Emerging Markets Resistance Surveillance Program Report for Eastern European Nations

ABSTRACT

Background: In the Eastern European nations (EEU), the emergence of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) surveillance programs has not been widespread. However, in recent years, several Eastern European countries have established regular antimicrobial resistance surveillance programs in order to track the epidemiology of antimicrobial resistance. The objective of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of antimicrobial resistance among various bacterial isolates from different regions of the Eastern European countries.

Methods: Results from testing 1,700 strains were obtained from the Emerging Markets Resistance Surveillance (EMRS) Program. The isolates were categorized based on their geographical origin, and the susceptibility patterns were compared across different regions.

RESULTS

Bacterial strains resistant to commonly used antibiotics were observed. Fluoroquinolones and carbapenems, in particular, showed high levels of resistance. Other notable resistant bacteria included methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), Enterococci, and Acinetobacter baumannii.

By region, the resistance rates varied significantly. In the Balkan Region, resistance rates were generally higher compared to other regions. In particular, high resistance rates were observed for ceftazidime (43%), meropenem (46%), and ceftriaxone (42%).

CONCLUSIONS

• Some serious emerging resistances have become endemic in the EEU Region:

• Surveillance programs are necessary to monitor the trend of resistance and to guide therapy.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study was supported by JMI Laboratories, JMI Laboratories received compensation fees for services in relation to preparing the abstract/poster, which was presented at ICAAC 2012.

REFERENCES


