Linezolid Susceptibility Surveillance in Europe for 2013: ZAAPS Program (5,076 strains)

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Abstract

Objectives: To report the most recent full year of linezolid (LZD) susceptibility surveillance results for a large European linezolid (LZD) Susceptibility Surveillance Program (ZAAPS) which has collected nearly all Gram-positive pathogens. The program began in 2004 and has become an important benchmarking tool for LZD susceptibility and resistance.

Methods: All studies were performed in accordance with current guidelines. MICs were performed with cation-adjusted Mueller-Hinton broth (2.5-80 mg/L) for oxazolidinone resistance. Genotypic detection of the cfr gene was performed with real-time PCR. The MIC susceptibility testing and resistance criteria/breakpoints, where available.

Results: A total of 5,076 Gram-positive organisms were consecutively collected (prevalence design) from 42 hospitals in 25 countries. Results represent the thirteenth year of data for this surveillance program.

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• Local and regional surveillance networks such as the ZAAPS Program should continue to track changes in oxazolidinone resistance activity as new agents in this class are approved for clinical use.

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References

6. Mendes RE, Hogan PA, Streit JM, Jones RN, Flamm RK (2014). A total of 18 European countries plus Israel and Turkey contributed isolates to the 2013 ZAAPS Program (Table 1). Results from pre-2013 years are available in the program results for 2011.

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