were medium-susceptible to ceftazidime/NXL104 (2 to 512-fold reduction in MIC). The remaining 83 strains were susceptible to ceftazidime/NXL104 (32- to >256-fold reduction in MIC).

**Sequencing analysis.** Both strains of PFR ampicillins were sequenced for β-lactamase genes, and amplification of bla genes was performed using the Lasergene software package (DNASTAR, Madison, WI). Sequencing analysis showed that these isolates were those displaying a low ceftazidime MIC value (≤4 mg/L). Eighty Enterobacteriaceae strains showing intermediate or resistance for both β-lactams were those displaying a low ceftazidime MIC value (≤4 mg/L).

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