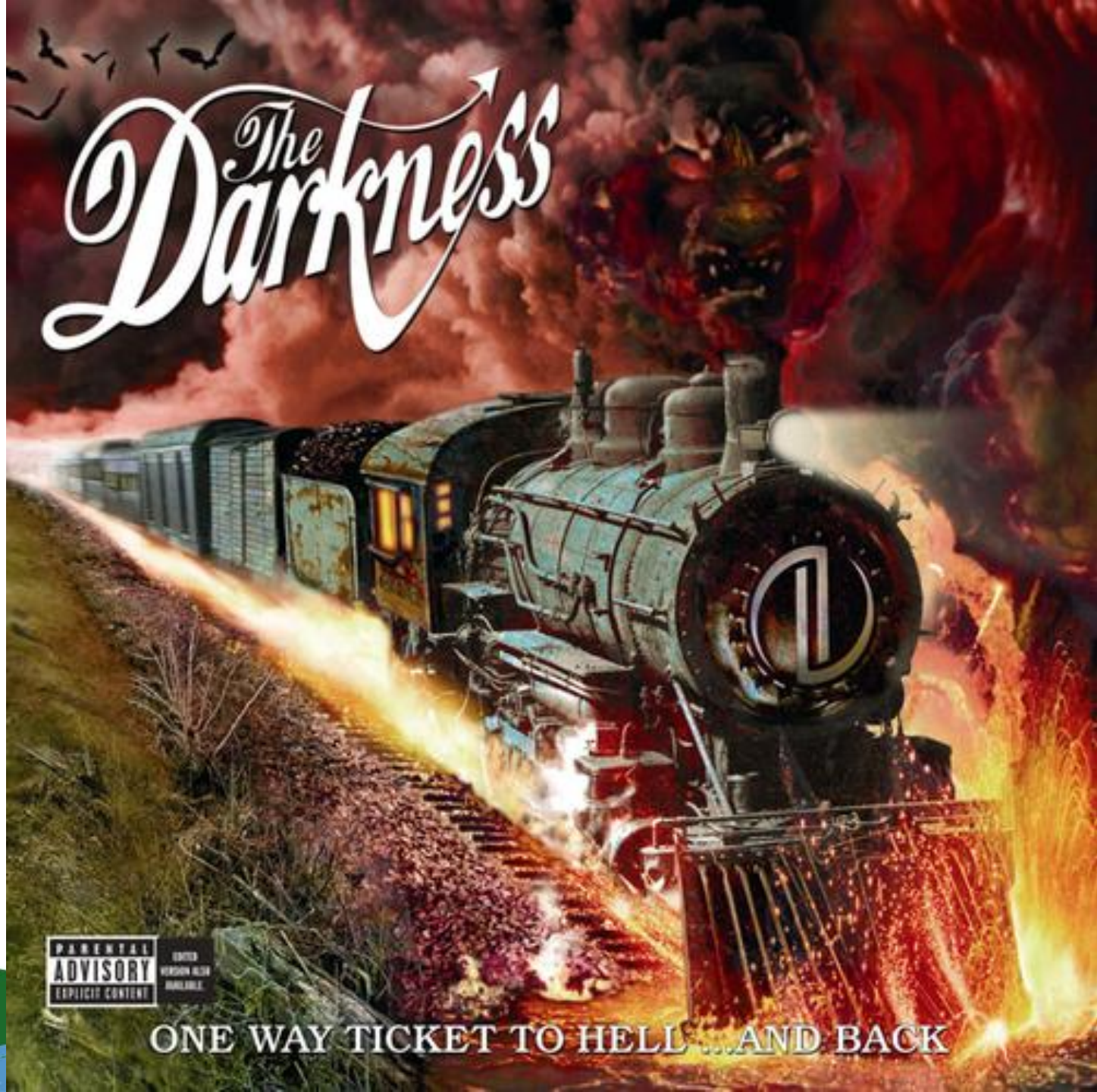


Antibiotikaresistens

Arne Kötz

Klinisk mikrobiologi och vårdhygien

Region Halland, 2013-03-15



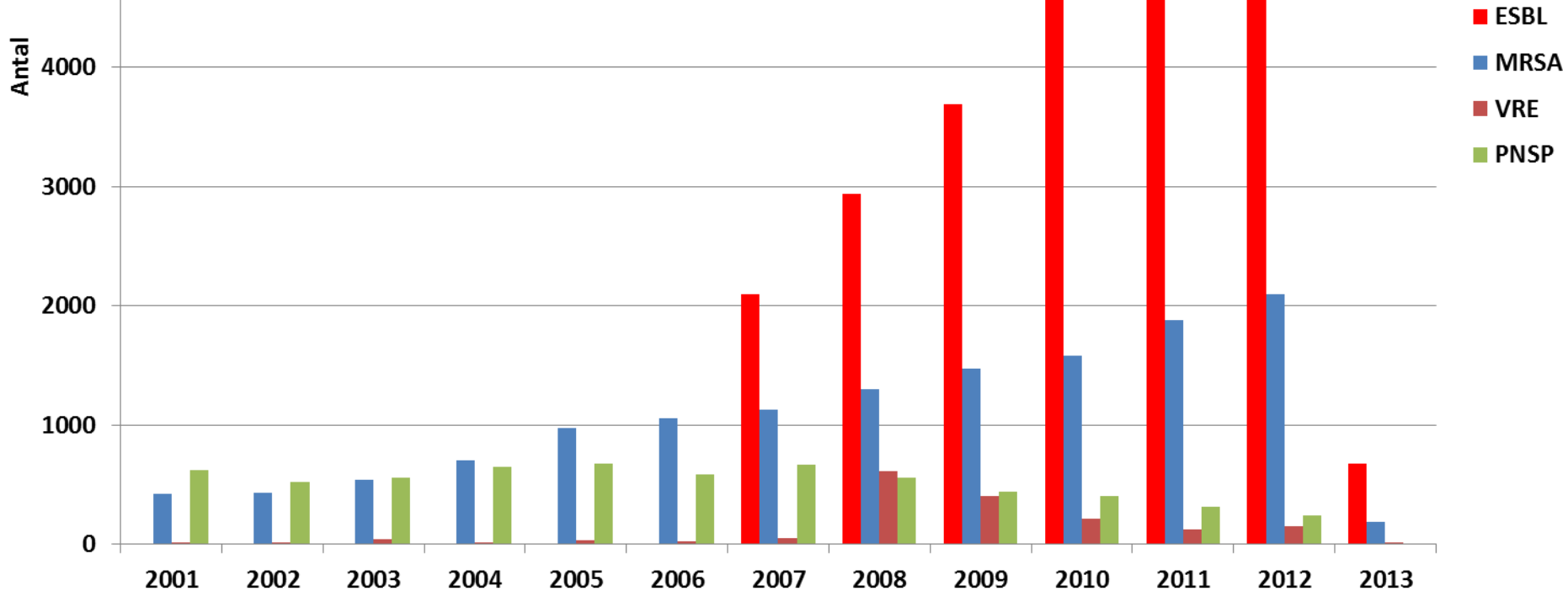
PARENTAL
ADVISORY
EXPLICIT CONTENT

UNRATED
VERSION ALSO
AVAILABLE

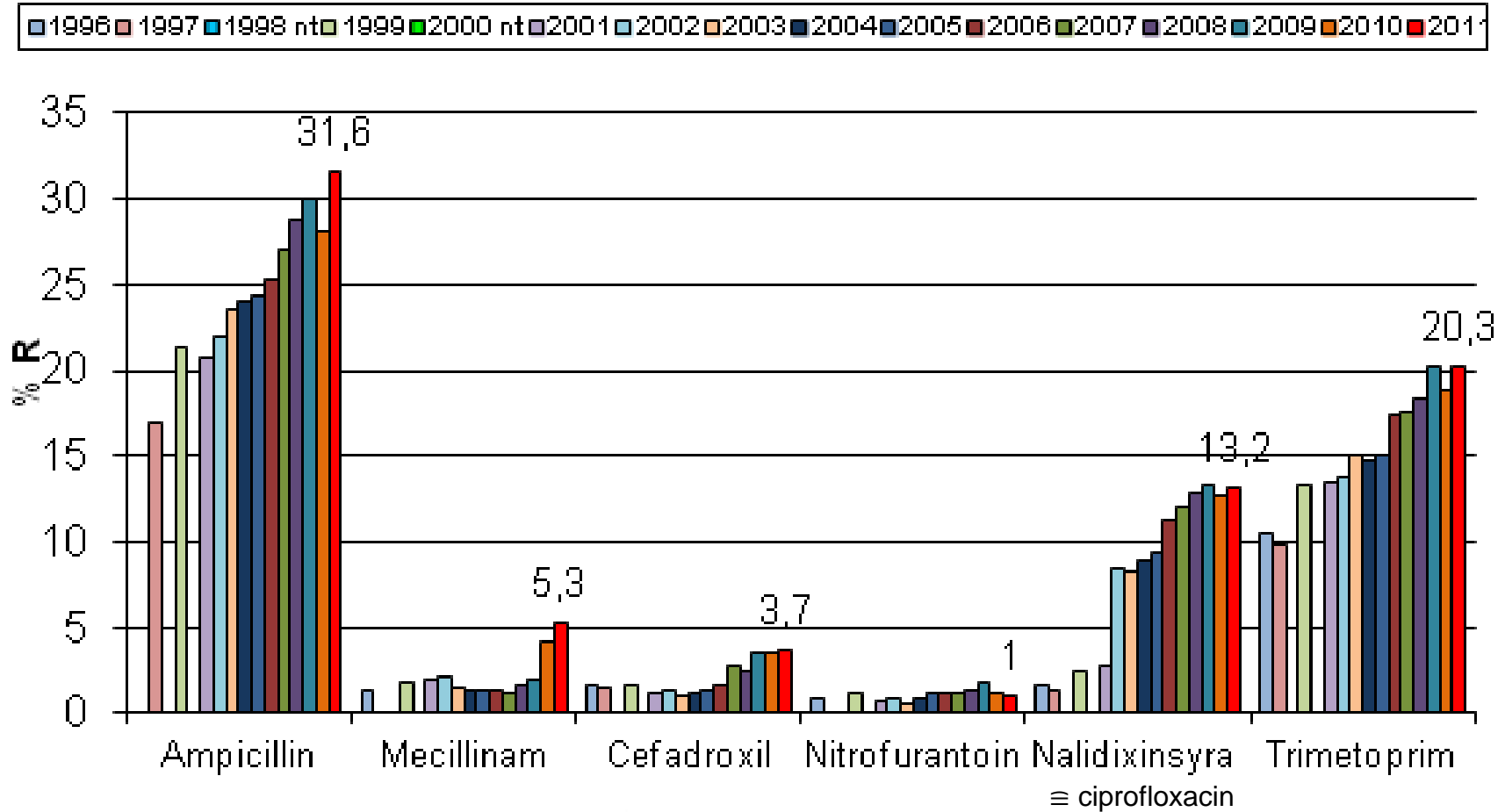
ONE WAY TICKET TO HELL... AND BACK

Antal fall av resistenta bakterier anmälda enligt SmI, Riket, 2001 - 2013

Resistensutveckling:
ESBLCARBA = Pc, Cefalosporin, Tienam/Meronem
NDM-1 = Indiska superresistenta stammar



E.coli



S. aureus

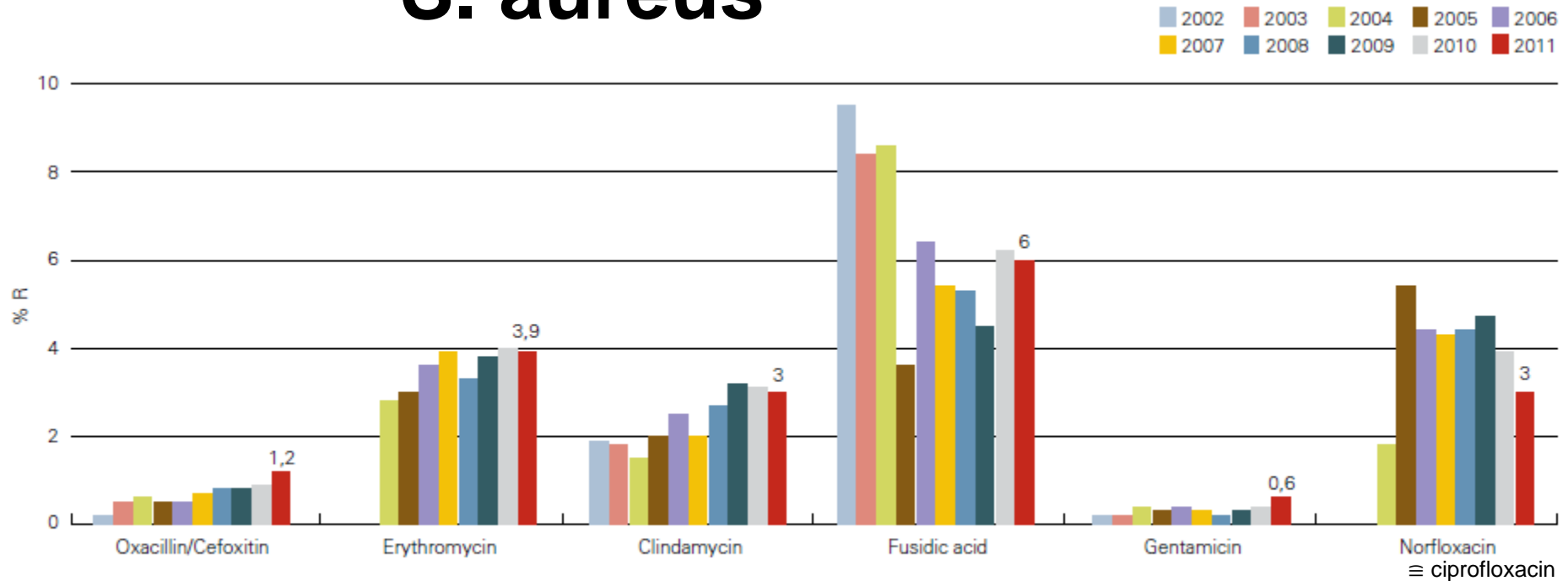


FIGURE 4.6. Resistance rates for *Staphylococcus aureus* from skin and soft tissue infections 2002–2011 (data from the annual RSQC programme, 3000–5000 isolates per year). In 2005 resistance rates were recorded in *S. aureus* isolated from skin and soft tissue infections from elderly (> 65 years) people only.

Pneumokocker

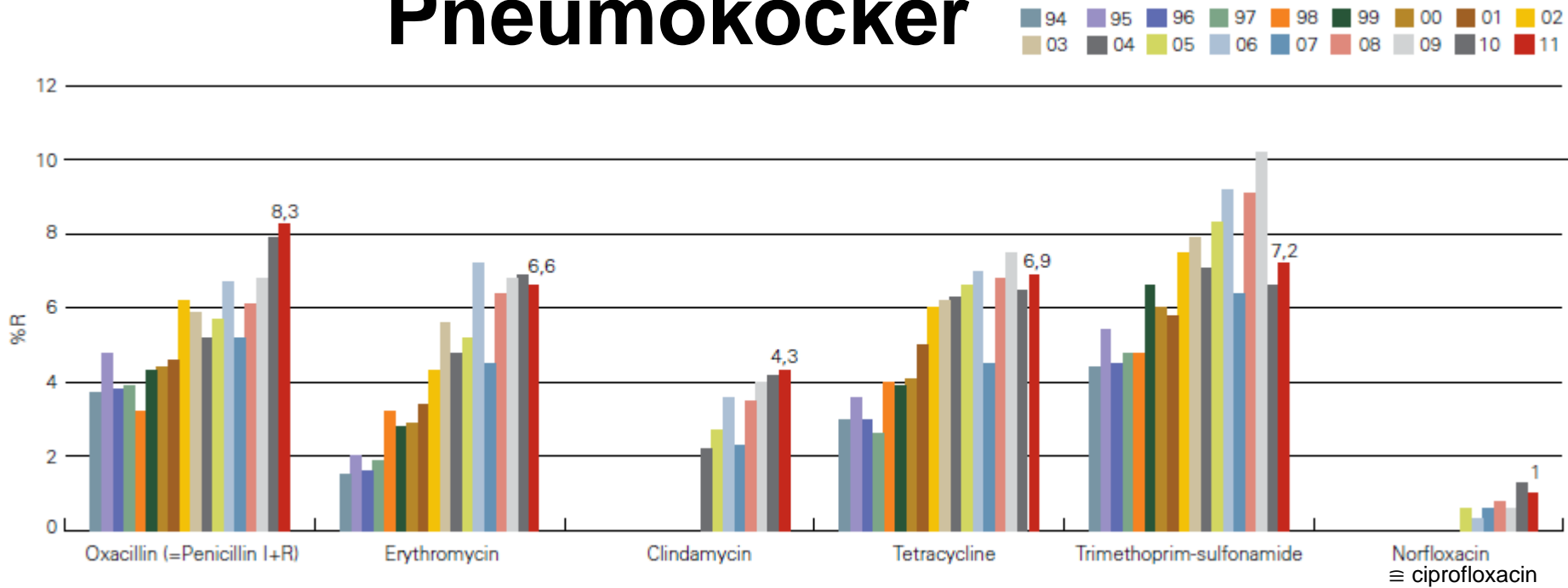


FIGURE 4.9. Resistance rates for *Streptococcus pneumoniae* 1994-2011 (data from the annual RSQC programme, 2-3000 isolates per year).

SWEDRES 2011

Halland 2012: PNSP 1.6% . Resistens mot Trimetoprim-sulfa = 5.8%



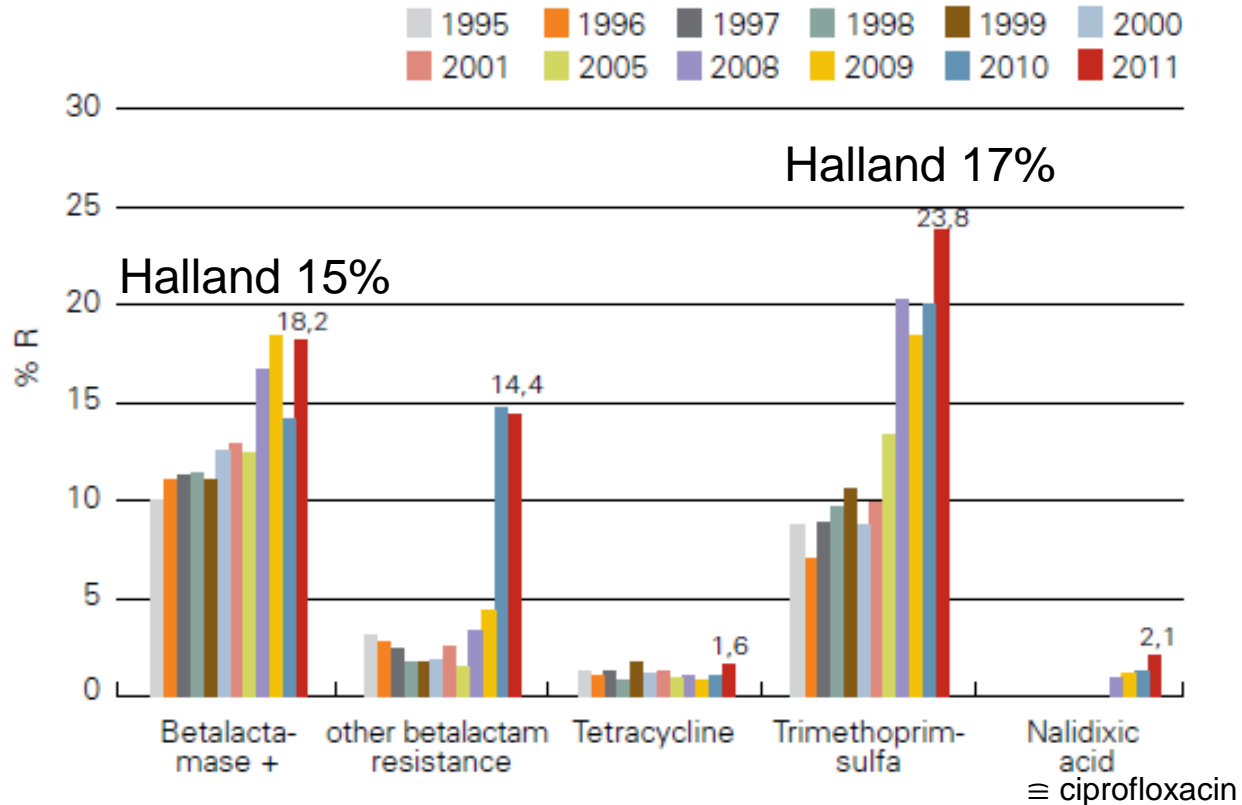


FIGURE 4.23. Resistance rates for *Haemophilus influenzae* 1995-2011 (no data collected in 2002-04 and 2006-07). In 2010-2011 betalactamase producing isolates were separated from isolates with other betalactam resistance mechanisms by use of penicillin G 1 unit disk using the following interpretation: 6 mm = betalactamase production, 7-11 mm = other betalactam resistance.

