INTRODUCTION

The British Society for Antimicrobial Chemotherapy (BSAC) Bacteraemia Resistance Surveillance Programme has monitored the antimicrobial susceptibility in the organisms commonly causing clinically significant bacteraemia in the UK and Ireland since 2001 (www.bsacsurv.org).

Species tested are:
- Staphylococcus aureus, coagulase-negative staphylococci (CNS),
  Streptococcus pneumoniae, and Enterococci spp.

The latest three years of data (Jan 2014 – Dec 2016) are presented.

METHODS

Consecutive, non-duplicate isolates causing clinically significant bacteraemia were collected at 24-40 sites across the UK and Ireland (n=8411, Fig. 1). Each site was asked to collect a set quota (7-20) isolates/species/season. Minimum inhibitory concentrations were determined centrally by BSAC agar dilution.1 EUCAST breakpoints (Version 7.1, March 2017) were used and non-susceptibility is defined as an intermediate or resistant breakpoint value.

RESULTS

- Results are presented for agents/organisms when EUCAST breakpoints (bpts) and testing data for all three seasons are available.
- Non-susceptibility of staphylococci are shown in Fig. 2. All S. aureus isolates were susceptible to ceftobiprole.
- Rates of methicillin resistance decreased in staphylococci compared with rates in 2012: MRSA, 9% vs. 12%; CNS, 72% vs 77% (averaged across the 3 years).
- Non-susceptibility to penicillin in S. pneumoniae was 6.9%. The most common serotypes causing bacteraemia were (8 (16%), 12F (11%), and 22F (9%), and different from those predominating in community-onset lower respiratory tract infections (CO-LRTI) (15A, 11A, and 23A/B).
- Rates of vancomycin resistance in Enterococci remained similar to those reported in 2012: 31% E. faecium and 1% E. faecalis (averaged across the 3 years).
- Non-susceptibility of Gram-negative isolates is shown in Fig. 3. The rate of ESBLs in Enterobacteriaceae was ≤10%.
- Carbapenemases were rare: ≤1% in Enterobacteriaceae (n=4, OXA-48, n=1, KPC) and Pseudomonas spp. (n=2, VIM).
- Colistin resistance was higher in E. cloacae complex (5.3%, 8.5% and 14% in 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively) (Fig. 3), compared with E. coli (0.4%), Klebsiella spp. (1.4%) and P. aeruginosa (<0.1%).
- Colistin resistance does not appear to be associated with mcr-1.

CONCLUSIONS

- Rates of methicillin resistance in S. aureus and coagulase-negative staphylococci have continued to decrease.
- Pneumococcal serotypes causing bacteraemia are different to those causing CO-LRTI.
- Carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae and Pseudomonas spp. remain rare in this surveillance programme.
- Rates of colistin resistance continue to increase in E. cloacae complex.

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Sponsor representatives: Anne Santerre-Henriksen (Basilea), Chris Longshaw (formerly Basilea), Jeff Alder (Bayer), Adela Álvarez Buylia (MSD), Mike Allen (MSD), James Campling (Pfizer Vaccines), and Susanne Paukner (Nabriva).

REFERENCES

2) http://www.eucast.org/clinical_breakpoints/

CONTACT DETAILS

Programme Co-ordinator: Dr Carolyne Horner. Email: rs@bsac.org.uk