Antimicrobial susceptibility of invasive *Haemophilus influenzae*, 2006

The antimicrobial susceptibility of all 52 viable invasive isolates of *H. influenzae* referred to ESR in 2006 was tested (see table). Eight (15.4%) of the 52 isolates were serotype b. Six isolates produced β-lactamase. Eleven isolates were ampicillin resistant, but not β-lactamase producing – so-called BLNARs (β-lactamase negative, ampicillin resistant). One of the β-lactamase producing isolates appeared to also have the BLNAR mechanism of resistance, that is, an altered PBP. Most of the BLNAR isolates still tested as ampicillin susceptible in standard susceptibility tests.

Antimicrobial resistance among Haemophilus influenzae isolates from invasive disease, 2006

Antibiotic[1]	Number tested	Number resistant	Percent resistant
Ampicillin	52	17	32.7
Co-amoxiclav	52	12	23.1
Cefuroxime	52	12	23.1
Cefaclor	52	12	23.1
Cefotaxime	52	0	0
Ciprofloxacin	52	0	0
Clarithromycin	52	0	0
Co-trimoxazole	52	6	11.5
Rifampicin	52	0	0
Tetracycline	52	0	0

[1] Results for the full range of antibiotics tested are presented. Many are not appropriate for the treatment of invasive Haemophilus disease or the chemoprophylaxis of contacts.