We previously evaluated the presence of β-lactamase among ESBL-phenotype K. oxytoca isolates and new 10K were analyzed for the presence of new OXY variants. Five new variants were characterized.

**Methods:**
K. oxytoca M100-S22 (2012) and quality control strains were included for all antimicrobials. Isolates were screened for β-lactamase and new variants were characterized.

**Results:**
During 2010, 135 K. oxytoca strains were collected in USA hospitals and characterized for the presence of OXY-1, OXY-2, and one displaying one silent mutation compared to KPC-2, harboring KPC-2 and OXA-2.

**Conclusions:**
Five new variants of 
OXY were identified in USA hospitals. These variants are described in Table 1. Further investigation is needed to evaluate their clinical significance.

**INTRODUCTION**
Klebsiella oxytoca is a ubiquitous organism that has the ability to colonize the human gastrointestinal tract and deliver the pathogen causing serious infections in hospitalized patients, including neutropenic sepsis patients with an intravenous catheter. A class A β-lactamase produces an intrinsic AmpC enzyme and class B β-lactamase. The OXY-variants encode resistance to ampicillin and extended spectrum -lactam antibiotics.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**
**Screening:**
A total of 135 K. oxytoca bloodstream isolates were selected from USA hospitals during 2010 for screening. Isolates with OXY-variants were further characterized for the presence of OXY-1, OXY-2, and one displaying one silent mutation compared to KPC-2, harboring KPC-2 and OXA-2.

**RESULTS**
Five new variants of OXY were identified in USA hospitals. These variants are described in Table 1. Further investigation is needed to evaluate their clinical significance.

**REFERENCES**