

AKADEMIJA MEDICINSKIH ZNANOSTI HRVATSKE
KOLEGIJ JAVNOG ZDRAVSTVA, ODBOR ZA PRAĆENJE REZISTENCIJE BAKTERIJA
NA ANTIBIOTIKE U REPUBLICI HRVATSKOJ
CROATIAN ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
*PUBLIC HEALTH COLLEGIUM, COMMITTEE FOR ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE
SURVEILLANCE IN CROATIA*

KLINIKA ZA INFEKTIVNE BOLESTI "DR. F. MIHALJEVIĆ"
REFERENTNI CENTAR ZA PRAĆENJE REZISTENCIJE BAKTERIJA NA ANTIBIOTIKE
MINISTARSTVA ZDRAVSTVA I SOCIJALNE SKRBI RH
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES "DR. F. MIHALJEVIĆ"
*REFERENCE CENTER FOR ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE SURVEILLANCE, CROATIAN
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE*

**Osjetljivost i rezistencija
bakterija na antibiotike
u Republici Hrvatskoj
u 2008.g.**

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in Croatia, 2008*

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bakterija na antibiotike u RH
Croatian Academy of Medical Sciences collaborating institutions on the antibiotic resistance
surveillance program**

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PREDGOVOR:

Djelotvornost antibiotika i mogućnost kontroliranja bakterijskih infekcija osnova je na kojoj počivaju mnoga dostignuća moderne medicine. Intenzivna kemoterapija, invazivni dijagnostički i terapijski zahvati svjesno izlažu pacijenta riziku od nastanka infekcije, za koju vjerujemo da može biti suzbijena antibioticima. Pojava multiplorezistentnih, pa i panrezistentnih bakterija dovela je u pitanje našu sigurnost u djelotvornost profilaktičke, empirijske, pa i ciljane antimikrobne terapije. Praćenje rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike u lokalnim sredinama postala je nužnost i jedan je od zahtjeva Europske Unije postavljen svim njenim članicama. Tako je aktivnost praćenja rezistencije, koja je u Hrvatskoj započela 1996.g. osnutkom Odbora za praćenje rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike u RH pri Kolegiju za javno zdravstvo Akademije medicinskih znanosti Hrvatske (AMZH), postala i dio Nacionalnog programa za kontrolu otpornosti bakterija na antibiotike Ministarstva zdravstva i socijalne skrbi RH. Hrvatska je uključena u rad europskih projekata European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (EARSS) i European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Consumption (ESAC) od samih početaka njihovog rada. 2003.g. pri Klinici za infektivne bolesti "Dr. F. Mihaljević" osnovan je Referentni centar za praćenje rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike Ministarstva zdravstva, a u okviru Odbora AMZH osnovana je hrvatska podružnica internacionalne organizacije The Alliance for the Prudent Use of Antibiotics (APUA). U skladu sa zahtjevima Europske Unije osnovana je 2006.g. pri Ministarstvu zdravstva Interdisciplinarna sekcija za kontrolu rezistencije na antibiotike (ISKRA), interdisciplinarno tijelo koje koordinira sve aktivnosti vezane za borbu protiv rezistencije (engl. "intersectorial coordination mechanism", ICM). U sastavu ISKRA-e se nalaze predstavnici Ministarstava zdravstva i socijalne skrbi, znanosti, obrazovanja i sporta te poljoprivrede, šumarstva i vodnoga gospodarstva RH te predstavnici raznih medicinskih stručnih društava i institucija kao i predstavnik Hrvatskog društva farmaceuta. Odbor za praćenje rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike i Referentni centar za praćenje rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike su osnovne institucije koje provode Nacionalni program za kontrolu otpornosti bakterija na antibiotike pri čemu blisko surađuju s Referentnim centrom za kontrolu bolničkih infekcija. Osim pružanja podataka o otpornosti bakterija na antibiotike u Hrvatskoj, Odbor igra veliku ulogu u standardizaciji metodologije testiranja osjetljivosti bakterija na antibiotike te edukaciji liječnika. Potaknut sudjelovanjem u radu ESAC-a, Odbor također prikuplja i obrađuje podatke o potrošnji antibiotika u Hrvatskoj. Velika akcija ISKRA-e u 2008.g bila je dovršenje pisanja prvih hrvatskih nacionalnih smjernica o primjeni antibiotika. Smjernice o kontroli MRSA su i objavljene 2008.g., dok su smjernice za uroinfekcije, globalju i kiruršku profilaksu bile u završnoj fazi obrade. Predstavnici Odbora i Referentnog centra za praćenje rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike sudjelovali su u pisanju ISKRA smjernica. U 2008.g. Europski centar za kontrolu bolesti (engl. "European Center for Disease Control", ECDC) je po prvi puta proglasio 18. studeni Europskim danom svjesnosti o antibioticima (engl. "European Antibiotic Awareness Day", EAAD). Taj je dan i u Hrvatskoj obilježen prikladnim simpozijem u Zagrebu, te sastancima u Rijeci i Čakovcu, konferencijom za medije i tisak, te početkom javne kampanje za očuvanjem djelotvornosti antibiotika. U sklopu kampanje podijeljeno je ordinacijama primarne zdravstvene zaštite i ljekarnama 1 200 000 letaka i 10 000 postera za građane. Danas je očito da se u borbu protiv širenja rezistencije na antibiotike moraju uključiti vlade, stručna društva i svi građani.

Arjana Tambić Andrašević

Predsjednica Odbora za praćenje rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike u RH

PREFACE:

Many of the modern medicine achievements are based on the efficacy of antibiotics and the power to control bacterial infections. Through intensive chemotherapy, invasive diagnostic and therapeutic procedures we deliberately expose a patient to the increased risk of infection knowing that an infection can be treated with antibiotics. The emergence of multiply-resistant and pan-resistant bacteria has made us less confident in the efficacy of prophylactic, empirical and even targeted antibiotic use. Antibiotic resistance surveillance at the local level has become essential and an obligation for every European Union Member State. That way antibiotic resistance surveillance in Croatia, that started in 1996 with the foundation of the Croatian Committee for Antibiotic Resistance Surveillance at the Public Health Collegium of the Croatian Academy of Medical Sciences (CAMS), became in 2008 a part of the National programme for antibiotic resistance control issued by the Croatian Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MHSW). Croatia has joined the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (EARSS) and the European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Consumption (ESAC) at the very beginning of their activities. In 2003 the MHSW Reference Centre for Antibiotic Resistance Surveillance was founded at the University Hospital for Infectious Diseases "Dr. F. Mihaljević" and the Committee became a core of the Croatian Chapter of the Alliance for the Prudent Use of Antibiotics (APUA). In line with the European Union recommendations MHSW has founded in 2006 the Interdisciplinary section for antibiotic resistance control (Interdisciplinarna sekcija za kontrolu rezistencije na antibiotike, ISKRA), an intersectorial coordination mechanism (ICM) that coordinates all the activities in the field of antibiotic resistance. The ISKRA members include representatives of various medical professional societies and institutions, the Croatian Pharmaceutical Society and representatives of the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The CAMS Committee and the MHSW Reference Centre for Antibiotic Resistance Surveillance are responsible for conducting most of the National programme for antibiotic resistance control activities and by doing this they collaborate closely with the Reference Centre for Hospital Associated Infection Control. Along with providing antibiotic resistance data for Croatia the Committee also plays an important role in interlaboratory standardization of sensitivity testing and medical education. Joining the ESAC project was a motivation for the Committee to start collecting and analysing antibiotic consumption data in Croatia. One of the major interventions of ISKRA in 2008 was completing ISKRA national guidelines on antibiotic use. Guidelines on MRSA control were published in 2008 and guidelines on urinary tract infections, sorethroat and surgical prophylaxis were in final phase of writing. Representatives of the CAMS Committee and the MHSW Reference Centre took part in guideline writing. In 2008 the European Centre for Disease Control (ECDC) proclaimed the European Antibiotic Awareness Day (EAAD) on 18th November. This day was celebrated in Croatia by organizing a Symposium in Zagreb and scientific meetings in Rijeka and Čakovec. Also press conference was held and public campaign for preservation of antibiotics was started. As a part of the public campaign 1 200 000 leaflets and 10 000 posters for public were distributed to the primary care offices and pharmacies throughout Croatia. It is obvious that governments, professional societies and citizens should all join in the fight against the spread of antibiotic resistance.

Arjana Tambić Andrašević

President of the Committee for Antibiotic Resistance Surveillance in Croatia

**REZISTENCIJA BAKTERIJSKIH IZOLATA U
2008. GODINI
*ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE IN 2008***

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UVOD:

Dugogodišnji rad Odbora za praćenje rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike Akademije medicinskih znanosti Hrvatske (AMZH) i Referentnog centra za praćenje rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike Ministarstva zdravstva i socijalne skrbi (MZSS) rezultirao je visokim stupnjem međulaboratorijske standardizacije i visokom kvalitetom u izradi testova osjetljivosti bakterija na antibiotike u Hrvatskoj. Na redovnom proljetnom i jesenskom sastanku Odbora članovi se dogovaraju o metodologiji rada prateći sve novosti u radu američkog Instituta za kliničke i laboratorijske standarde (Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, CLSI) i Europskog odbora za testiranje osjetljivosti na antibiotike (European Committee for Antibiotic Sensitivity Testing, EUCAST). Podaci predočeni u ovoj publikaciji, stoga, predstavljaju vjerodostojan putokaz za primjenu antibiotika u Hrvatskoj. Praćenje otpornosti bakterija na antibiotike u Hrvatskoj od 2006.g. podupire Interdisciplinarna sekcija za kontrolu rezistencije na antibiotike (ISKRA) Ministarstva zdravstva i socijalne skrbi RH te je praćenje otpornosti uvršteno u Nacionalni program za kontrolu otpornosti bakterija na antibiotike za razdoblje od 2009. do 2014. godine kao jedna od temeljnih aktivnosti programa. Na podacima Odbora i Referentnog centra zasnivaju se preporuke sadržane u ISKRA nacionalnim smjernicama o primjeni antibiotika.

INTRODUCTION:

Through the many years of work of the Croatian Committee for Antibiotic Resistance Surveillance of the Croatian Academy of Medical Sciences (CAMS) and the Reference Center for Antibiotic Resistance Surveillance of the Croatian Ministry for Health and Social Welfare (MHSW) a high level of interlaboratory standardization and a high quality level in antibiotic sensitivity testing in Croatia are achieved. At the regular spring and autumn Committee meeting the members discuss sensitivity testing methodology following closely recent Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) and European Committee for Antibiotic Sensitivity Testing (EUCAST) guidelines. Data presented in this publication represent therefore a reliable guidance to antibiotic use in Croatia. Since 2006 antibiotic resistance surveillance in Croatia is supported by the Interdisciplinary section for antibiotic resistance control (Interdisciplinarna sekcija za kontrolu rezistencije na antibiotike, ISKRA) of the Croatian Ministry for Health and Social Welfare and antibiotic resistance surveillance is included in the activities of the National program for antibiotic resistance control. Data provided by the CAMS Committee and the MHSW Reference Centre serve as the basis for the Croatian national guidelines on the prudent use of antibiotics.

MATERIJALI I METODE:

Globalno praćenje rezistencije

Rezistencija bakterija na antibiotike u Hrvatskoj se aktivno pratila u razdoblju od 1.10. do 31.12.2008.g. za sve ispitivane bakterijske vrste osim za streptokoke grupe A, salmonelle, šigele i anaerobne bakterije za koje su se, zbog malog broja izolata, rezultati prikupljali od 1.1. do 31.12.2008. S obzirom na mali broj izolata u tromjesečnom razdoblju u Klinici za traumatologiju, Kliničkoj bolnici Merkur, Specijalnoj bolnici za kardiovaskularne bolesti „Magdalena” i Institutu za tumore podaci za ove bolnice prikupljani su tijekom cijele godine za sve bakterijske vrste. Podatke za 2008.g. podnjelo je 38 centara (popis u legendi za tablice), što obuhvaća >90% populacije u Hrvatskoj.

Osnovna načela metodologije praćenja rezistencije, kojih se pridržavaju svi koji u praćenju sudjeluju, uključuju:

- a. u ispitivanom razdoblju svi izolati određene bakterijske vrste testiraju se na sve antibiotike predviđene za tu vrstu
- b. antibiotici predviđeni za određenu vrstu navedeni su u formularima za praćenje rezistencije za tekuću godinu
- c. u ispitivanom razdoblju s dogovorenim paletom antibiotika testiraju se svi izolati iz kliničkih materijala ili barem prvih 100 uzastopnih izolata
- d. iz podataka se isključuju duplikatni sojevi, definirani kao izolati iste bakterijske vrste, izolirani u istog pacijenta, u bilo kojem uzorku, u razdoblju od 30 dana.

Laboratoriji svoje podatke šalju na obradu u Referentni centar za praćenje rezistencije, Klinika za infektivne bolesti “Dr. F. Mihaljević”. Na svakom formularu su označeni neuobičajeni fenotipovi na koje treba obratiti pažnju. Takvi izolati od posebnog interesa uključuju:

1. pneumokoke rezistentne na norfloksacin
2. stafilokoke rezistentne na vankomicin i / ili linezolid
3. enterokoke rezistentne na vankomicin
4. *H.influenzae* rezistentan na ko-amoksiklav i / ili cefalosporine II i III generacije (engl. ”beta-lactamase negative ampicillin resistant”, BLNAR sojeve)
5. izolate *E.coli* i *K.pneumoniae* koji ne proizvode beta-laktamaze proširenog spektra (engl. ”extended spectrum beta-lactamases”, ESBL), a rezistentni su na jedan od cefalosporina III ili IV generacije
6. karbapenem rezistentne enterobakterije

Izolate neuobičajenog fenotipa laboratoriji su dužni slati na retestiranje u centralne laboratorije. Vankomicin i linezolid rezistentne bakterije su slane na retestiranje u Zavod za kliničku i molekularnu mikrobiologiju Kliničkog bolničkog centra Zagreb, a ostale u Referentni centar za praćenje rezistencije, Klinika za infektivne bolesti “Dr. F. Mihaljević”.

Osjetljivost na antibiotike testirana je u svim laboratorijima disk difuzijskom metodom u skladu sa CSLI standardima (M100-S18 dokument). Pneumokokima smanjene osjetljivosti na penicilin određivale su se minimalne inhibitorne koncentracije (MIK) penicilina kako bi se ti izolati razdvojili u umjereno i visoko rezistentne. MIK su određivane E-testom (AB, Biodisk, Sweden). Prema CLSI smjernicama iz 2008.g. interpretacija graničnih vrijednosti MIK-a nije jednoznačna već ovisi o tome radi li se o parenteralnoj ili oralnoj primjeni penicilina te infekciji koja zahvaća ili ne zahvaća središnji živčani sustav. Laboratoriji su prema tome svaki izolat pneumokoka smanjene osjetljivosti na penicilin svrstavali u kategoriju osjetljiv, umjereno ili visoko rezistentan po tri različita kriterija: penicilin oralni / bez meningitisa; penicilin parenteralni / bez meningitisa; penicilin parenteralni / meningitis.

Preporuka Odbora je da se izolati *A. baumannii* i *P. aeruginosa* rezistentni na jedan, ali ne i oba karbapenema retestiraju određujući MIK za imipenem i meropenem. Pri određivanju MIK korišteni su E-testovi (AB Biodisc, Sweden).

Osjetljivost anaerobnih bakterija testirana je određivanjem MIK koristeći E-test metodu ili mikrodiluciju u bujonu.

Vrste bakterija i ispitani antibiotici navedeni su u tablicama u daljnjem tekstu.

Ciljane studije

Podaci o osjetljivosti *M.tuberculosis* obrađuju se u nacionalnom laboratoriju za tuberkulozu, Hrvatskog zavoda za javno zdravstvo. Izvješće o rezistenciji *M. tuberculosis* se nalazi u posebnom poglavlju ove publikacije.

U sklopu European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (EARSS) projekta prikupljaju se invazivni izolati (iz krvi i likvora) sljedećih bakterijskih vrsta: *S.pneumoniae*, *S.aureus*, *E.faecalis*, *E.faecium*, *E.coli*, *K.pneumoniae* i *P.aeruginosa*. Invazivni izolati enterokoka, stafilokoka i *P.aeruginosa* šalju se u Zavod za kliničku i molekularnu mikrobiologiju Kliničkog bolničkog centra Zagreb, a invazivni izolati pneumokoka, *E.coli* i *K.pneumoniae* u Odjel za kliničku mikrobiologiju Klinike za infektivne bolesti "Dr. F. Mihaljević". Predstavnici Hrvatske u EARSS projektu su prof.dr. Smilja Kalenić i prof.dr.sc. Arjana Tambić Andrašević. Izvješće o rezultatima EARSS projekta se nalazi u posebnom poglavlju ove publikacije.

U sklopu European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Consumption (ESAC) projekta prate se i podaci o potrošnji antibiotika u Hrvatskoj. Podaci o potrošnji su izraženi u definiranim dnevnim dozama (ATC-5 klasifikacija) na 1000 stanovnika dnevno (DDD/TID) u skladu s naputcima ESAC-a te se mogu uspoređivati s podacima drugih europskih zemalja. Rezultati se zasnivaju na podacima veleprodaje i prikazani su odvojeno za ambulantnu i bolničku potrošnju. Predstavnici Hrvatske u ESAC projektu su prof.dr.sc. Arjana Tambić Andrašević i prof.dr.sc. Igor Francetić, a dr Marina Payerl Pal je odgovorna za obradu podataka. U sklopu APUA Croatia inicijative Odbor prati bolničku potrošnju antibiotika preko podataka dobivenih iz bolničkih ljekarni. Izvješće o potrošnji antibiotika nalazi se u posebnom poglavlju ove publikacije.

Jedan od ciljeva MATRA projekta “Antibiotic resistance surveillance in human medicine” koji je završen u lipnju 2008.g. je bilo unaprijeđenje tehnologije prikupljanja podataka o rezistenciji bakterija izoliranih u rutinskom radu. Podaci prikupljeni kroz lokalne informatičke sisteme (LIS) pojedinih laboratorija prebacuju se u WHONET program u kojem se onda može vršiti detaljnija analiza osjetljivosti bakterija na antibiotike. Podaci za 2008.g. prevedeni u WHONET program bili su dostupni za 15 laboratorija te su prikazani u posebnoj poglavlju ove publikacije.

Tijekom zadnja tri mjeseca 2008.g. izolati multiplo rezistentnog *P.aeruginosa* su se skupljali u Referentnom centru za praćenje rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike pri Klinici za infektivne bolesti radi detaljnije analize mehanizama rezistencije u tih sojeva. Obrada sojeva i analiza rezultata su u tijeku.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Global surveillance

Antibiotic resistance surveillance in Croatia was conducted from 1 October till 31 December, 2008. Due to the small number of isolates of group A streptococci, salmonellae, shigellae and anaerobic bacteria study period for these bacteria was extended to the whole year. As the number of isolates from the Trauma Hospital, the Merkur Hospital, Special Cardiovascular Hospital “Magdalena” and the Tumor Institute was low data from these centres were collected throughout the year. In 2008 a total of 38 centres took part in antibiotic resistance surveillance (names of the centres are listed in the legend to the tables) which makes a catchment population of >90%.

Basic principles of resistance surveillance methodology, obligatory for all the participants, include the following:

- a. during the study period all isolates of a given species are to be tested against all the designated antibiotics
- b. antibiotics designated to a particular bacterial species are listed on the antibiotic resistance surveillance form for the current year
- c. during the study period a designated set of antibiotics is to be tested against all or at least first 100 consecutive clinical isolates of each species
- d. copy isolates are defined as isolates of the same species collected from the same patient within a 30 day period and they are excluded from the presented data

Laboratories have sent their data for analysis to the Croatian Reference Centre for Antibiotic Resistance Surveillance, University Hospital for Infectious Diseases “Dr. F. Mihaljević”. Rare and less probable phenotypes to which special attention should be paid were indicated on every collection form. The alert microorganisms included the following:

1. pneumococci resistant to norfloxacin
2. staphylococci resistant to vancomycin or linezolid
3. vancomycin resistant enterococci
4. *H.influenzae* resistant to co-amoxiclav, II or III generation cephalosporins (beta-lactamase negative ampicillin resistant, BLNAR strains)
5. *E.coli* and *K.pneumoniae* isolates that do not produce extended spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBL) but are resistant to one of the III or IV generation cephalosporins
6. carbapenem resistant enterobacteriaceae

Laboratories were to send alert organisms to central laboratories for retesting. Vancomycin and linezolid resistant bacteria were sent to the Institute for Clinical and Molecular Microbiology, Clinical Hospital Centre Zagreb, and others to the Reference Centre for Antibiotic Resistance Surveillance, University Hospital for Infectious Diseases “Dr. F. Mihaljević”.

Sensitivity to antibiotics was tested in all laboratories by disk diffusion method according to the CSLI standards (M100-S18 document). In pneumococcal isolates

with reduced sensitivity to penicillin minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) for penicillin was detected as to be able to distinguish low and high level resistance. MICs were determined using the E-test method (AB, Biodisk, Sweden). According to the 2008 CLSI guidelines interpretation of MIC breakpoints depends on whether penicillin is administered orally or parenterally and whether central nervous system is infected or not. Therefore laboratories were to report sensitivity of pneumococcus to penicillin respecting three different criteria: penicillin oral / non meningitis, penicillin parenteral / non meningitis, penicillin parenteral / meningitis.

The Committee recommendation was that for *A.baumannii* and *P.aeruginosa* isolates resistant to one but not to both carbapenems MICs of imipenem and meropenem should be determined. MIC testing was done by E-test (AB Biodisk, Sweden).

Antibiotic sensitivity in anaerobic bacteria was determined by E-test or broth dilution method.

Bacterial species and antibiotics tested are listed in the tables in the further text.

Focused studies

Data on *M. tuberculosis* sensitivity were processed in the National Laboratory for Tuberculosis at the Croatian Public Health Institute. Detailed report on resistance in *M.tuberculosis* is enclosed separately.

In the frame of the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (EARSS) project invasive isolates (from blood and cerebrospinal fluid, CSF) of the following species were collected: *S.pneumoniae*, *S.aureus*, *E.faecalis*, *E.faecium*, *E.coli*, *K.pneumoniae* and *P.aeruginosa*. Invasive isolates of enterococci, staphylococci and *P.aeruginosa* were sent to the Institute for Clinical and Molecular Microbiology, Clinical Hospital Centre Zagreb and invasive pneumococci, *E. coli* and *K.pneumoniae* were sent to the Department of Clinical Microbiology, University Hospital for Infectious Diseases “Dr. F. Mihaljević”. National representatives for Croatia in the EARSS project are Prof. Smilja Kalenić and Prof. Arjana Tambić Andrašević. EARSS report is enclosed separately.

Antibiotic consumption was monitored through an active part in the European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Consumption (ESAC) project. Antibiotic consumption data are expressed as defined daily doses (ATC-5 classification) per thousand inhabitants daily (DDD/TID) according to the ESAC requirements and are therefore comparable with data from the other European countries. Results are based on the wholesales data and data for ambulatory and hospital consumption are presented separately. National representatives for Croatia in the ESAC project are Prof. Arjana Tambić Andrašević and Prof Igor Francetić and Dr. Marina Payerl Pal is a data manager. As a part of the APUA Croatia initiative the Committee also monitors hospital consumption based on the data from hospital pharmacies. The report on antibiotic consumption is enclosed separately.

One of the goals of the MATRA project “Antibiotic resistance surveillance in human medicine” which ended in June 2008 was improvement of the methodology

of antibiotic resistance data collection. Data collected through the local laboratory information systems were to be transcribed into the WHONET program and further analysed in more details. The 2008 data transcribed into WHONET were available for 15 laboratories and their analysis is enclosed separately.

During the last three months in 2008 isolates of multiply resistant *P. aeruginosa* were collected at the Reference Centre for Antibiotic Resistance Surveillance at the University Hospital for Infectious Diseases for further analysis of their resistance mechanisms. Analysis of the strains is still in progress.

REZULTATI

U 2008.g. podatke o rezistenciji pojedinih bakterijskih vrsta na antibiotike poslalo je 38 centara u Hrvatskoj. Prosječni rezultati za Hrvatsku prikazani su u tablicama i grafovima u daljnjem tekstu. Rezultati laboratorija koji su prijavili manje od 30 izolata pojedine bakterijske vrste smatraju se nepouzdanim podacima za taj centar, ali su uvršteni u tablice kako bi doprinjeli zbirnim rezultatima za RH. Podaci o izolatima malo vjerojatnog fenotipa koji nisu potvrđeni u jednom od centralnih laboratorija ne smatraju se važećima.

Samo je 12 laboratorija usvojilo kategoriziranje na penicilin neosjetljivih pneumokoka po tri različita kriterija ovisno o tome radi li se o parenteralnoj ili oralnoj primjeni penicilina te infekciji koja zahvaća ili ne zahvaća središnji živčani sustav. Podaci tih laboratorija dobiveni za ukupno 1589 pneumokoka ukazuju: a) prema interpretaciji za meningitis izolate: 33% visoko rezistentno, 67% osjetljivo; b) prema interpretaciji za parenteralnu primjenu bez meningitisa: 1% intermedijarno, 99% osjetljivo; c) prema interpretaciji za oralnu primjenu: 5% rezistentno, 28% intermedijarno, 67% osjetljivo.

U tablici i grafu rezultati rezistencije pneumokoka na penicilin prikazani su prema prijašnjem kriteriju za interpretaciju osjetljivosti, umjerene i visoke rezistencije na penicilin, s obzirom da su ti podaci bili dostupni u svim laboratorijima.

Osam laboratorija je prijavilo izolaciju šigela: ZG KIB *Sh.sonnei* (1); ČK ZZJZ *Sh.sonnei* (2), *Sh.flexneri* (1); RI NZZJZ *Sh.sonnei* (1), *Sh.bodyii* (1); VŽ ZZJZ *Sh.flexneri* (1); DU ZZJZ *Sh.sonnei* (5); KC ZZJZ *Sh.sonnei* (1); ZD ZZJZ *Sh.sonnei* (2); ZG ZZJZ *Sh.sonnei* (1). Ukupno je izolirano tijekom 2008.g. 18 šigela.

U 2008.g. podatke o anaerobnim bakterijama je podnjelo 16 centara. Ukupno je izolirano 202 *Bacteroides* spp., 32 *Clostridium* spp. i 196 anaerobnih gram-pozitivnih koka. Obradeno je ukupno 430 anaerobnih bakterija iz šesnaest centara: ČK ZZJZ *Bacteroides* spp. (25), *Clostridium* spp. (5), gram-pozitivni koki (24); KC ZZJZ *Clostridium* spp. (4); PU ZZJZ *Bacteroides* spp. (8), *Clostridium* spp. (1), gram-pozitivni koki (3); ŠI ZZJZ *Bacteroides* spp. (1), gram-pozitivni koki (2); VT ZZJZ *Bacteroides* spp. (4), *Clostridium* spp. (1), gram-pozitivni koki (1); VŽ ZZJZ *Bacteroides* spp. (36), *Clostridium* spp. (13), gram-pozitivni koki (5); ZD ZZJZ *Bacteroides* spp. (37), *Clostridium* spp. (2), gram-pozitivni koki (12); ZG OBSD *Bacteroides* spp. (13), gram-pozitivni koki (75); ZG KBC *Bacteroides* spp. (54); ZG KBJ *Bacteroides* spp. (4), *Clostridium* spp. (2), gram-pozitivni koki (11); ZG KBM *Bacteroides* spp. (5), gram-pozitivni koki (2); ZG KIB *Bacteroides* spp. (3), *Clostridium* spp. (1), gram-pozitivni koki (2); ZG KTR *Clostridium* spp. (1), gram-pozitivni koki (1); ZG KDB *Bacteroides* spp. (11), *Clostridium* spp. (8), gram-pozitivni koki (21); ZG ITM gram-pozitivni koki (10); SB MAGD gram-pozitivni koki (21).

RESULTS

In 2008 antibiotic resistance data were reported by 38 centers in Croatia. Average data for Croatia are presented in tables and figures further in the text. Results of the laboratories that reported less than 30 isolates of a single bacterial species were included in tables as to add to the total number for Croatia, but were flagged as not reliable resistance rate data for that individual centre. Where isolates of less probable phenotype were reported without being sent to a central laboratory for retesting, data were not considered to be valid.

Only 12 laboratories adopted the categorization of penicillin nonsusceptible pneumococci according to three different criteria depending on whether penicillin is administered orally or parenterally and whether central nervous system is infected or not. Data from these laboratories obtained for a total of 1589 pneumococcal isolates indicate: a) according to meningitis criteria: 33% resistant, 67% sensitive; b) according to criteria for parenteral use and nonmeningitis: 1% intermediate, 99% sensitive; c) according to criteria for oral use: 5% resistant, 28% intermediate, 67% sensitive.

Data on penicillin resistance in pneumococci presented in table and figure are categorized according to the previous interpretative criteria as these data were available from all laboratories.

Eight laboratories reported isolation of shigella: ZG KIB *Sh.sonnei* (1); ČK ZZJZ *Sh.sonnei* (2), *Sh.flexneri* (1); RI NZZJZ *Sh.sonnei* (1), *Sh.bodyii* (1); VŽ ZZJZ *Sh.flexneri* (1); DU ZZJZ *Sh.sonnei* (5); KC ZZJZ *Sh.sonnei* (1); ZD ZZJZ *Sh.sonnei* (2); ZG ZZJZ *Sh.sonnei* (1). Altogether 18 shigella isolates were reported throughout Croatia in 2008.

In 2008 anaerobes were reported by 16 centres. Altogether there were 202 *Bacteroides* spp., 32 *Clostridium* spp. and 196 anaerobic gram-positive cocci. Altogether 430 anaerobic bacteria were tested in 16 centres: ČK ZZJZ *Bacteriodes* spp. (25), *Clostridium* spp. (5), gram-positive cocci (24); KC ZZJZ *Clostridium* spp. (4); PU ZZJZ *Bacteriodes* spp. (8), *Clostridium* spp. (1), gram-positive cocci (3); ŠI ZZJZ *Bacteriodes* spp. (1), gram-positive cocci (2); VT ZZJZ *Bacteriodes* spp. (4), *Clostridium* spp. (1), gram-positive cocci (1); VŽ ZZJZ *Bacteriodes* spp. (36), *Clostridium* spp. (13), gram-positive cocci (5); ZD ZZJZ *Bacteriodes* spp. (37), *Clostridium* spp. (2), gram-positive cocci (12); ZG OBSD *Bacteriodes* spp. (13), gram-positive cocci (75); ZG KBC *Bacteriodes* spp. (54); ZG KBJ *Bacteriodes* spp. (4), *Clostridium* spp. (2), gram-positive cocci (11); ZG KBM *Bacteriodes* spp. (5), gram-positive cocci (2); ZG KIB *Bacteriodes* spp. (3), *Clostridium* spp. (1), gram-positive cocci (2); ZG KTR *Clostridium* spp. (1), gram-positive cocci (1); ZG KDB *Bacteriodes* spp. (11), *Clostridium* spp. (8), gram-positive cocci (21); ZG ITM gram-positive cocci (10); SB MAGD gram-positive cocci (21).

DISKUSIJA

Rezistencija beta-hemolitičkog streptokoka grupe A (BHS-A) na makrolide (13%) ne pokazuje značajniji porast na razini države u odnosu na prethodne godine. Inducibilna (1%) i konstitutivna (6%) rezistencija na klindamicin se nije bitno promijenila u odnosu na prethodnu godinu. Dogovor članova Odbora je da se pri inducibilnoj rezistenciji na klindamicin još uvijek može primjenjivati terapija klindamicinom pri akutnim infekcijama te takav nalaz treba izdavati kao osjetljivost na klindamicin uz naznaku da pri dugotrajnoj terapiji može doći do razvoja rezistencije.

U 2008.g. visoka rezistencija pneumokoka na penicilin (4%), koja ima kliničko značenje pri respiratornim infekcijama, ne odstupa značajno od vrijednosti prošle godine (3%) te je primjena penicilina / amoksicilina u empirijskoj terapiji bakterijskih respiratornih infekcija i nadalje opravdana. Udio umjereno rezistentnih sojeva (26%) je također u granicama vrijednosti prethodnih godina. Prema podacima 12 laboratorija koji su rezultate MIK-a penicilina iskazali prema tri različita kriterija graničnih vrijednosti proizlazi da je 67% pneumokoka osjetljivo na penicilin ako se on primjenjuje oralnim putem ili ako se radi o infekciji koja zahvaća središnji živčani sustav. U slučaju parenteralne primjene za infekcije bez meningitisa osjetljivost pneumokoka na penicilin je 99%, a samo 1% izolata je umjereno i niti jedan visoko rezistentno na penicilin. Rezistencija pneumokoka na makrolide je i prethodnih godina pokazivala trend povećanja stopa (27% u 2005.g., 31% u 2006.g., 34% u 2007.g.), a u 2008.g. je značajno skočila na 40%. Paralelno s rezistencijom na makrolide porasla je i stopa rezistencije na klindamicin (29% u 2007.g. i 34% u 2008.g.), sugerirajući da se i nadalje šire sojevi s konstitutivnom MLS_B rezistencijom, posredovanom *erm* genima i promjenom ciljnog mjesta. Rezistencija na norfloksacin je indikator početne rezistencije i na nove „respiratorne” kinolone i još je uvijek rijetka u Hrvatskoj. Uočeno je samo nekoliko izolata s takvom rezistencijom, koji, međutim, nisu poslani u centralni laboratorij na retestiranje i potvrdu ovog rijetkog oblika rezistencije. Rezistencija na druge antibiotike je podjednaka vrijednostima prethodnih godina: kloramfenikol (3%), tetraciklin (27%) i ko-trimoksazol (48%).

Prosječna rezistencija *H.influenzae* na ampicilin u Hrvatskoj (8%) je ponovno ispod 10% (9% u 2006.g., 11% u 2007.g.). S obzirom na te podatke amoksicilin se može i nadalje preporučiti kao prva linija u empirijskom liječenju infekcija uzrokovanih *H.influenzae*. Osjetljivost *H.influenzae* na ko-amoksiklav i cefalosporine II i III generacije je 100% i beta-laktamaza negativni ampicilin rezistentni (BLNAR) sojevi još uvijek nisu primijećeni u našoj sredini. Rezistencija na ko-trimoksazol (22%) je podjednaka kao prethodnih godina.

Kao i prethodnih godina *Staphylococcus aureus* osjetljiv na meticilin (MSSA) pokazuje dobru osjetljivost na druge grupe antibiotika. Udio meticilin rezistentnih stafilokoka (MRSA) u ukupnom broju *S. aureus* izolata u Hrvatskoj je u 2008.g. iznosio 26% što je još uvijek u granicama raspona stopa prethodnih godina. Udio MRSA uvelike varira među centrima. MRSA sojevi karakteristično pokazuju multiplu rezistenciju i na druge grupe antibiotika, osim na ko-trimoksazol (10%) i rifampicin (6%), a sojevi rezistentni na vankomicin i linezolid nisu uočeni. U 2008.g. većina centara (25) je testirala prisutnost ne samo niske rezistencije na mupirocin (42%) već i klinički značajniju visoku rezistenciju na mupirocin koja prosječno iznosi 17%. Razdvajanje izvanbolničkih od bolničkih MRSA je izvan dohvata ove studije, ali prema dominirajućem fenotipu na velikom broju izolata ne uočava se još velika pojavnost izvanbolničkih MRSA.

Vankomicin rezistentni *E. faecium* (VRE) je u 2008.g. registriran u nekoliko centara (Slavonski Brod, Varaždin, KB Merkur, KBC Zagreb). Rezistencija enterokoka na druge antibiotike se nije bitno mijenjala u odnosu na prethodne godine.

E. coli je u izvješću zastupljena s najvećim brojem izolata. *E. coli* najčešće uzrokuje infekcije mokraćnih puteva te je od posebnog interesa njena rezistencija na nitrofurantoin, ko-trimoksazol i kinolone. Rezistencija na nitrofurantoin je i nadalje niska (2%), na ko-trimoksazol i nadalje prelazi 20% u većini centara, a rezistencija na ciprofloksacin (11%) je jednaka kao i prošle godine. Zbog niske rezistencije i niskog potencijala za razvoj rezistencije nitrofurantoin je u ISKRA smjericama odabran za prvi lijek izbora u liječenju nekomplikiranog cistitisa u mladih žena. Rezistencija na ko-amoksiklav i aminoglikozide je i nadalje niska te su ovi antibiotici osnova parenteralnog liječenja uroinfekcija. Zbog dobrog prodora u prostatu ko-trimoksazol i kinoloni su osnova liječenja uroinfekcija u muškaraca. S obzirom na visoku rezistenciju na ko-trimoksazol ciprofloksacin je prvi lijek izbora u empirijskoj terapiji uroinfekcija u muškaraca. Udio *E. coli* koje proizvode beta-laktamaze proširenog spektra (engl. extended spectrum beta-lactamases, ESBL) je i nadalje nizak (3%).

Među ostalim enterobakterijama izdvaja se *K. pneumoniae* s visokim udjelom ESBL sojeva. Do velikog porasta ESBL izolata došlo je prethodne godine (22% u 2006.g. i 32% u 2007.g.), a visoka stopa ESBL izolata (29%) ostala je i u 2008.g. Rezistencija na ostale grupe antibiotika, kinolone (29%), gentamicin (30%) i kotrimoksazol (36%) se nije bitno mijenjala u odnosu na prethodnu godinu. Udio sojeva s derepresiranim inducibilnim cefalosporinazama u enterobakter grupi (19%) je podjednak kao prethodne godine. Posebnu pažnju članovi Odbora obraćaju na moguću prisutnost karbapenemaza u enterobakterija, s obzirom da aktivnost karbapenemaza u enterobakterija ne mora biti *in vitro* snažno izražena. Iako je nekoliko izolata *K. pneumoniae* sa smanjenom osjetljivošću na ertapenem poslano na retestiranje prisutnost karbapenemaza nije potvrđena.

Multiplerezistentni *P. aeruginosa* predstavlja najveći problem u liječenju infekcija danas s obzirom da postoje sojevi rezistentni na sve raspoložive antibiotike, a antipseudomonasni antibiotika s novim mehanizmom djelovanja nema čak ni u fazi ispitivanja. Prosječna rezistencija na karbapeneme u Hrvatskoj se zadnjih godina kreće oko 10%, ali u nekim kliničkim bolnicama prelazi 20%. Prosječna rezistencija na ostale antibiotike se nije bitno promijenila u odnosu na prošlu godinu, a najniže

stope rezistencije registrirane su za ceftazidim i cefepim (7%) i kolistin (1%). Broj obrađenih *Acinetobacter baumannii* izolata raste iz godine u godinu. Ovaj tipični bolnički patogen pokazuje visoku rezistenciju na sve antibiotike osim na ampicilin / sulbaktam (6%), imipenem (7%) i meropenem (10%).

Salmonele i nadalje ostaju dobro osjetljive na antibiotike. Najviša stopa rezistencije zabilježena je za ampicilin (9%), rezistencija na ko-trimoksazol iznosi 1%, a rijetki izolati rezistentni na ciprofloksacin zabilježeni su samo u Splitu. Rezistencija na nalidiksičnu kiselinu je u salmonela dobar indikator početne rezistencije na kinolone. Početni stupanj rezistencije na kinolone registriran je u više centara, ali za sada u niskim postotcima.

Tijekom 2008.g. prikupljen je samo mali broj šigela (18 izolata) te je teško govoriti o postotcima rezistencije. Rezistencija na kinolone nije registrirana ni ove godine, rijetki izolati su bili rezistentni na ko-amoksiklav i kloramfenikol, ali je rezistencija na ampicilin i ko-trimoksazol bila visoka.

Među anaerobima zabilježena je visoka rezistencija na ampicilin u *Bacteroides* spp. (94%) te visoka rezistencija na metronidazol u anaerobnih gram-pozitivnih koka (77%). Rezistencija na klindamicin je iznosila 27% u *Bacteroides* spp., 25% u *Clostridium* spp. te 13% u anaerobnih gram-pozitivnih koka.

DISCUSSION

Macrolide resistance in group A streptococci (13%) did not rise significantly at the country level as compared with the previous year. Inducible (1%) and constitutive (6%) clindamycin resistance did not change either. The agreement among the members of the Committee is that clindamycin can still be used for the treatment of acute infections caused by organisms showing inducible clindamycin resistance but in such cases a note should be added, saying that long-term therapy could result in the emergence of fully resistant strains.

In 2008 clinically relevant, high level penicillin resistance in pneumococci (4%) did not differ significantly from the previous year rate (3%). Therefore penicillin / amoxicillin are still recommended in empirical therapy of bacterial respiratory tract infections. Penicillin low level resistance rate (26%) is also within the range of previous years values. According to data provided by the 12 laboratories presenting results by three different breakpoint criteria 67% of pneumococci were sensitive to penicillin if it was administered orally or if the infection was affecting central nervous system. In case of parenteral penicillin treatment of infections other than meningitis 99% of pneumococci were sensitive to penicillin, 1% were intermediate and none were resistant to penicillin. A trend of increasing macrolide resistance in pneumococci was observed during the past few years (27% in 2005, 31% in 2006, 34% in 2007) and in 2008 there was a significant increase of macrolide resistance to 40%. In parallel with macrolide resistance clindamycin resistance rate raised (29% in 2007 and 34% in 2008) suggesting that strains with constitutive MLS_B resistance, encoded by *erm* genes and target modification are still predominant. Resistance to norfloxacin is an early indicator of resistance to the newer “respiratory” quinolones and it is still rare in Croatia. Only few such isolates were recorded but they were not sent to the central laboratory for retesting and confirmation of this rare type of resistance. Resistance to other antibiotics was similar as in the past years and was as follows: cloramphenicol (3%), tetracycline (27%) and co-trimoxazole (48%).

Average ampicillin resistance in *H.influenzae* in Croatia (8%) is again below 10% (9% in 2006, 11% in 2007). According to these data amoxicillin can still be recommended as the first line antibiotic in the treatment of presumed *H.influenzae* infections. Sensitivity of *H.influenzae* to co-amoxiclav and II and III generation cephalosporins is 100%. Beta-lactamase negative ampicillin resistant (BLNAR) strains are still not recorded in our country. Resistance to co-trimoxazole (22%) is similar to the rates recorded in the previous years.

Same as in the previous years methicillin sensitive *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSSA) shows good susceptibility to other groups of antibiotics. The rate of methicillin resistant staphylococci (MRSA) in Croatia was 26% in 2008 which is within the range of previous years rates. MRSA rates largely differ among centers. MRSA isolates demonstrate typical multiple resistance to other antibiotic groups, except for co-trimoxazole (10%) and rifampicin (6%). Strains resistant to vancomycin and linezolid were not detected. In 2008 most centers (25) tested not only for the low level mupirocin resistance (42%) but also for the clinically more relevant high level mupirocin resistance which is 17% on average. Differentiating community acquired from hospital acquired MRSA isolates is out of the scope of this study but according

to the dominating phenotype on a large number of isolates it can be concluded that community acquired MRSA is still not widely spread in Croatia.

In 2008 vancomycin resistant *E.faecium* (VRE) was registered in several centers (Slavonski Brod, Varaždin, KB Merkur, KBC Zagreb). Resistance of enterococci to other antibiotics did not change much compared to the previous years.

E. coli is presented in this report with the highest number of isolates. Most frequently *E.coli* causes urinary tract infections (UTI) so resistance to nitrofurantoin, co-trimoxazole and quinolones is of a special interest. Resistance to nitrofurantoin is still low (2%), to co-trimoxazole is still over 20% in most centers and resistance to ciprofloxacin (11%) is equal to the last year rate. Because of the low resistance rate and low potential to develop resistance nitrofurantoin is a first line antibiotic for uncomplicated cystitis in young women in ISKRA guidelines. Resistance to co-amoxiclav and aminoglycosides is still low so these antibiotics are basis for parenteral treatment of UTI. Because of the good prostate penetration co-trimoxazole and quinolones are the basis of UTI treatment in men. Because of the high co-trimoxazole resistance rate ciprofloxacin is the first line antibiotic in the empirical treatment of UTI in men. The rate of *E. coli* isolates that produce the extended spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBL) is still low (3%).

Among other enterobacteriaceae *K.pneumoniae* is remarkable for its high rate of ESBL isolates. Sudden increase in ESBL isolates was recorded last year (22% u 2006 and 32% in 2007) and the rate of ESBL isolates (29%) remained high in 2008. Resistance to other groups of antibiotics is similar to the last year results: quinolones (29%), gentamicin (30%), co-trimoxazole (36%). The rate of derepressed mutants that hyperproduce inducible cephalosporinases in the enterobacter group (19%) is similar as in the previous year. The members of the Committee pay special attention to the presence of carbapenemases in enterobacteriaceae as these enzymes are not necessarily strongly expressed in enterobacteriaceae *in vitro*. Although a few *K.pneumoniae* isolates with reduced susceptibility to ertapenem were sent for retesting the presence of carbapenemases was not detected. Average carbapenem resistance in Croatia is around 10% but in some clinical centers it is exceeding 20%. Average resistance to other antibiotics did not change significantly as compared with the last year and the lowest resistance rates are recorded for ceftazidim and cefepime (7%) and colistin (1%). The number of *Acinetobacter baumannii* isolates is growing from year to year. This typical nosocomial pathogen demonstrates high resistance to all antibiotics but ampicillin / sulbactam (6%), imipenem (7%) and meropenem (10%).

Salmonellae are still sensitive to most antibiotics. The highest resistance rate is recorded for ampicillin (9%), resistance to co-trimoxazole is 1% and rare isolates resistant to ciprofloxacin were recorded in Split only. Resistance to nalidixic acid is a good indicator of the first step resistance to the quinolones in salmonellae. This first step resistance to quinolones was recorded in several centers but so far at low rates.

During 2008 only a low number of shigellae isolates (18 isolates) was recorded and resistance data expressed in percentage may be unreliable. Again no resistance to

quinolones was recorded, rare isolates showed resistance to co-amoxiclav and cloramphenicol but resistance to ampicillin and co-trimoxazole was high.

Among anaerobic bacteria high ampicillin resistance was recorded in *Bacteroides* spp. (94%) and high metronidazol resistance was recoded in anaerobic gram-positive cocci (77%). Resistance to clidamycin was 27% in *Bacteroides* spp., 25% in *Clostridium* spp. and 13% in anaerobic gram-positive cocci.

Legenda za tablice / Legend to tables:

| Šifra / code | USTANOVE / CENTERS |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BJ ZZJZ | <i>ZZJZ Bjelovarsko-bilogorske županije, Bjelovar</i> |
| ČK ZZJZ | <i>ZZJZ Međimurske županije, Čakovec</i> |
| DU ZZJZ | <i>ZZJZ Dubrovačko –neretvanske županije, Dubrovnik</i> |
| GS ZZJZ | <i>ZZJZ Lličko-senjske županije, Gospić</i> |
| KA ZZJZ | <i>ZZJZ Karlovačke županije, Karlovac</i> |
| KC ZZJZ | <i>ZZJZ Koprivničko-križevačke županije, Koprivnica</i> |
| KR OBZ | <i>Opća bolnica Zabok, Krapinsko-zagorske županije</i> |
| KR ZZJZ | <i>ZZJZ Krapinsko-zagorske županije, Krapina</i> |
| NG OB | <i>Opća bolnica Nova Gradiška</i> |
| OG OB | <i>Opća bolnica Ogulin, Karlovačka županija</i> |
| OS ZZJZ | <i>ZZJZ Osiječko-baranjske županije, Osijek</i> |
| PK OŽB | <i>Opća županijska bolnica Pakrac</i> |
| PU ZZJZ | <i>ZZJZ Istarske županije, Pula</i> |
| PŽ OŽB | <i>Opća županijska bolnica Požega, Požeško-slavonska županija</i> |
| RI KBC | <i>Klinički bolnički centar Rijeka, Rijeka</i> |
| RI NZZJZ | <i>NZZJZ Primorsko-goranske županije, Rijeka</i> |
| SB ZZJZ | <i>ZZJZ Brodsko-posavske županije, Slavonski brod</i> |
| SK ZZJZ | <i>ZZJZ Sisačko-moslavačke županije, Sisak</i> |
| ST KBC | <i>Klinički bolnički centar Split, Split</i> |
| ST NZZJZ | <i>NZZJZ Splitsko-dalmatinske županije, Split</i> |
| ŠI ZZJZ | <i>ZZJZ Šibensko-kninske županije, Šibenik</i> |
| VT ZZJZ | <i>ZZJZ Virovitičko-podravske županije, Virovitica</i> |
| VŽ ZZJZ | <i>ZZJZ Varaždinske županije, Varaždin</i> |
| ZD ZZJZ | <i>ZZJZ Zadarska županija, Zadar</i> |
| ZG OBSD | <i>Opća bolnica "Sveti Duh", Zagreb</i> |
| ZG KBC | <i>Klinički bolnički centar «Zagreb», Zagreb</i> |
| ZG KBD | <i>Klinička bolnica «Dubrava», Zagreb</i> |
| ZG KBJ | <i>Klinika za plućne bolesti «Jordanovac», Zagreb</i> |
| ZG KBM | <i>Klinička bolnica «Merkur», Zagreb</i> |
| ZG KBSM | <i>Klinička bolnica «Sestre milosrdnice», Zagreb</i> |
| ZG KIB | <i>Klinika za infektivne bolesti «Dr. F. Mihaljević», Zagreb</i> |
| ZG KTR | <i>Klinika za traumatologiju, Zagreb</i> |
| ZG ZZJZ | <i>Zavod za javno zdravstvo grada Zagreba, Zagreb</i> |
| ZG HZZJZ | <i>Hrvatski zavod za javno zdravstvo, Zagreb</i> |
| ZG KDB | <i>Klinika za dječje bolesti Zagreb, Zagreb</i> |
| ZG VV | <i>Sveučilišna klinika za dijabetes, endokrinologiju i bolesti metabolizma "Vuk Vrhovac", Zagreb</i> |
| ZG ITM | <i>Institut za tumore, Zagreb</i> |
| SB MAGS | <i>Specijalna bolnica za kardiovaskularne bolesti "Magdalena", Krapinske Toplice</i> |

ANTIBIOTICI / ANTIBIOTICS:

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------|
| P | penicillin |
| AMP | ampicillin |
| AMX | amoxicillin |
| AMC | amoxicillin + clavulanic acid |
| SAM | ampicillin + sulbactam |
| OX | oxacillin |
| CN | cefalexin (I. gen. cephalosporins) |
| CXM | cefuroxime (II. gen. cephalosporins) |
| CAZ | ceftazidime (III. gen. cephalosporins) |
| CRO | ceftriaxone (III. gen. cephalosporins) |
| CTB | ceftibuten (III. gen. cephalosporins) |
| CFM | cefixime (III. gen. cephalosporins) |
| CFP | cefoperazone (III. gen. cephalosporins) |
| CFEP | cefepime (IV. gen. cephalosporins) |
| PIP | piperacillin |
| PTZ | piperacillin/tazobactam |
| ERT | ertapenem |
| IMP | imipenem |
| MER | meropenem |
| E | erythromycin |
| AZM | azithromycin |
| CLR | clarythromycin |
| CC | clindamycin |
| CL | chloramphenicol |
| TE | tetracycline |
| SXT | co-trimoxazole |
| NF | nitrofurantoin |
| VA | vancomycin |
| RIF | rifampicin |
| CIP | ciprofloxacin |
| NOR | norfloxacin |
| GM | gentamicin |
| AN | amikacin |
| MUP 5 | mupirocin 5 |
| MUP 200 | mupirocin 200 |
| MTZ | metronidazole |
| MOX | moxifloxacin |
| LZD | linezolid |
| NA | nalidixic acid |
| COL | colistin |

No = broj izolata / *number of isolates*

I% = % intermedijarnih izolata / *% of intermediate isolates*

R% = % rezistentnih izolata / *% of resistant isolates*

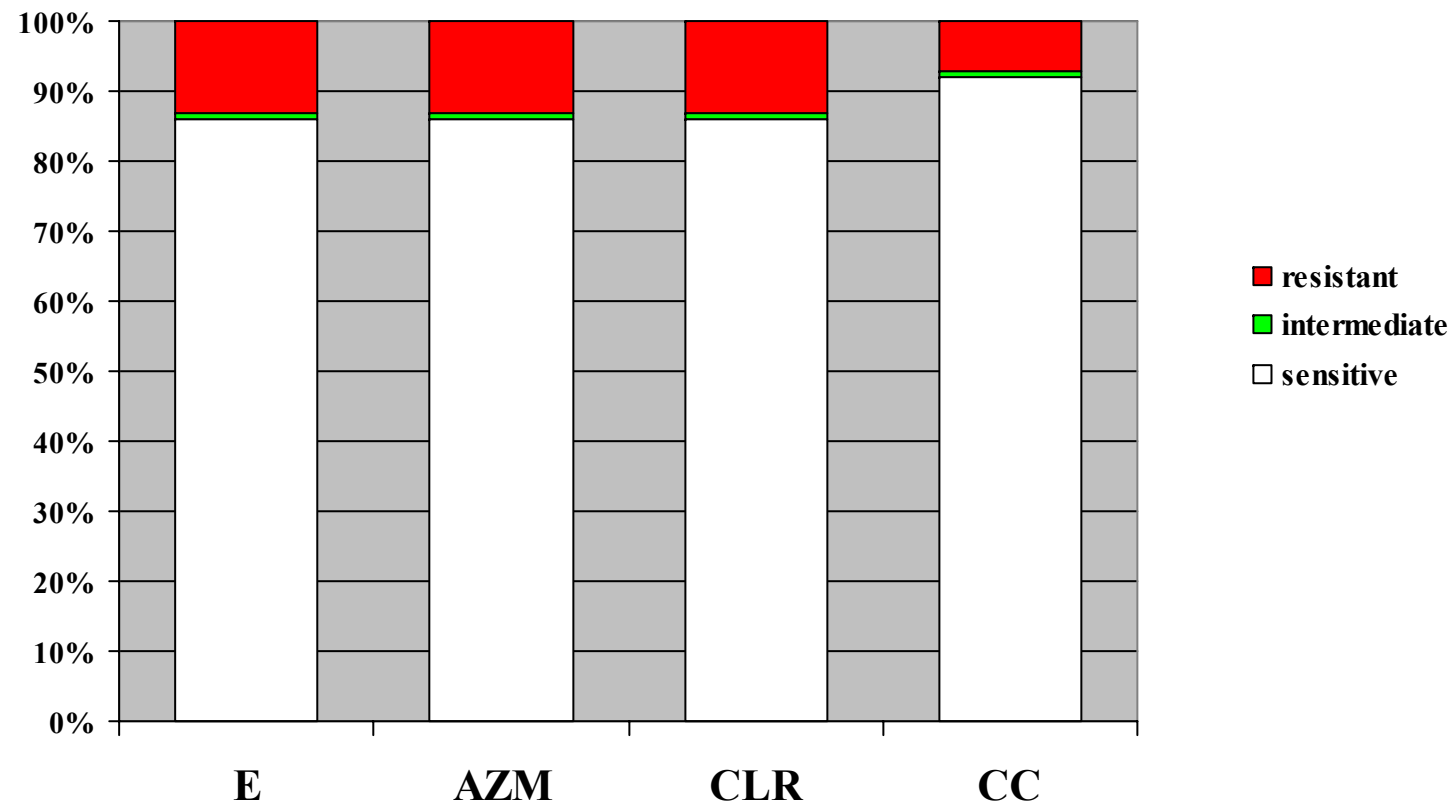
NS% = % neosjetljivih izolata / *% of nonsusceptible isolates*

Beta-hemolitički streptokok grupe A
Group A beta-hemolytic streptococcus

(1.01. - 31.12. 2008.)

- osjetljivost na antibiotike u RH

- sensitivity to antibiotics in Croatia



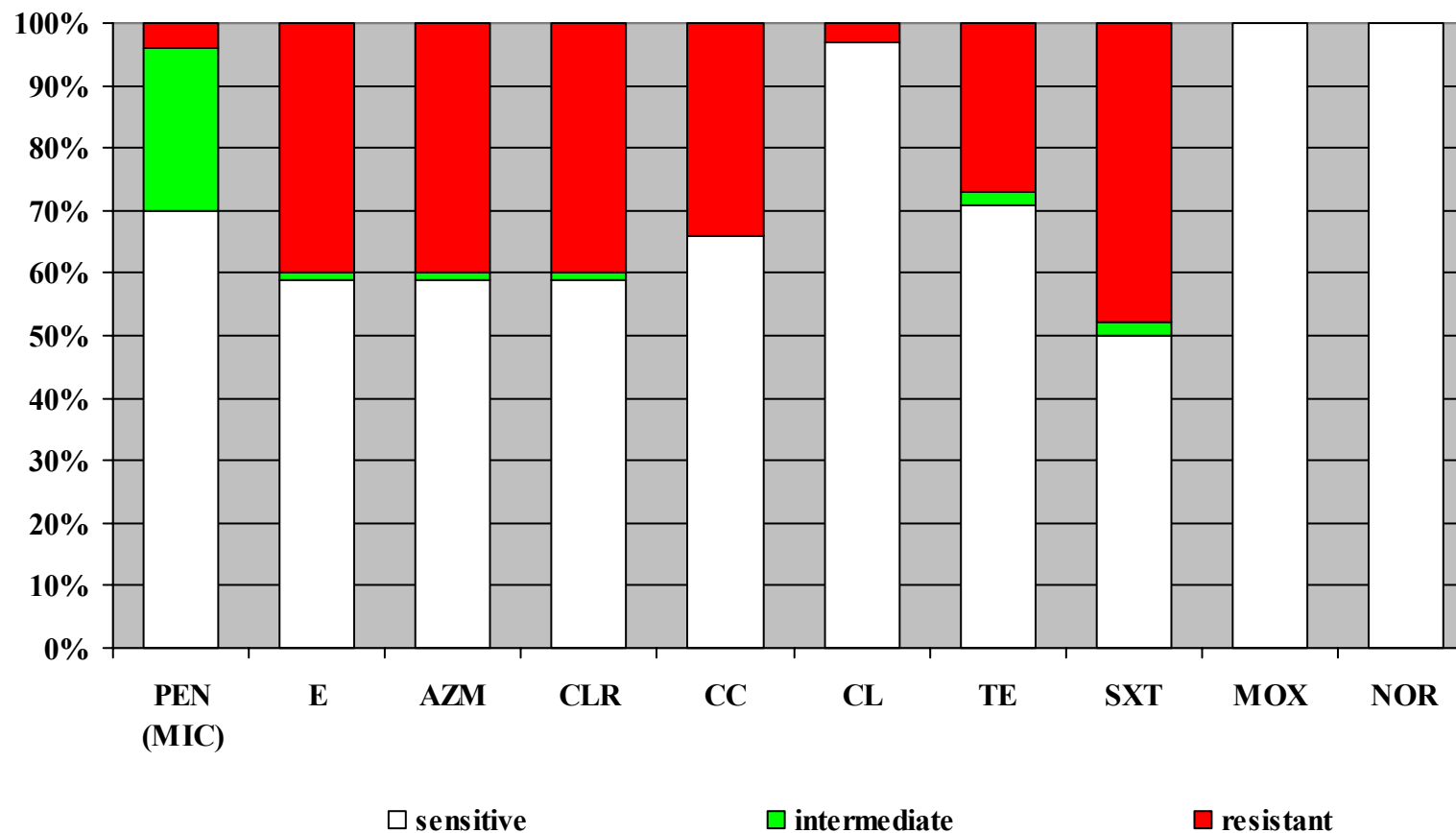
Beta-hemolitički streptokok grupe A Group A streptococcus

- rezistencija na antibiotike u razdoblju od 1.01.- 31.12. 2008.
 zbirni prikaz izolata iz 38 centra u RH
- antibiotic resistance for the period 1.01. - 31.12. 2008.
 summary results for the isolates from 38 centers in Croatia

| ANTIBIOTIK ANTIBIOTIC | Broj izolata No. of isolates | % rezistentnih (% intermedijarnih) izolata % of resistant (% of intermediate) isolates | Raspon lokalnih rezultata* Range of local results* |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Erythromycin | 13415 | 13 (1) | 1 (0) - 44 (7) |
| Azithromycin | 13415 | 13 (1) | 1 (0) - 44 (7) |
| Clarythromycin | 13415 | 13 (1) | 1 (0) - 44 (7) |
| Clindamycin | 13415 | 7 (1) | |
| constitutive | | 6 | 0 - 22 |
| inducible | | 1 | 0 - 12 |

* rezultati centara s malim brojem izolata (<30) nisu uzeti u obzir
 results from the centers with small number of isolates (<30) were not taken into consideration

Streptococcus pneumoniae (1.10. - 31.12. 2008.) - osjetljivost na antibiotike u RH
- sensitivity to antibiotics in Croatia



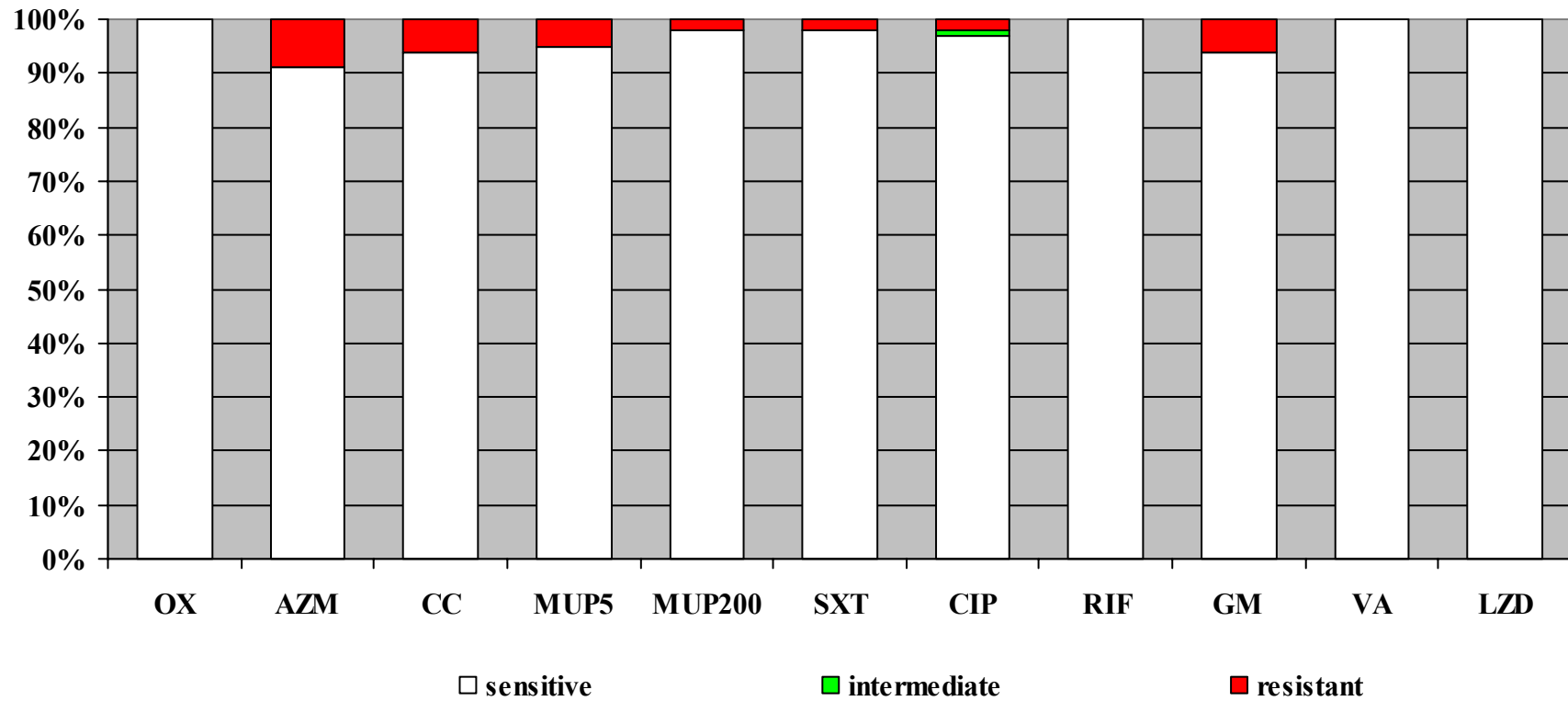
Streptococcus pneumoniae

- rezistencija na antibiotike u razdoblju od 1.10.- 31.12. 2008.
zbirni prikaz izolata iz 38 centra u RH
- antibiotic resistance for the period 1.10. - 31.12. 2008.
summary results for the isolates from 38 centers in Croatia

| ANTIBIOTIK ANTIBIOTIC | Broj izolata No. of isolates | % rezistentnih (% intermedijarnih) izolata % of resistant (% of intermediate) isolates | Raspon lokalnih rezultata* Range of local results* |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Penicillin | 3 751 | | |
| visoko rez. / high | | 4 | 0 - 19 |
| umjereno rez. / low | | 26 | 0 - 49 |
| Erythromycin | 3 898 | 40 (1) | 14 (0) - 62 (0) |
| Azithromycin | 3 898 | 40 (1) | 14 (0) - 62 (0) |
| Clarithromycin | 3 898 | 40 (1) | 14 (0) - 62 (0) |
| Clindamycin | 3 900 | 34 (0) | 11 (0) - 50 (0) |
| Chloramphenicol | 3 900 | 3 (0) | 0 (0) - 14 (0) |
| Tetracycline | 3 855 | 27 (2) | 7 (0) - 46 (1) |
| Co-trimoxazole | 3 897 | 48 (2) | 4 (0) - 96 (0) |
| Moxifloxacin | 3 882 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 0 (0) |
| Norfloxacin | | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 0 (0) |

* rezultati centara s malim brojem izolata (<30) nisu uzeti u obzir
 results from the centers with small number of isolates (<30) were not taken into consideration

Staphylococcus aureus MSSA (1.10. - 31.12. 2008.) - osjetljivost na antibiotike u RH
- sensitivity to antibiotics in Croatia



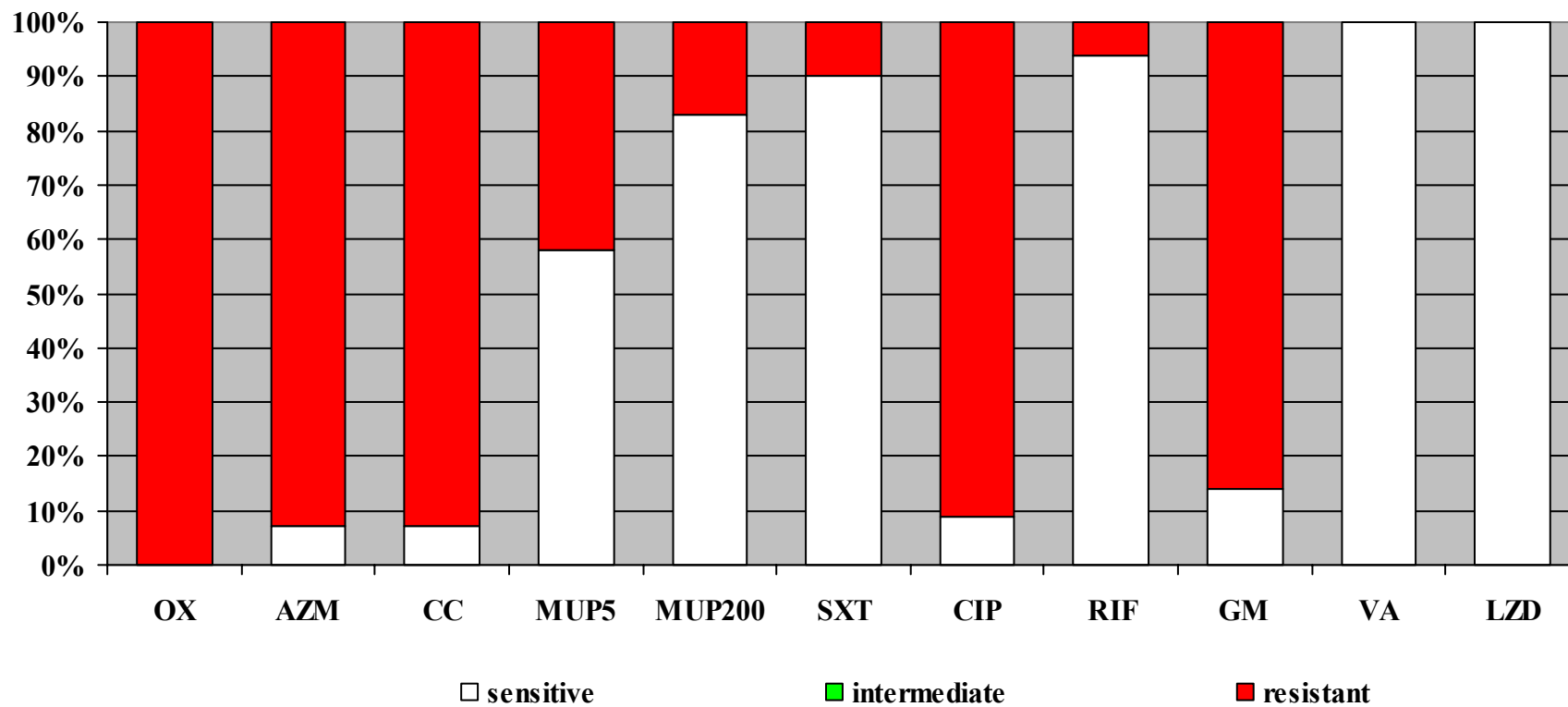
Staphylococcus aureus / MSSA

- rezistencija na antibiotike u razdoblju od 1.10.- 31.12. 2008.
zbirni prikaz izolata iz 38 centra u RH
- antibiotic resistance for the period 1.10. - 31.12. 2008.
summary results for the isolates from 38 centers in Croatia

| ANTIBIOTIK ANTIBIOTIC | Broj izolata No. of isolates | % rezistentnih (% intermedijarnih) izolata % of resistant (% of intermediate) isolates | Raspon lokalnih rezultata* Range of local results* |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Oxacillin | 3 701 | 0 | 0 |
| Azithromycin | 3 703 | 9 (0) | 1 (0) - 16 (0) |
| Clindamycin | 3 703 | 6 (0) | 2 (0) - 13 (0) |
| Mupirocin 5 | 3 478 | 5 (0) | 0 (0) - 14 (0) |
| Mupirocin 200 | 2 286 | 2 (0) | 0 (0) - 8 (0) |
| Co-trimoxazole | 3 696 | 2 (0) | 0 (0) - 4 (0) |
| Ciprofloxacin | 3 611 | 2 (1) | 0 (0) - 7 (0) |
| Rifampicin | 3 704 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 3 (0) |
| Gentamicin | 3 703 | 6 (0) | 1 (1) - 14 (0) |
| Vancomycin | 3 702 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 0 (0) |
| Linezolid | 3 681 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 0 (0) |

* rezultati centara s malim brojem izolata (<30) nisu uzeti u obzir
 results from the centers with small number of isolates (<30) were not taken into consideration

Staphylococcus aureus MRSA (1.10. - 31.12. 2008.) - osjetljivost na antibiotike u RH
- sensitivity to antibiotics in Croatia



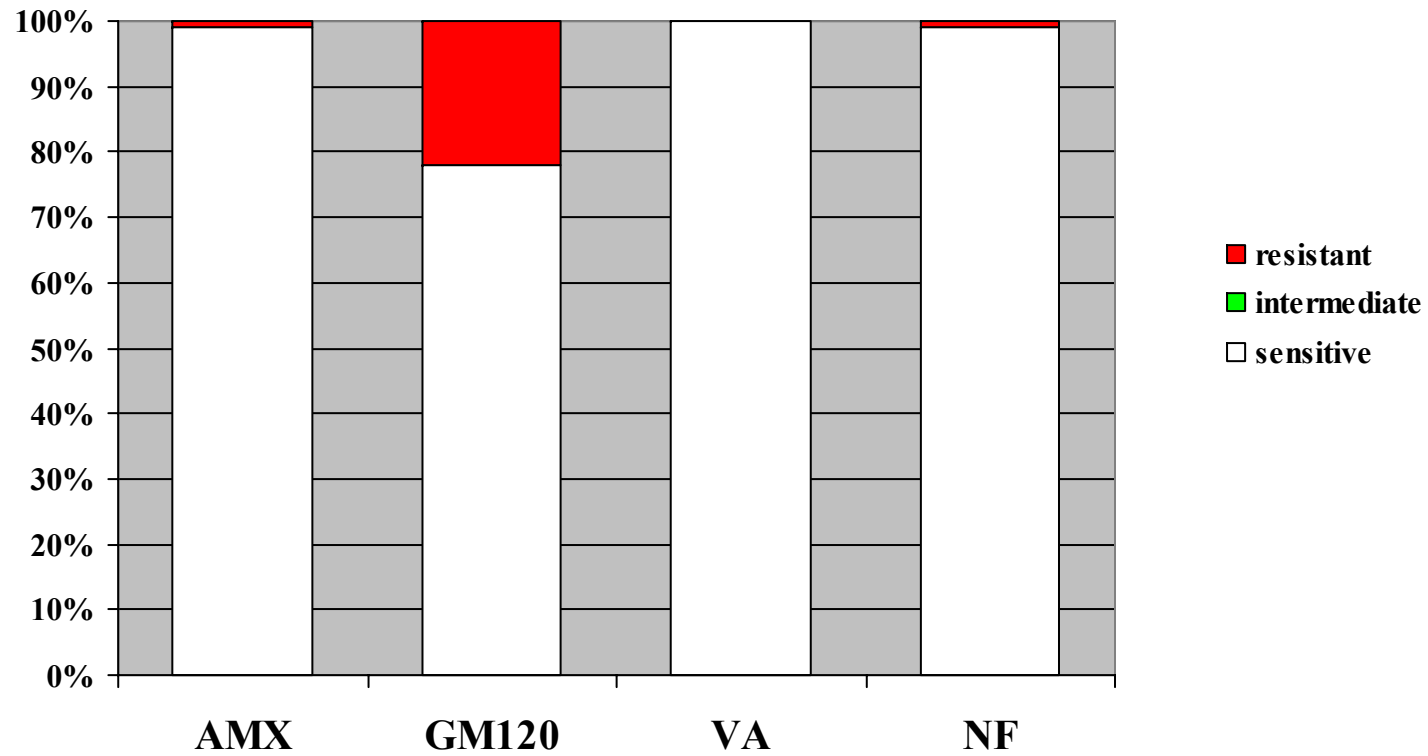
Staphylococcus aureus / MRSA

- rezistencija na antibiotike u razdoblju od 1.10.- 31.12. 2008.
zbirni prikaz izolata iz 38 centra u RH
- antibiotic resistance for the period 1.10. - 31.12. 2008.
summary results for the isolates from 38 centers in Croatia

| ANTIBIOTIK ANTIBIOTIC | Broj izolata No. of isolates | % rezistentnih (% intermedijarnih) izolata % of resistant (% of intermediate) isolates | Raspon lokalnih rezultata* Range of local results* |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Oxacillin | 1 129 | 100 (0) | 100 (0) - 100 (0) |
| Azithromycin | 1 129 | 93 (0) | 77 (0) - 100 (0) |
| Clindamycin | 1 122 | 93 (0) | 70 (0) - 100 (0) |
| Mupirocin 5 | 987 | 42 (0) | 8 (0) - 71 (0) |
| Mupirocin 200 | 894 | 17 (0) | 0 (0) - 74 (0) |
| Co-trimoxazole | 1 130 | 10 (0) | 0 (0) - 23 (0) |
| Ciprofloxacin | 1 102 | 80 (4) | 56 (0) - 100 (0) |
| Rifampicin | 1 122 | 6 (0) | 0 (0) - 40 (0) |
| Gentamicin | 1 129 | 86 (0) | 63 (0) - 98 (0) |
| Vancomycin | 1 123 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 0 (0) |
| Linezolid | 1 123 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 0 (0) |

* rezultati centara s malim brojem izolata (<30) nisu uzeti u obzir
 results from the centers with small number of isolates (<30) were not taken into consideration

Enterococcus faecalis (1.10. - 31.12. 2008.) - osjetljivost na antibiotike u RH
- sensitivity to antibiotics in Croatia



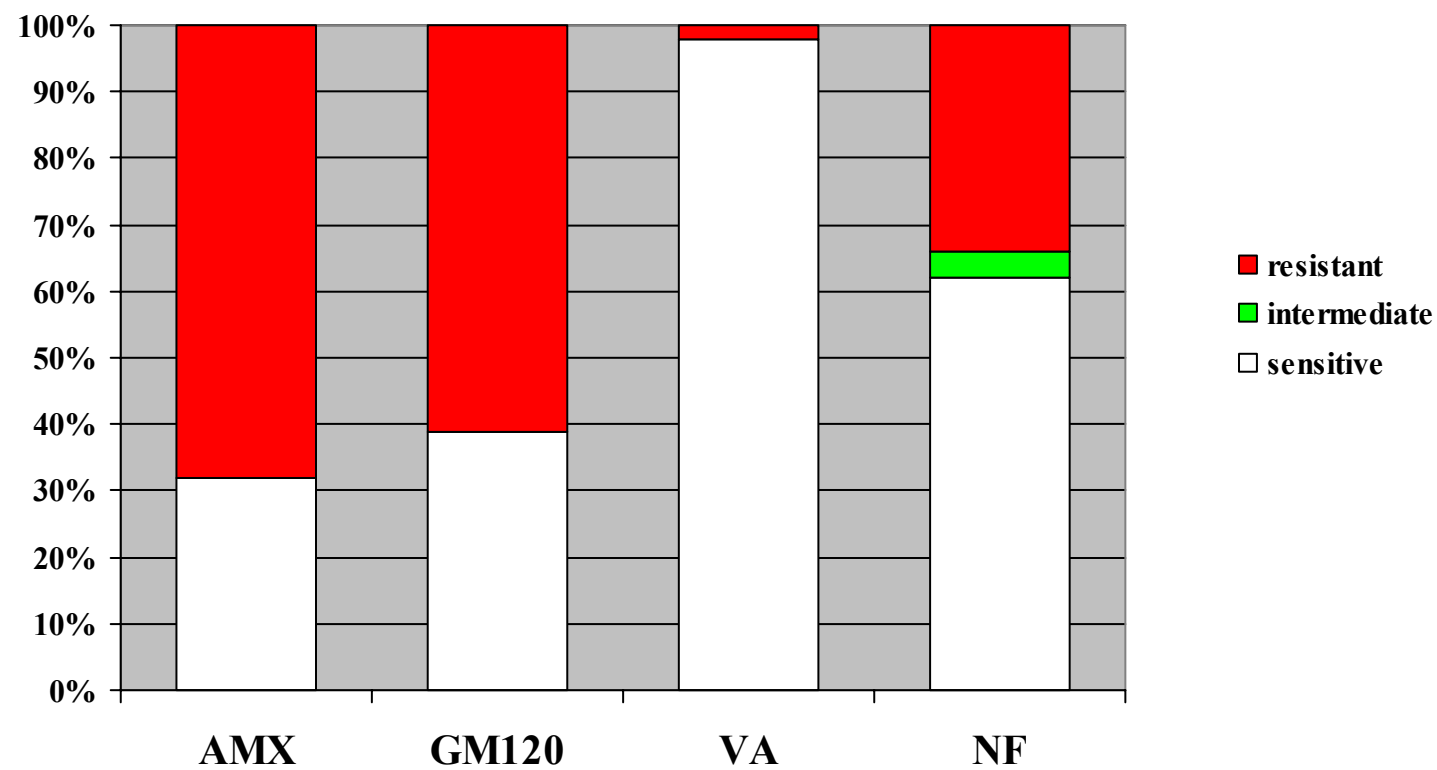
Enterococcus faecalis

- rezistencija na antibiotike u razdoblju od 1.10.- 31.12. 2008.
zbirni prikaz izolata iz 38 centra u RH
- antibiotic resistance for the period 1.10. - 31.12. 2008.
summary results for the isolates from 38 centers in Croatia

| ANTIBIOTIK ANTIBIOTIC | Broj izolata No. of isolates | % rezistentnih (% intermedijarnih) izolata % of resistant (% of intermediate) isolates | Raspon lokalnih rezultata* Range of local results* |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Amoxicillin | 5 719 | 1 (0) | 0 (0) - 10 (0) |
| Gentamicin 120 | 5 720 | 22 (0) | 2 (0) - 44 (0) |
| Vancomycin | 5 718 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 1 (0) |
| Nitrofurantoin | 5 641 | 1 (0) | 0 (0) - 4 (0) |

* rezultati centara s malim brojem izolata (<30) nisu uzeti u obzir
 results from the centers with small number of isolates (<30) were not taken into consideration

Enterococcus faecium (1.10. - 31.12. 2008.) - osjetljivost na antibiotike u RH
- sensitivity to antibiotics in Croatia



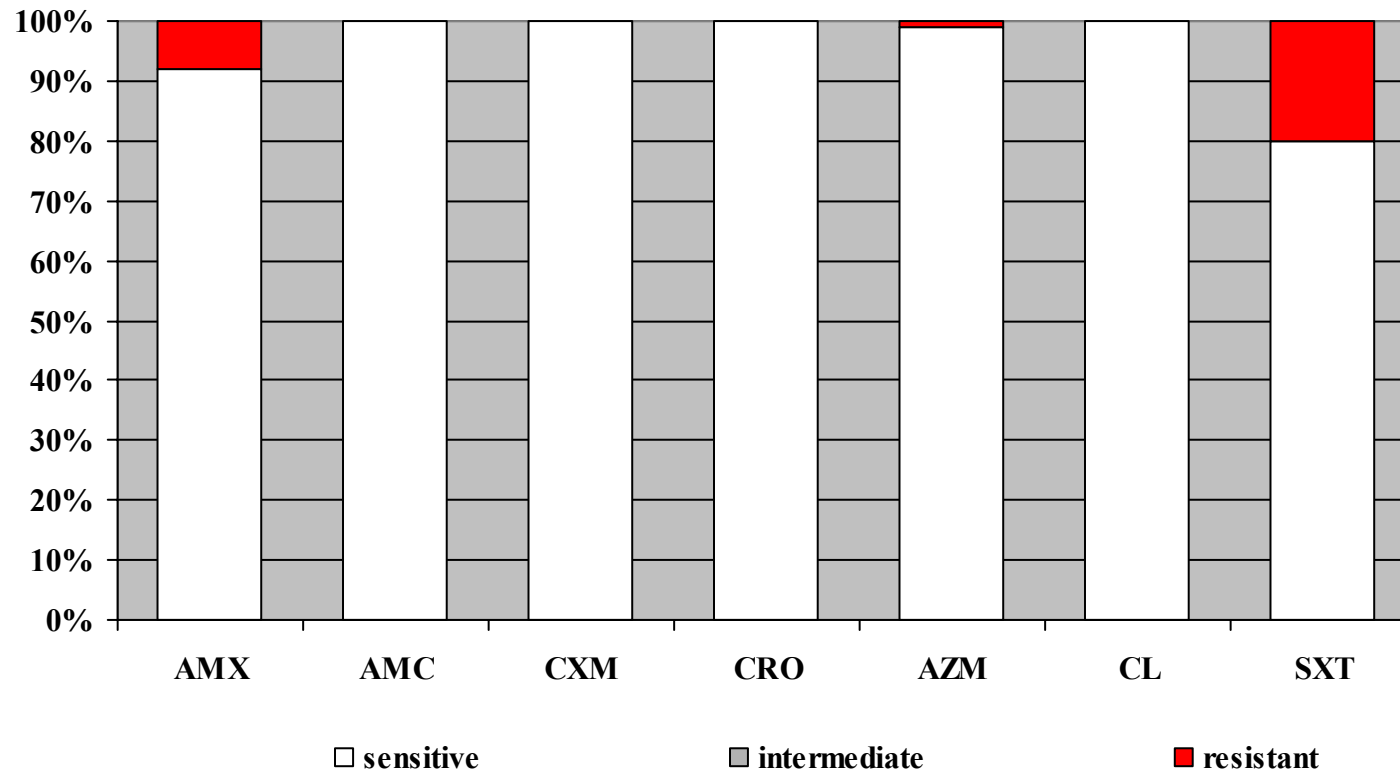
Enterococcus faecium

- rezistencija na antibiotike u razdoblju od 1.10.- 31.12. 2008.
zbirni prikaz izolata iz 38 centra u RH
- antibiotic resistance for the period 1.10. - 31.12. 2008.
summary results for the isolates from 38 centers in Croatia

| ANTIBIOTIK ANTIBIOTIC | Broj izolata No. of isolates | % rezistentnih (% intermedijarnih) izolata % of resistant (% of intermediate) isolates | Raspon lokalnih rezultata* Range of local results* |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Amoxicillin | 546 | 68 (0) | 30 (0) - 99 (0) |
| Gentamicin 120 | 546 | 61 (0) | 39 (0) - 83 (0) |
| Vancomycin | 546 | 2 (0) | 0 (0) - 0 (0) |
| Nitrofurantoin | 533 | 34 (4) | 2 (0) - 63 (2) |

* rezultati centara s malim brojem izolata (<30) nisu uzeti u obzir
 results from the centers with small number of isolates (<30) were not taken into consideration

Haemophilus influenzae (1.10. - 31.12. 2008.) - osjetljivost na antibiotike u RH
- sensitivity to antibiotics in Croatia



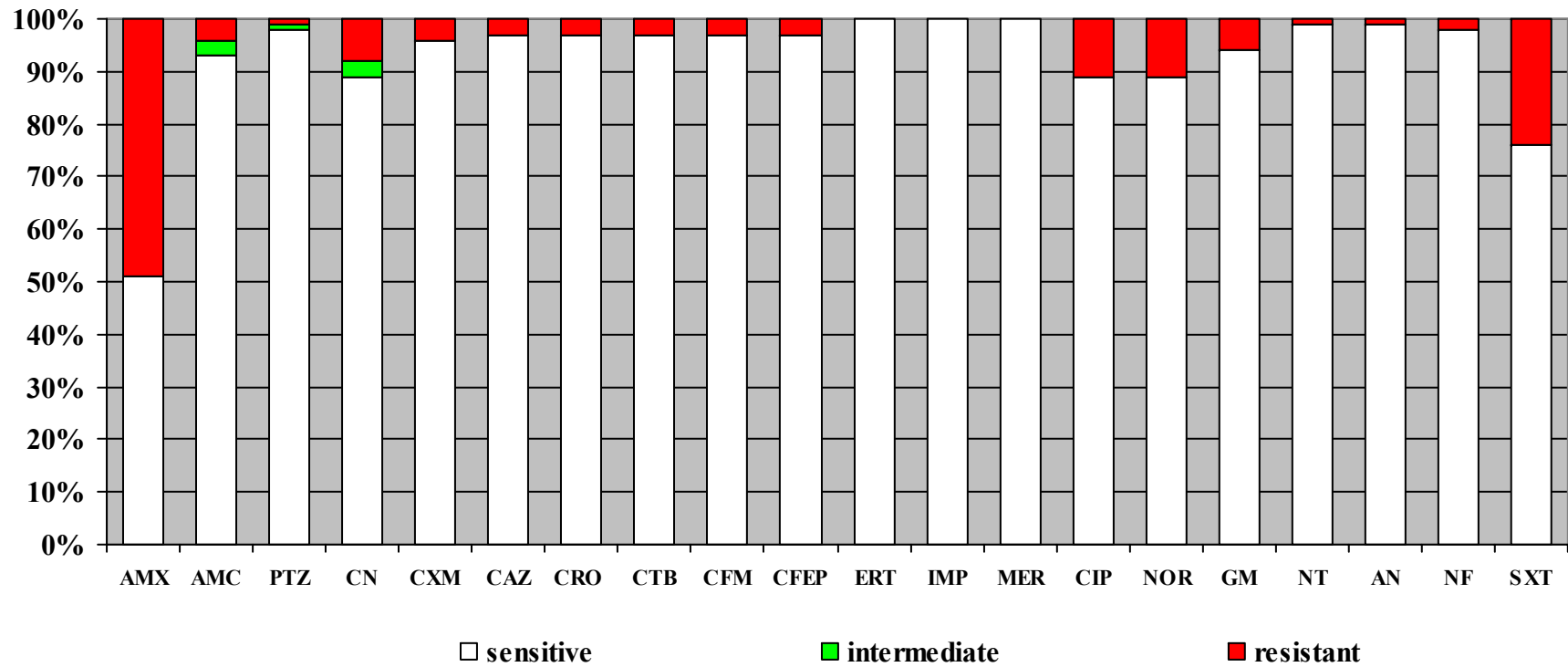
Haemophilus influenzae

- rezistencija na antibiotike u razdoblju od 1.10.- 31.12. 2008.
zbirni prikaz izolata iz 38 centra u RH
- antibiotic resistance for the period 1.10. - 31.12. 2008.
summary results for the isolates from 38 centers in Croatia

| ANTIBIOTIK ANTIBIOTIC | Broj izolata No. of isolates | % rezistentnih (% intermedijarnih) izolata % of resistant (% of intermediate) isolates | Raspon lokalnih rezultata* Range of local results* |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Amoxicillin | 2 544 | 8 (0) | 0 (0) - 26 (3) |
| Amoxicillin + clav. acid | 2 544 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 0 (0) |
| Cefuroxime | 2 544 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 0 (0) |
| Ceftriaxone | 2 508 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 0 (0) |
| Azithromycin | 2 544 | 1 (0) | 0 (0) - 11 (3) |
| Cloramphenicol | 2 544 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 2 (0) |
| Co-trimoxazole | 2 542 | 22 (0) | 7 (0) - 57 (0) |

* rezultati centara s malim brojem izolata (<30) nisu uzeti u obzir
 results from the centers with small number of isolates (<30) were not taken into consideration

Escherichia coli (1.10. - 31.12. 2008.) - osjetljivost na antibiotike u RH
- sensitivity to antibiotics in Croatia

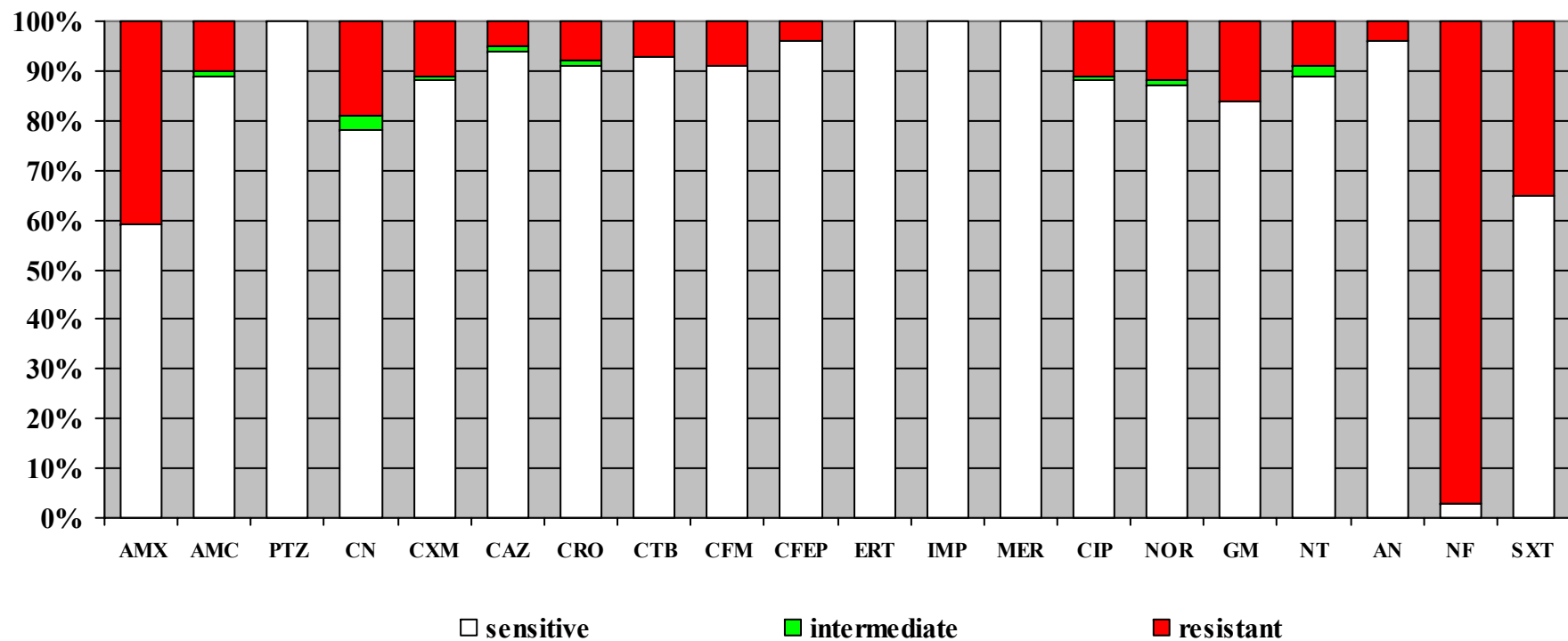


Escherichia coli

- rezistencija na antibiotike u razdoblju od 1.10.- 31.12. 2008.
 zbirni prikaz izolata iz 38 centra u RH
- antibiotic resistance for the period 1.10. - 31.12. 2008.
 summary results for the isolates from 38 centers in Croatia

| ANTIBIOTIK ANTIBIOTIC | Broj izolata No. of isolates | % rezistentnih (% intermedijarnih) izolata % of resistant (% of intermediate) isolates | Raspon lokalnih rezultata Range of local results |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Amoxicillin | 15 760 | 49 (0) | 37 (0) - 65 (0) |
| Amoxicillin + clav. acid | 16 000 | 4 (3) | 0 (1) - 26 (9) |
| Piperacillin + tazobactam | 15 762 | 1 (1) | 0 (0) - 7 (0) |
| Cephalexin | 15 763 | 8 (3) | 1 (0) - 24 (0) |
| Cefuroxime | 15 998 | 4 (0) | 0 (0) - 11 (0) |
| Ceftazidime | 16 000 | 3 (0) | 0 (0) - 11 (0) |
| Ceftriaxone | 15 932 | 3 (0) | 0 (0) - 11 (0) |
| Cefepime | 15 070 | 3 (0) | 0 (0) - 11 (0) |
| Ceftibuten | 15 648 | 3 (0) | 0 (0) - 11 (0) |
| Cefiksime | 15 285 | 3 (0) | 0 (0) - 11 (0) |
| Ertapenem | 13 668 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 0 (0) |
| Imipenem | 15 748 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 0 (0) |
| Meropenem | 15 760 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 0 (0) |
| Ciprofloxacin | 15 870 | 11 (0) | 2 (0) - 23 (0) |
| Norfloxacin | 15 759 | 11 (0) | 2 (0) - 23 (0) |
| Gentamicin | 15 999 | 6 (0) | 1 (0) - 15 (0) |
| Netilmicin | 15 640 | 1 (0) | 0 (0) - 7 (1) |
| Amikacin | 15 763 | 1 (0) | 0 (0) - 5 (3) |
| Nitrofurantoin | 15 977 | 2 (0) | 0 (0) - 22 (0) |
| Co-trimoxazole | 16 000 | 24 (0) | 17 (0) - 35 (0) |

Proteus mirabilis (1.10. - 31.12. 2008.) - osjetljivost na antibiotike u RH
- sensitivity to antibiotics in Croatia



Proteus mirabilis

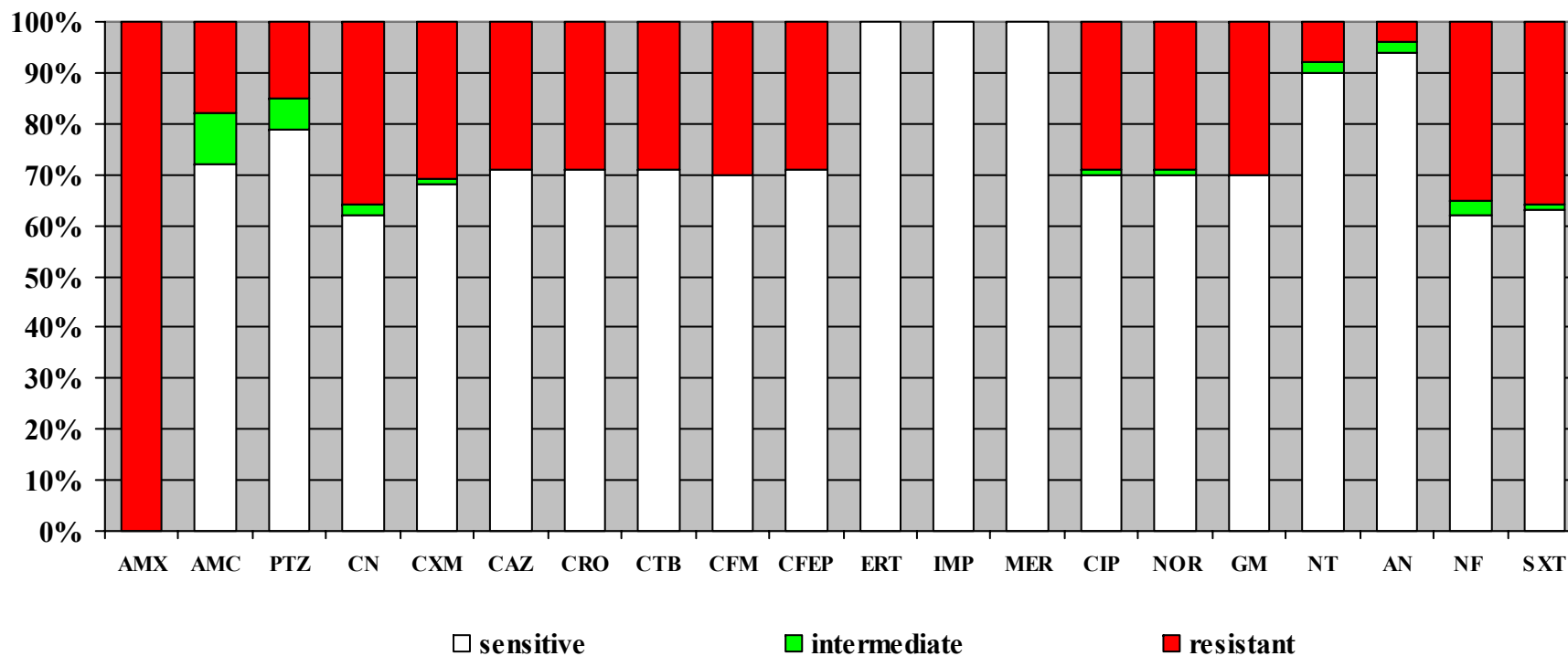
- rezistencija na antibiotike u razdoblju od 1.10.- 31.12. 2008.
zbirni prikaz izolata iz 38 centra u RH
- antibiotic resistance for the period 1.10. - 31.12. 2008.
summary results for the isolates from 38 centers in Croatia

| ANTIBIOTIK ANTIBIOTIC | Broj izolata No. of isolates | % rezistentnih (% intermedijarnih) izolata % of resistant (% of intermediate) isolates | Raspon lokalnih rezultata* Range of local results* |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Amoxicillin | 3 656 | 41 (0) | 23 (0) - 61 (0) |
| Amoxicillin + clav. acid | 3 710 | 10 (1) | 0 (0) - 40 (1) |
| Piperacillin + tazobactam | 3 656 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 4 (0) |
| Cephalexin | 3 656 | 19 (3) | 0 (7) - 61 (1) |
| Cefuroxime | 3 710 | 11 (1) | 0 (0) - 46 (0) |
| Ceftazidime | 3 710 | 7 (1) | 0 (0) - 22 (0) |
| Ceftriaxone | 3 710 | 8 (1) | 0 (0) - 22 (0) |
| Cefepime | 3 656 | 4 (0) | 0 (0) - 22 (0) |
| Ceftibuten | 3 630 | 7 (0) | 0 (0) - 22 (0) |
| Cefixime | 3 376 | 9 (0) | 0 (0) - 22 (0) |
| Ertapenem | 3 136 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 0 (0) |
| Imipenem | 3 656 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 0 (0) |
| Meropenem | 3 656 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 0 (0) |
| Ciprofloxacin | 3 675 | 11 (1) | 0 (0) - 39 (0) |
| Norfloxacin | 3 656 | 12 (1) | 0 (0) - 39 (0) |
| Gentamicin | 3 710 | 16 (0) | 4 (0) - 48 (0) |
| Netilmicin | 3 648 | 9 (2) | 0 (0) - 39 (3) |
| Amikacin | 3 656 | 4 (0) | 0 (0) - 37 (0) |
| Nitrofurantoin | 3 546 | 97 (0) | 44 (0) - 100 (0) |
| Co-trimoxazole | 3 710 | 35 (0) | 6 (0) - 53 (0) |

* rezultati centara s malim brojem izolata (<30) nisu uzeti u obzir
 results from the centers with small number of isolates (<30) were not taken into consideration

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Klebsiella pneumoniae (1.10. - 31.12. 2008.) - osjetljivost na antibiotike u RH
- sensitivity to antibiotics in Croatia



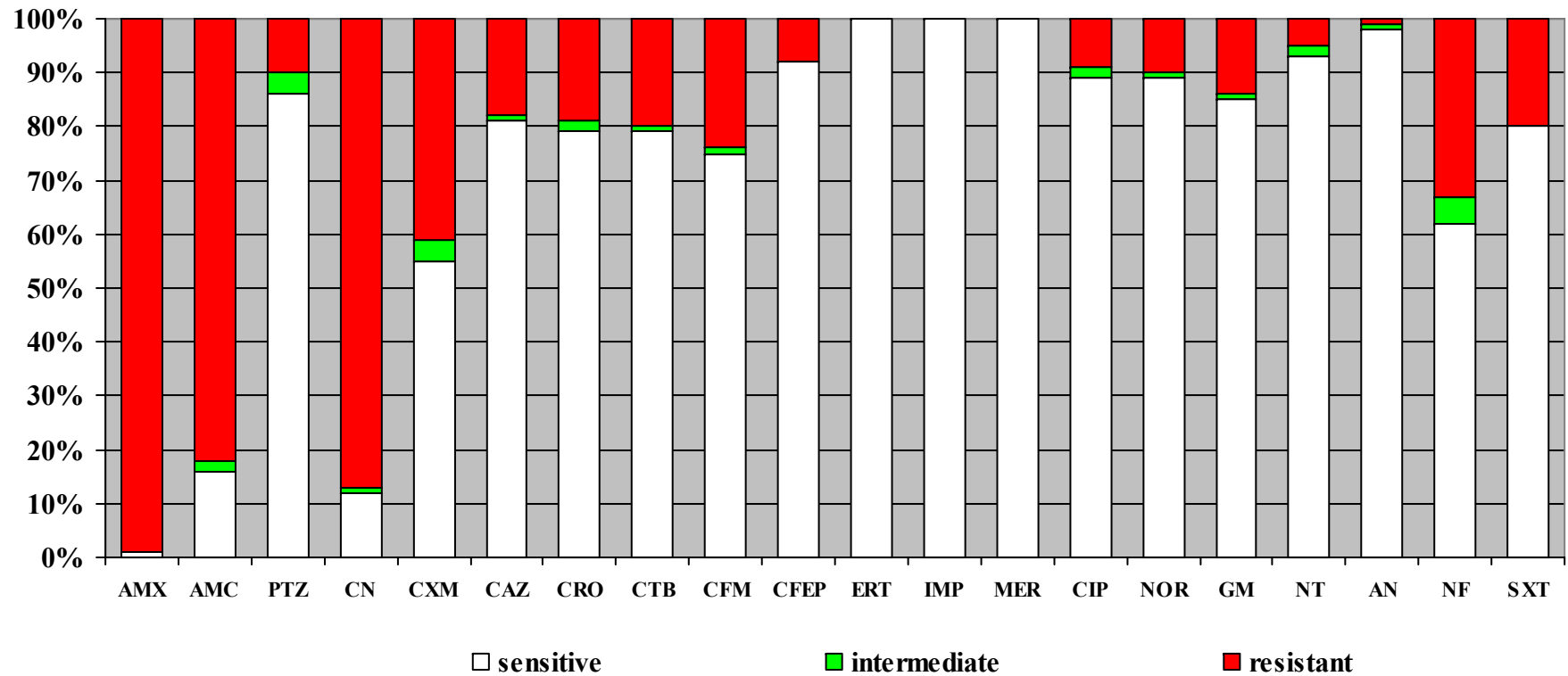
Klebsiella pneumoniae

- rezistencija na antibiotike u razdoblju od 1.10.- 31.12. 2008.
zbirni prikaz izolata iz 38 centra u RH
- antibiotic resistance for the period 1.10. - 31.12. 2008.
summary results for the isolates from 38 centers in Croatia

| ANTIBIOTIK ANTIBIOTIC | Broj izolata No. of isolates | % rezistentnih (% intermedijarnih) izolata % of resistant (% of intermediate) isolates | Raspon lokalnih rezultata* Range of local results* |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Amoxicillin | 3 839 | 100 (0) | 100 (0) - 100 (0) |
| Amoxicillin + clav. acid | 3 928 | 18 (10) | 1 (3) - 87 (0) |
| Piperacillin + tazobactam | 3 837 | 15 (6) | 0 (0) - 35 (4) |
| Cephalexin | 3 837 | 36 (2) | 6 (6) - 63 (0) |
| Cefuroxime | 3 928 | 31 (1) | 0 (0) - 60 (0) |
| Ceftazidime | 3 928 | 29 (0) | 0 (0) - 52 (0) |
| Ceftriaxone | 3 928 | 29 (0) | 0 (0) - 52 (0) |
| Cefepime | 3 725 | 29 (0) | 0 (0) - 52 (0) |
| Ceftibuten | 3 777 | 29 (0) | 0 (0) - 52 (0) |
| Cefixime | 3 526 | 30 (0) | 0 (0) - 52 (0) |
| Ertapenem | 3 115 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 4 (0) |
| Imipenem | 3 837 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 0 (0) |
| Meropenem | 3 839 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 0 (0) |
| Ciprofloxacin | 3 860 | 29 (1) | 0 (0) - 55 (4) |
| Norfloxacin | 3 838 | 29 (1) | 0 (0) - 56 (3) |
| Gentamicin | 3 928 | 30 (0) | 0 (0) - 66 (0) |
| Netilmicin | 3 838 | 8 (2) | 0 (0) - 14 (3) |
| Amikacin | 3 808 | 4 (2) | 0 (0) - 13 (5) |
| Nitrofurantoin | 3 904 | 35 (3) | 9 (8) - 56 (1) |
| Co-trimoxazole | 3 928 | 36 (1) | 6 (0) - 56 (2) |

* rezultati centara s malim brojem izolata (<30) nisu uzeti u obzir
 results from the centers with small number of isolates (<30) were not taken into consideration

Enterobacter spp., Serratia spp., Citrobacter spp.
(1.10. - 31.12. 2008.) - osjetljivost na antibiotike u RH
- sensitivity to antibiotics in Croatia



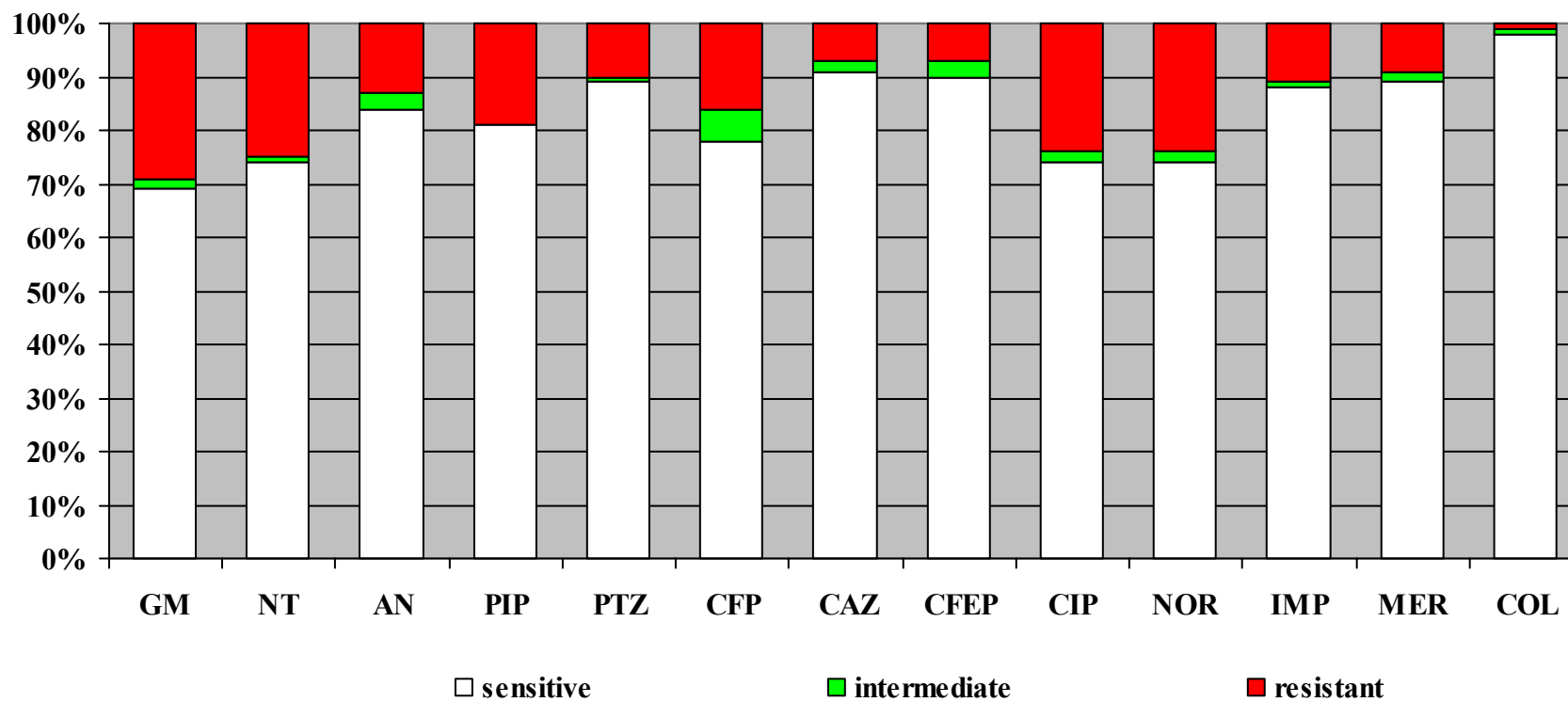
Enterobacter spp., Serratia spp., Citrobacter spp.

- rezistencija na antibiotike u razdoblju od 1.10.- 31.12. 2008.
 zbirni prikaz izolata iz 38 centra u RH
- antibiotic resistance for the period 1.10. - 31.12. 2008.
 summary results for the isolates from 38 centers in Croatia

| ANTIBIOTIK ANTIBIOTIC | Broj izolata No. of isolates | % rezistentnih (% intermedijarnih) izolata % of resistant (% of intermediate) isolates | Raspon lokalnih rezultata* Range of local results* |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Amoxicillin | 2 360 | 99 (0) | 94 (1) - 100 (0) |
| Amoxicillin + clav. acid | 2 360 | 82 (2) | 43 (6) - 100 (0) |
| Piperacillin + tazobactam | 2 360 | 10 (4) | 0 (0) - 40 (1) |
| Cephalexin | 2 280 | 87 (1) | 53 (6) - 100 (0) |
| Cefuroxime | 2 360 | 41 (4) | 18 (1) - 90 (0) |
| Ceftazidime | 2 360 | 18 (1) | 4 (0) - 37 (0) |
| Ceftriaxone | 2 322 | 19 (2) | 0 (0) - 37 (0) |
| Cefepime | 2 360 | 8 (0) | 0 (0) - 30 (0) |
| Ceftibuten | 2 293 | 20 (1) | 4 (0) - 37 (0) |
| Cefixime | 2 195 | 24 (1) | 6 (0) - 41 (3) |
| Ertapenem | 1 886 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 0 (0) |
| Imipenem | 2 360 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 0 (0) |
| Meropenem | 2 360 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 0 (0) |
| Ciprofloxacin | 2 288 | 9 (2) | 0 (0) - 37 (0) |
| Norfloxacin | 2 360 | 10 (1) | 0 (0) - 37 (0) |
| Gentamicin | 2 360 | 14 (1) | 1 (0) - 31 (0) |
| Netilmicin | 2 344 | 5 (2) | 0 (0) - 19 (3) |
| Amikacin | 2 359 | 1 (1) | 0 (0) - 5 (2) |
| Nitrofurantoin | 2 347 | 33 (5) | 8 (46) - 60 (0) |
| Co-trimoxazole | 2 359 | 20 (0) | 4 (0) - 41 (3) |

* rezultati centara s malim brojem izolata (<30) nisu uzeti u obzir
 results from the centers with small number of isolates (<30) were not taken into consideration

Pseudomonas aeruginosa (1.10. - 31.12. 2008.) - osjetljivost na antibiotike u RH
- sensitivity to antibiotics in Croatia



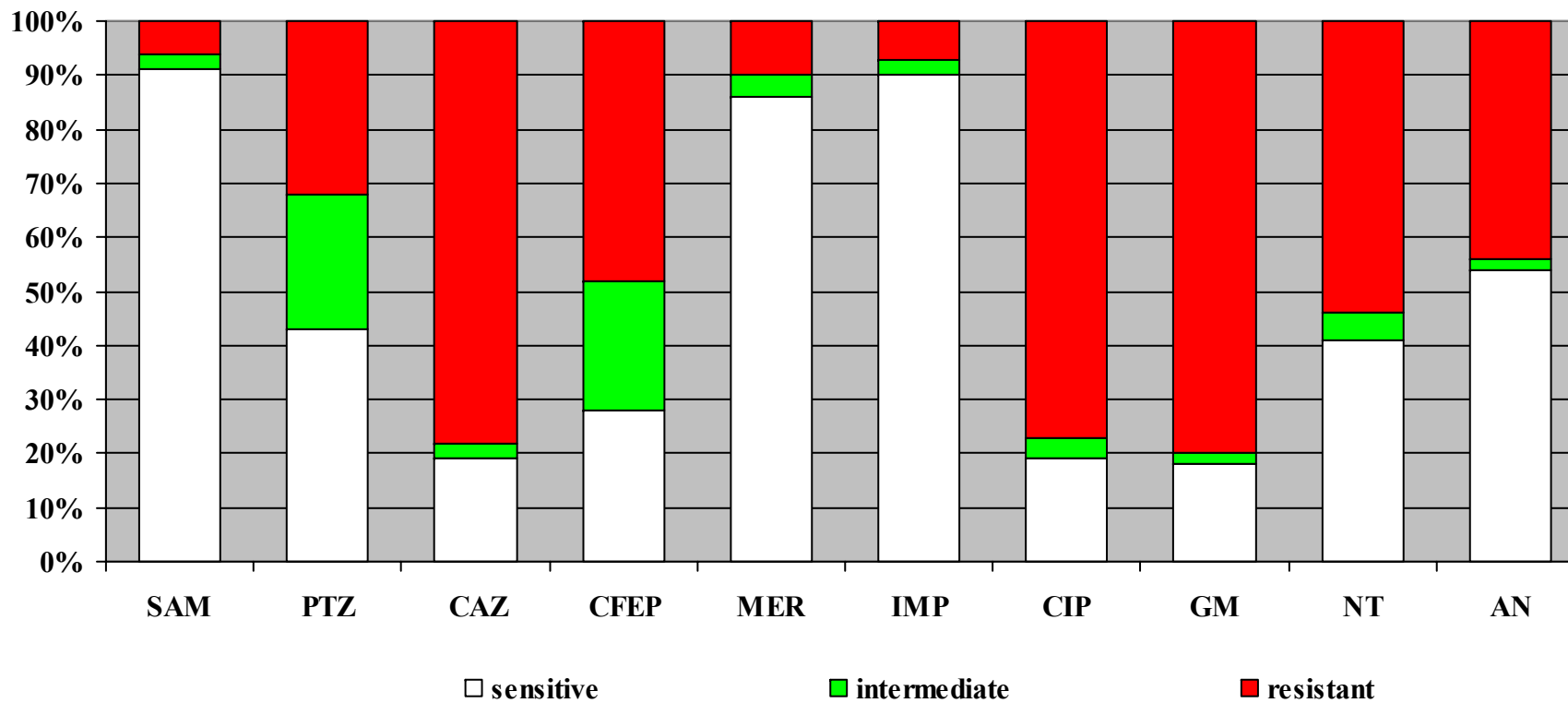
Pseudomonas aeruginosa

- rezistencija na antibiotike u razdoblju od 1.10.- 31.12. 2008.
zbirni prikaz izolata iz 38 centra u RH
- antibiotic resistance for the period 1.10. - 31.12. 2008.
summary results for the isolates from 38 centers in Croatia

| ANTIBIOTIK ANTIBIOTIC | Broj izolata No. of isolates | % rezistentnih (% intermedijarnih) izolata % of resistant (% of intermediate) isolates | Raspon lokalnih rezultata* Range of local results* |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Gentamicin | 4 024 | 29 (2) | 6 (1) - 59 (0) |
| Netilmicin | 4 024 | 25 (1) | 6 (0) - 59 (1) |
| Amikacin | 4 024 | 13 (3) | 2 (2) - 31 (4) |
| Piperacilin | 3 717 | 19 (0) | 6 (0) - 44 (0) |
| Piperacilin + tazobaktam | 4 024 | 10 (1) | 0 (0) - 29 (0) |
| Cefoperazon | 3 744 | 16 (6) | 2 (2) - 40 (0) |
| Ceftazidim | 4 024 | 7 (2) | 0 (0) - 21 (1) |
| Cefepim | 3 976 | 7 (3) | 0 (0) - 25 (9) |
| Ciprofloxacin | 3 900 | 24 (2) | 13 (6) - 45 (0) |
| Norfloxacin | 3 936 | 24 (2) | 15 (3) - 45 (0) |
| Imipenem | 3 945 | 11 (1) | 0 (0) - 30 (3) |
| Meropenem | 3 945 | 9 (2) | 0 (0) - 22 (5) |
| Colistin | 1 465 | 1 (1) | 0 (0) - 6 (5) |

* rezultati centara s malim brojem izolata (<30) nisu uzeti u obzir
 results from the centers with small number of isolates (<30) were not taken into consideration

Acinetobacter baumannii. (1.10. - 31.12. 2008.) - osjetljivost na antibiotike u RH
- sensitivity to antibiotics in Croatia



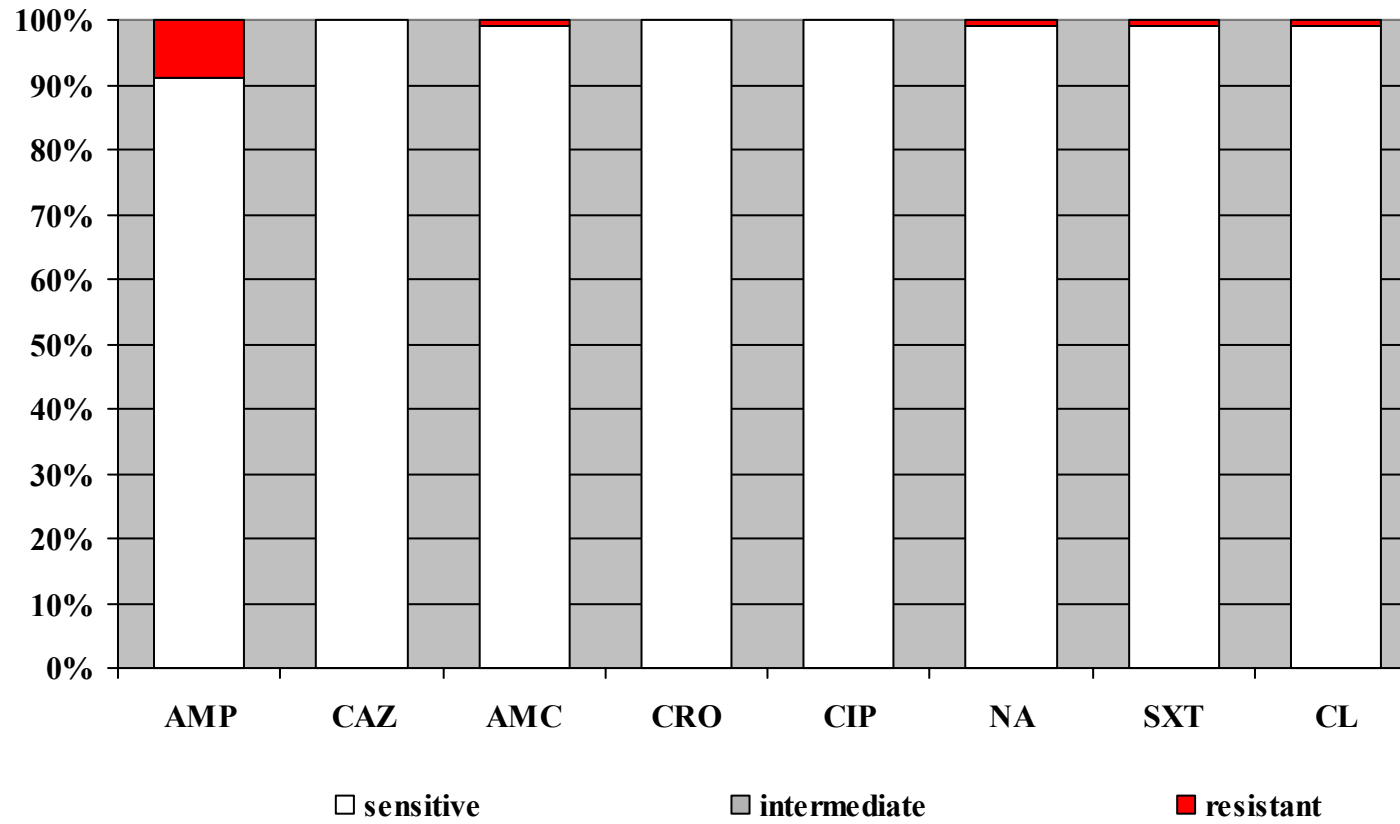
Acinetobacter baumannii

- rezistencija na antibiotike u razdoblju od 1.10.- 31.12. 2008.
zbirni prikaz izolata iz 38 centra u RH
- antibiotic resistance for the period 1.10. - 31.12. 2008.
summary results for the isolates from 38 centers in Croatia

| ANTIBIOTIK ANTIBIOTIC | Broj izolata No. of isolates | % rezistentnih (% intermedijarnih) izolata % of resistant (% of intermediate) isolates | Raspon lokalnih rezultata* Range of local results* |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ampicillin + sulbactam | 875 | 6 (3) | 0 (0) - 19 (6) |
| Piperacillin + tazobactam | 899 | 32 (25) | 14 (58) - 59 (23) |
| Ceftazidime | 902 | 78 (3) | 61 (7) - 98 (2) |
| Cefepime | 900 | 48 (24) | 17 (77) - 74 (18) |
| Meropenem | 900 | 10 (4) | 2 (13) - 20 (7) |
| Imipenem | 900 | 7 (3) | 0 (0) - 23 (3) |
| Ciprofloxacin | 895 | 77 (4) | 50 (12) - 99 (0) |
| Gentamicin | 902 | 80 (2) | 62 (2) - 98 (1) |
| Netilmicin | 530 | 54 (5) | 8 (8) - 86 (0) |
| Amikacin | 899 | 44 (2) | 10 (10) - 91 (0) |

* rezultati centara s malim brojem izolata (<30) nisu uzeti u obzir
 results from the centers with small number of isolates (<30) were not taken into consideration

***Salmonella* spp. (1.01. - 31.12. 2008.) - osjetljivost na antibiotike u RH
- sensitivity to antibiotics in Croatia**



Salmonella spp.

- rezistencija na antibiotike u razdoblju od 01.01.- 31.12. 2008.
zbirni prikaz izolata iz 38 centra u RH
- antibiotic resistance for the period 01.01. - 31.12. 2008.
summary results for the isolates from 38 centers in Croatia

| ANTIBIOTIK ANTIBIOTIC | Broj izolata No. of isolates | % rezistentnih (% intermedijarnih) izolata % of resistant (% of intermediate) isolates | Raspon lokalnih rezultata* Range of local results* |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Amoxicillin | 4 687 | 9 (0) | 0 (0) - 28 (0) |
| Ceftazidim | 4 542 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 0 (0) |
| Amoxicillin + clav. acid | 4 687 | 1 (0) | 0 (0) - 7 (0) |
| Ceftriaxone | 4 687 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 0 (0) |
| Ciprofloxacin | 4 687 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) - 3 (0) |
| Nalidixic acid | 4 663 | 1 (0) | 0 (0) - 5 (0) |
| Co-trimoxazole | 4 687 | 1 (0) | 0 (0) - 10 (0) |
| Cloramphenicol | 4 675 | 1 (0) | 0 (0) - 9 (0) |

* rezultati centara s malim brojem izolata (<30) nisu uzeti u obzir
 results from the centers with small number of isolates (<30) were not taken into consideration

***Shigella* spp.** – rezistencija na antibiotike u RH / antibiotic resistance in Croatia, 01.01 - 31.12.2008.

| <i>Shigella</i> spp. | AMP | | | AMC | | | TE | | | NOR | | | CL | | | SXT | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|-----------|----|-----|------------|-----|-----|----------|----|-----|-----------|-----|-----|------------|
| | No | I % | R % | No | I % | R % | No | I % | R % | No | I % | R % | No | I % | R % | No | I % | R % |
| <i>Shigella sonnei</i> | 15 | 0 | 60 | 15 | 13 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 33 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 13 | 15 | 0 | 87 |
| <i>Shigella flexneri</i> | 2 | 0 | 50 | 2 | 0 | 50 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Shigella boydii</i> | 1 | 0 | 100 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 100 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 100 |
| UKUPNO* TOTAL | 18 | 0 | 61 | 18 | 11 | 6 | 18 | 0 | 33 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 11 | 18 | 0 | 78 |

* podatak o postotku rezistencije nepouzdan zbog premalo izolata

Anearobne bakterije – rezistencija na antibiotike u RH / antibiotic resistance in Croatia, 01.01 - 31.12.2008.

Anaerobes

| | AMP | | | AMC | | | PTZ | | | IMP | | | MTZ | | | CC | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-----------|-----|-----|-----------|
| | No | I % | R % | No | I % | R % | No | I % | R % | No | I % | R % | No | I % | R % | No | I % | R % |
| <i>Bacteroides spp.</i> | 201 | 0 | 94 | 200 | 0 | 1 | 202 | 0 | 0 | 202 | 0 | 0 | 202 | 1 | 11 | 202 | 3 | 27 |
| <i>Clostridium spp.</i> | 32 | 0 | 6 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 3 | 32 | 6 | 16 | 32 | 13 | 25 |
| <i>Peptostreptococcus spp.</i> | 196 | 1 | 3 | 196 | 0 | 1 | 196 | 0 | 0 | 196 | 0 | 0 | 196 | 1 | 77 | 196 | 0 | 13 |
| UKUPNO TOTAL | 429 | 0 | 46 | 428 | 0 | 1 | 430 | 0 | 0 | 430 | 0 | 0 | 430 | 1 | 41 | 430 | 2 | 20 |

* podatak o postotku rezistencije nepouzdan zbog premalo izolata
 resistance rate dana unreliable due to small number of isolate

**OSJETLJIVOST *M. TUBERCULOSIS*
U HRVATSKOJ U 2008. GODINI
SENSITIVITY OF M. TUBERCULOSIS
IN CROATIA, 2008**

Prim. Vera Katalinić-Janković, dr.med.

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Sojevi *M. tuberculosis* izolirani u Hrvatskoj u 2008. godini

Trend incidencije tuberkuloze u Hrvatskoj u 2008. godini je ostao na razini dviju prethodnih godina. Zabilježena je incidencija od 22/100 000 stanovnika, a *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* je potvrđen kod nešto više od 70% novih slučajeva tuberkuloze. Mikrobiološka dijagnostika se i dalje provodila u 15 laboratorija organiziranih na tri razine. Analizom podataka iz „Upitnika o radu TB laboratorija“ vidljivo je da u Hrvatskoj samo 1 od 15 laboratorija uopće ne koristi tekuće podloge i ne zadovoljava standarde brzine javljanja pozitivnih rezultata. Većina laboratorija ih koristi samo za paucibacilarne uzorke iako je upotreba tekućih podloga za sve uzorke standard temeljen na dokumentima i normativima Svjetske zdravstvene organizacije. Razlog je najčešće financijske i tehničke naravi.

Pregledana su na tuberkulozu 61.922 klinička uzorka što je za 6% manje nego u 2007. godini. U 4,8 % uzoraka kultivacijom su otkrivene mikobakterije. Ukupni broj izoliranih sojeva mikobakterija je bio veći nego u 2007. godini i iznosio je 3665 izolata.

M. tuberculosis je i dalje dominantna mikobakterija s 3299 izolata, no ponovo je zabilježen porast izolata netuberkuloznih mikobakterija (NTM). Apsolutni broj od 365 izolata NTM dostigao je vrijednost od 9,9%. Iako je tijekom 2008. godine u veterinarskoj službi bilo bovine tuberkuloze, iz humanih kliničkih materijala nije bilo izolata *M. bovis* ni *M. caprae*. *M. bovis* – BCG soj je izoliran samo iz jednog punktata BCG-itisa.

Iako se radi o bolestima koje se ne prijavljuju epidemiološkoj službi, praćenje slučajeva mikobakterioza u Hrvatskoj se sustavno provodi od 1982. godine. Uspoređujući s tuberkulozom, broj bolesnika s mikobakteriozom u Hrvatskoj je relativno malen, no u promatranom razdoblju je apsolutni broj bolesnika u kontinuiranom porastu. Tako su 1995. g. registrirana samo 3 (0,07/100 000), a u 2008. godini 24 (0,53/100 000) bolesnika koji su zadovoljili sve dijagnostičke kriterije. *M. gordonae*, uglavnom smatran saprofitnom mikobakterijom, bio je i u 2008. najzastupljeniji. Identificiran je u 37% izolata. Najčešće se radilo o kontaminaciji uzoraka, slučajnim nalazima, a zabilježena je i pseudoinfekcija uzoraka u dvije zdravstvene ustanove. Među uvjetno patogenim NTM u Hrvatskoj i dalje prevladavaju *M. xenopi* s 14% izolata, *M. avium* i *M. intracellulare* s 13,9% izolata, *M. fortuitum* s 12,9%, dok je *M. kansasii* u Hrvatskoj rijedak i identificiran je u svega 0,8% izolata. Među bolesnicima s mikobakteriozom u 7 slučajeva uzročnik je bio *M. xenopi*, u 4 *M. intracellulare*, u 7 *M. avium*, u 2 *M. kansasii*, dok su *M. fortuitum*, *M. chelonae*, *M. scrofulaceum* i *M. celatum* bili uzročnici bolesti kod pojedinačnih slučajeva mikobakterioze. Zanimljivo je zabilježiti da je *M. celatum* kao uzročnik bolesti prvi put izoliran u Hrvatskoj u 2008. godini.

Trend pada broja rezistentnih sojeva, a time i bolesnika s rezistentnom tuberkulozom, zaustavljen je u 2008. godini. Od 3299 izoliranih sojeva *M. tuberculosis*, 3120 (94.6%) ih je bilo osjetljivo, a 179 (5.4%) rezistentno na prvu liniju antituberkulotika. Kod 83 (46.7%) izolirana soja utvrđena je monorezistencija na antituberkulotike iz prve linije. Kao i prethodnih godina nađena je monorezistencija na izoniazid (28,7% izolata) i streptomycin (18,0% izolata). Ni tijekom 2008. godine nije zabilježena monorezistencija na rifampicin (R) i etambutol (E).

Rezistencija na antituberkulotike u sojeva *M. tuberculosis* nastaje zbog spontanijh mutacija u specifičnim regijama gena za koje je poznato da uzrokuju rezistenciju. Oko 96% sojeva rezistentnih na R imaju mutaciju u genu *rpoB*, a rezistencija na H povezana je s brojnim mutacijama koje pogađaju jedan ili više gena od kojih su najznačajniji *katG* i *inhA*. Na našem Odjelu za dijagnostiku tuberkuloze za određivanje mutacija u genima *rpoB*, *katG* i *inhA* koriste se komercijalni test Genotype MTBDR (Hain Lifescience) i in-house metoda višestrukog PCR uz korištenje specifičnih početnica. Primjenom navedenih metoda bilo je moguće odrediti molekularnu osnovu rezistencije na R svih sojeva izoliranih u bolesnika s multirezistentnom tuberkulozom u 2008. godini, a na H u 65,7% sojeva. Posebno je značajno istaknuti da je mutacija u genu *katG*, čest prekursor multirezistencije, pronađena u 58,3% multirezistentnih sojeva, a otkrivanje te mutacije u polirezistentnih i monorezistentnih sojeva predstavlja upozorenje o mogućem razvoju multirezistencije. Mutaciju u genu *inhA* imali su isključivo monorezistentni sojevi (Tablica 5).

***M. tuberculosis* strains isolated in Croatia in 2008**

In 2008, tuberculosis (TB) notification rate in Croatia was 22/100 000, thus continuing the trend from 2006 and 2007. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* was confirmed in just over 70% of cases. The microbiological diagnostic of TB was conducted in 15 laboratories organized in three levels. According to the work analysis in 2007 and evaluation of the questionnaire on the work of TB labs (*Upitnik o radu TB laboratorija*), only one of the 15 Croatian labs didn't use liquid media thus not meeting the standards of rapid notification of positive results. Most laboratories are using liquid media only for paucibacillar samples although the use of liquid media for all samples is a standard based on new documents and norms of the World Health Organization. The reason is usually both financial and technical.

Tested for TB were 61.922 clinical samples, which is a 6% decrease comparing to 2007. Total of 4.4% samples showed mycobacteria after cultivation. Total number of 3665 isolated mycobacteria was increased comparing to 3217 isolated in 2007.

M. tuberculosis remained the predominant mycobacterium with 3299 isolates, but there was again an increase in number of nontuberculous mycobacteria (NTM) isolates detected. An absolute number of 365 NTM isolates achieved the 9.9% value. Although during 2008 bovine TB was detected in veterinary service, there were neither *M. bovis* nor *M. caprae* isolates from human clinical samples. *M. bovis* – BCG strain was isolated from one aspirate of BCGitis.

Although mycobacterioses as diseases are not reported to the epidemiology service, their occurrence is continuously monitored in Croatia since 1982. Compared to TB, the absolute number of patients with mycobacterioses is relatively low, but has been continuously growing in the observed period. To illustrate, in 1995 there were only 3 (0.07/100 000) patients that have met all the diagnostic criteria, and in 2008 there were 24 (0.53/100 000) patients. *M. gordonae*, a saprophyte mycobacterium, remained most frequently detected NTM in 2008 – it was identified in 37% of isolates. Most commonly there were either contaminated samples or accidental findings, but there were also two outbreaks of pseudoinfection in

healthcare institutions. *M. xenopi* continued to prevail among the conditionally pathogenic NTMs in Croatia with 14% of isolates. Following after *M. xenopi* were *M. avium* and *M. intracellulare* (13.9% isolates), *M. fortuitum* (12.9%) and *M. kansasii*, rarely isolated in Croatia with a mere 0.8% isolates. In 7 mycobacteriosis cases the causative agent was *M. xenopi*, in 4 *M. intracellulare*, in 7 *M. avium*, in 2 *M. kansasii*, while *M. fortuitum*, *M. chelonae*, *M. scrofulaceum* and *M. celatum* accounted for a single case of the disease each. It is interesting to notice that *M. celatum* as the causative agent was for the first time isolated in Croatia in 2008.

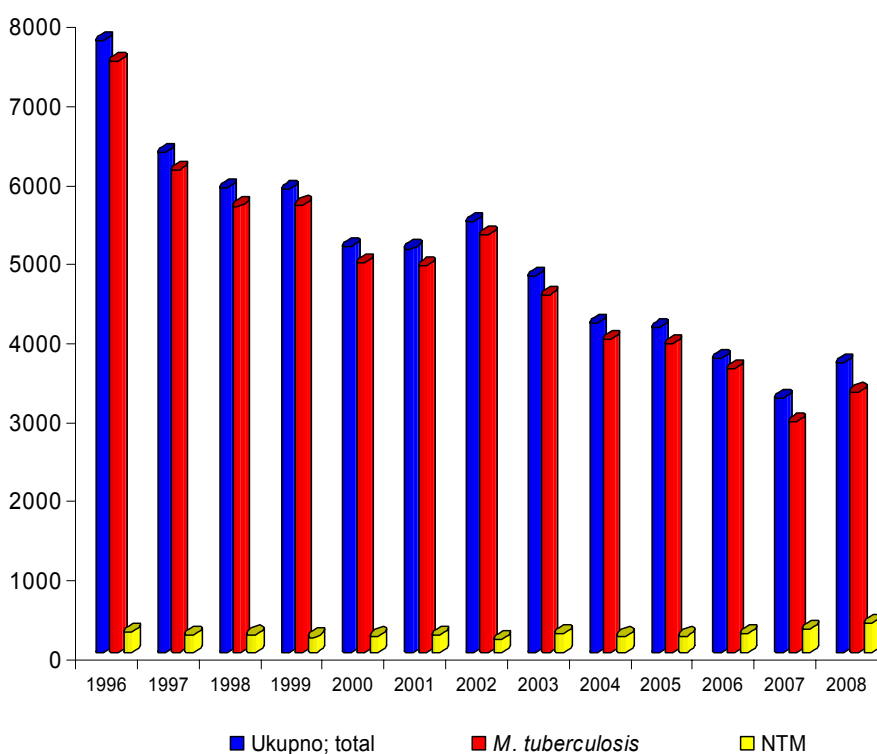
The decreasing trend in the number of resistant strains, consistent with the decrease in the number of patients suffering from resistant TB did not continue in 2008. Out of 3299 isolated strains of *M. tuberculosis*, 3120 (94.6%) were sensitive, and 179 (5.4%) resistant to the first line of antituberculars. 83 (46.7%) strains were found monoresistant to the first line of antituberculars. Like the previous years, most common was the resistance to isoniazid (H) with 28.7% isolates, followed by the resistance to streptomycin (S) with 18.0% strains. No resistance to rifampicin (R) or ethambutol (E) was registered.

Drug resistance in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* strains occurs following spontaneous mutation in target genes. Around 96% R-resistant strains have a mutation in the *rpoB* gene while the resistance to H is associated with a variety of mutations affecting one or more genes such as *katG* and *inhA*. At our TB Laboratory mutations in *rpoB*, *katG* and *inhA* genes are tested using the commercial Genotype MTBDR test and the in-house multiplex allele-specific PCR assay. The genetic basis of the resistance to R was determined in all strains isolated in patients with multiresistant TB and to H in 65.7% strains. It is necessary to emphasize that the mutation in *katG* gene, most frequently associated with development of multiresistance, was found in 58.3% of multiresistant strains. Discovering the same mutation in polyresistant as well as monoresistant strains is the warning of possible development of multiresistance. Mutation in *inhA* gene was identified only in monoresistant strains (Table 5).

Tablica –Table 1.
Mikobakterije izolirane u Hrvatskoj, 1997. –2008.
Mycobacteria strains isolated in Croatia, 1997-2008

| Godina | Ukupno mikobakterija | <i>M. tuberculosis</i> | | <i>M. bovis</i> | | "Netuberkulozne" mikobakterije <i>Nontuberculous mycobacteria</i> | |
|--------|----------------------|------------------------|------|-----------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| | | Broj No | % | <i>M. bovis</i> | BCG - soj | Broj No | % |
| 1997 | 6324 | 6102 | 96,5 | 1 | 6 | 215 | 3,4 |
| 1998 | 5878 | 5650 | 96,1 | - | 1 | 227 | 3,8 |
| 1999 | 5864 | 5664 | 96,6 | - | 6 | 194 | 3,3 |
| 2000 | 5136 | 4927 | 95,9 | - | 1 | 208 | 4,0 |
| 2001 | 5109 | 4888 | 95,6 | - | 1 | 220 | 4,3 |
| 2002 | 5450 | 5280 | 96,9 | - | 2 | 168 | 3,1 |
| 2003 | 4760 | 4516 | 94,8 | - | 1 | 243 | 5,1 |
| 2004 | 4170 | 3958 | 94,9 | 1 | 3 | 208 | 5,0 |
| 2005 | 4114 | 3904 | 94,9 | - | - | 210 | 5,1 |
| 2006 | 3959 | 3717 | 93,9 | - | 2 | 240 | 6,1 |
| 2007 | 3217 | 2920 | 90,8 | 1 | 4 | 292 | 9,1 |
| 2008 | 3665 | 3299 | 90,0 | - | 1 | 365 | 9,9 |

Grafikon – Graphicon 1.
Mikobakterije izolirane u Hrvatskoj, 1996. –2008.
Mycobacteria strains isolated in Croatia, 1996-2008



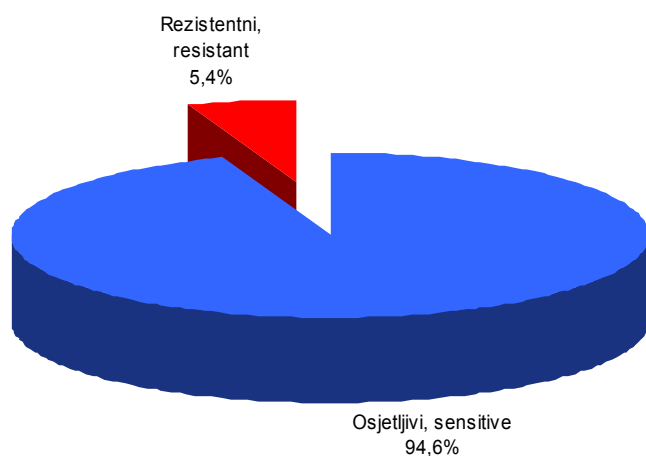
Tablica –Table 2.

Osjetljivost sojeva *M. tuberculosis* na antituberkulotike u Hrvatskoj, 2008. g.
Drug Susceptibility Testing of *M. tuberculosis* strains in Croatia, 2008

| Ustanova <i>Institution</i> | <i>M. tuberculosis</i> sojevi / strains | Osjetljivi <i>Sensitive</i> | Rezistentni <i>Resistant</i> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ZZJZ Split | 59 | 56 | 3 |
| ZZJZ Šibenik | 72 | 51 | 21 |
| ZZJZ Čakovec | 46 | 46 | - |
| ZZJZ Pula | 102 | 102 | - |
| OB Nova Gradiška | 106 | 104 | 2 |
| ZZJZ Zadar | 167 | 167 | - |
| ZZJZ Varaždin | - | - | - |
| SB Klenovnik | 1039 | 969 | 70 |
| ZZJZ Slav. Brod | 93 | 90 | 3 |
| KB Split | 201 | 195 | 6 |
| ZZJZ Osijek | 169 | 167 | 2 |
| ZZJZ Virovitica | 72 | 72 | - |
| ZZJZ Rijeka | 225 | 218 | 7 |
| HZJZ | 545 | 495 | 50 |
| KB Jordanovac | 395 | 380 | 15 |
| Ukupno / Total | 3299 | 3120 | 179 (5,4%) |

Grafikon – Graphicon 2.

Proporcija osjetljivih i rezistentnih sojeva *M. tuberculosis*
Proportion of drug sensitive and resistant *M. tuberculosis* strains



Tablica -Table 3.**Rezistentni sojevi *M. tuberculosis* u Hrvatskoj, 2008. godina*****Drug resistant M. tuberculosis strains isolated in Croatia in 2008***

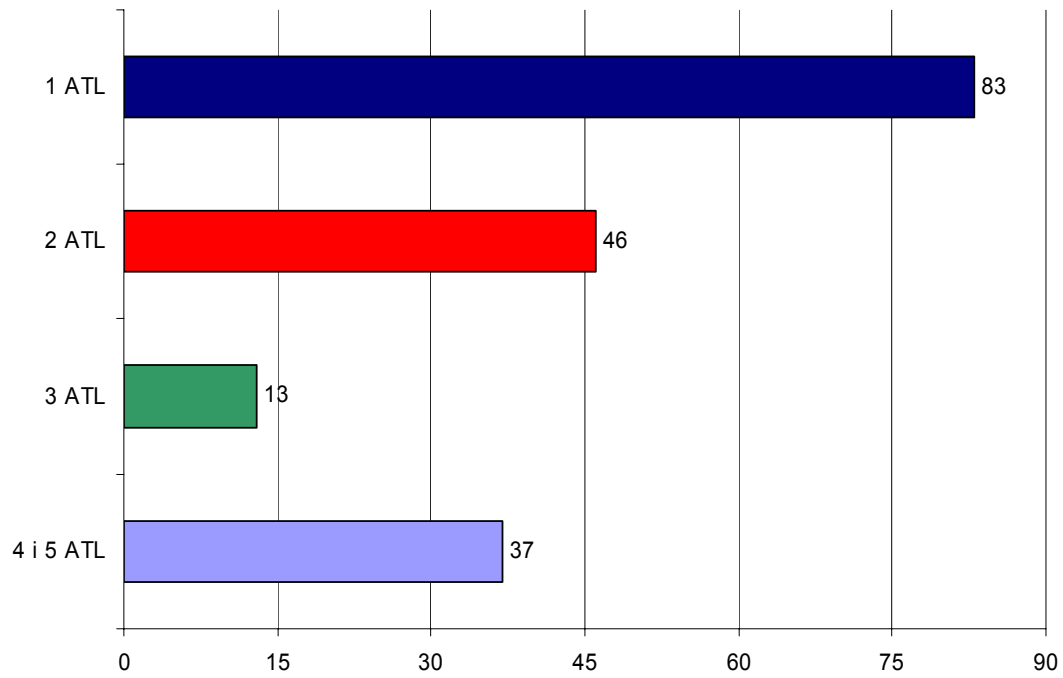
| 1 ATL | Broj sojeva (No.) |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| S (streptomycin) | 32 (18,0%) |
| H (izoniazid) | 51 (28,7%) |
| R (rifampicin) | - |
| Z (pirazinamid) | - |
| | 83 (46,7%) |
| 2 ATL | |
| S,H | 11 (6,1%) |
| H,R | 35 (19,7%) |
| E,Z | - |
| | 46 (25,8%) |
| 3 ATL | |
| H,R,S | - |
| H,R,E | 3 (1,7%) |
| H,R,Z | 5 (2,8%) |
| S,R,Z | 3 (1,7%) |
| S,H,Z | 2 (1,1%) |
| | 13 (7,3%) |
| 4 i 5 ATL | |
| S,H,R,E | - |
| S,H,R,Z | 20 (11,2%) |
| H,R,E,Z | 2 (1,1%) |
| S,H,E,Z | - |
| S,H,R,E,Z | 15 (8,4%) |
| | 37(20,7,%) |
| Ukupno - Total | 179 (100,0%) |

Legenda - Key: ATL – antituberkulozni lijekovi
antituberculosic drugs

Grafikon – Graphicon 3.

Rezistentni sojevi *M. tuberculosis* u Hrvatskoj, 2008. godina

Drug resistant M. tuberculosis strains isolated in Croatia in 2008



Tablica -Table 4.**Netuberkulozne mikobakterije (NTM) izolirane u Hrvatskoj u 2008. godini***Nontuberculous mycobacteria (NTM) isolated in Croatia in 2008*

| | Vrsta | Broj | % |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|
| UVJETNO PATOGENE MIKOBakterIJE | | | |
| sporog rasta | <i>M. avium</i> | 32 | 8,7 |
| | <i>M. intracellulare</i> | 19 | 5,2 |
| | <i>M. kansasii</i> | 3 | 0,8 |
| | <i>M. xenopi</i> | 52 | 14,2 |
| | <i>M. celatum</i> | 9 | 2,5 |
| | <i>M. scrofulaceum</i> | 5 | 1,4 |
| brzog rasta | <i>M. fortuitum</i> | 47 | 12,9 |
| | <i>M. chelonae</i> | 8 | 2,2 |
| | <i>M. abscessus</i> | 11 | 3,0 |
| SAPROFITNE MIKOBakterIJE | | | |
| sporog rasta | <i>M. gordonae</i> | 135 | 37,0 |
| | <i>M. terrae</i> | 13 | 3,6 |
| | <i>M. nonchromogenicum</i> | 5 | 1,4 |
| | <i>M. triviale</i> | 5 | 1,4 |
| | <i>M. lentiflavum</i> | 5 | 1,4 |
| | <i>M. chlorophenolicum</i> | 1 | 0,3 |
| brzog rasta | <i>M. flavescens</i> | 4 | 1,1 |
| | <i>M. vaccae</i> | 4 | 1,1 |
| | <i>M. thermoresistibile</i> | 2 | 0,5 |
| | <i>M. phlei</i> | 2 | 0,5 |
| | <i>Mycobacterium sp.</i> | 3 | 0,8 |
| Ukupno | | 365 | 100 |

Tablica -Table 5.**Mutacije odgovorne za rezistenciju na rifampicin i izoniazid 2008. godini*****Mutations responsible for rifampicin and isoniazid resistance in 2008***

| | No of strains | <i>katG</i> | % | <i>inhA</i> | % | WT | % | <i>rpoB</i> |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------|------|-------------|------|----|------|-------------|
| MDR | 12 | 7 | 58,3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 41,7 | 12 |
| Polyresistant | 8 | 6 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 25 | / |
| Monoresistant | 12 | 2 | 16,7 | 6 | 50 | 4 | 33,3 | / |
| Total | 32 | 15 | 46,9 | 6 | 18,8 | 11 | 34,4 | |

**EUROPEAN ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE
SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (EARSS)**

Prof.dr.sc. Smilja Kalenić

Klinički bolnički centar Zagreb

Referentni centar za bolničke infekcije

Ministarstva zdravstva i socijalne skrbi Republike Hrvatske

Clinical Hospital Centre Zagreb

Reference Centre for Hospital Infections

Ministry of health and Social Welfare, Republic of Croatia

Predstavnici Republike Hrvatske u EARSS projektu

Croatian Representatives in EARSS Project

Prof.dr.sc. Smilja Kalenić

Prof.dr.sc. Arjana Tambić Andrašević

Izvešće o European Antibiotic Surveillance System (EARSS) projektu

Republika Hrvatska sudjeluje u projektu EARSS od 01.07.2001. godine. Za sudjelovanje u projektu prijavilo se u početku više od 20 laboratorija, no kako se zasada projekt sastoji od praćenja rezistencije samo invazivnih izolata (iz hemokultura i likvora), laboratoriji iz Zavoda za javno zdravstvo koji ne obrađuju uzorke od hospitaliziranih bolesnika, zasada ne sudjeluju aktivno u projektu. Laboratorij Referentnog Centra za bolničke infekcije prikuplja podatke i sojeve *S.aureus*, *E.faecalis*, *E.faecium* i *P.aeruginosa*, a laboratorij Referentnog centra za praćenje antimikrobne rezistencije prikuplja podatke i sojeve *S.pneumoniae*, *E.coli* i *K.pneumoniae*; sve podatke upisuje u formulare data manager u RC za bolničke infekcije (dr. Zrinka Bošnjak) i šalje putem elektronske pošte u RIVM, Bilthoven, Nizozemska.

Tijekom 2008. godine aktivno je sudjelovalo 18 laboratorija, koji pokrivaju ukupno preko 80% populacije Republike Hrvatske, tako da se rezultati mogu smatrati visoko značajnima.

Sumarni rezultati projekta u 2008. godini prikazani su u donjoj tablici.

| Izolat | Broj lab. | Broj izolata | Antibiotik | % I+R |
|---------------------------------|-----------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> | 14 | 463 | Kloksacilin: Vankomicin: | 35.6 0 |
| <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> | 14 | 100 | Penicilin: | 13.0 (I) 4.0 (R) |
| | | 78 | Eritromicin: | 14.3 |
| <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> | 11 | 152 | Gentamicin: Vankomicin: | 46.8 0.6 |
| <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> | 9 | 71 | Gentamicin: Vankomicin: | 66.2 7.0 |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> | 16 | 911 | Ampicilin: Gentamicin: Ciprofloksacin: ESBL: | 54.7 6.6 15.4 3.9 |
| <i>K.pneumoniae</i> | 16 | 318 | Gentamicin: Ciprofloksacin: ESBL: Karbapenemi: | 53.3 46.5 54.5 0 |
| <i>P.aeruginosa</i> | 15 | 212 | Gentamicin: Karbapenemi: Ceftazidim: Ciprofloksacin: | 43.8 34.1 18.1 41.7 |

Komentar:

Postotak MRSA ostao je na razini većine godina dosada (oko 36%); i dalje nemamo vankomicin-rezistentnih *S. aureus*. Postotak *S.pneumoniae* slabije osjetljivih na penicilin je nešto manji, ali se pojavilo čak 4% rezistentnih sojeva, čega nije bilo u 2007. godini. Rezistencija *E.coli* na ampicilin i gentamicin praktički je jednaka onoj od prošle godine a

rezistencija na ciprofloksacin je ponovo porasla; postotak izolata koji proizvode ESBL blago raste. *E.faecalis* razvio je veći postotak rezistencije na gentamicin i na vankomicin, a isto se to dogodilo i sa sojevima *E. faecium*.

P.aeruginosa i *K. pneumoniae* visoko su rezistentne na antibiotike koji se upotrebljavaju u rutinskom liječenju sepse. U velikom je porastu rezistencija *K.pneumoniae* na gentamicin i ciprofloksacin, ponovo se jako povećao udio ESBL sojeva, dok sojeva rezistentnih na karbapeneme nije bilo. *P.aeruginosa* je podjednako rezistentan na gentamicin, ceftazidim i karbapeneme, dok rezistencija na ciprofloksacin porasla za jednu četvrtinu u odnosu na prošlu godinu.

Projekt EARSS produljen je do kraja 2009. godine s istom ekipom kao i dosada (RIVM u Bilthovenu), a od 2010. godine nastavit će se unutar ECDC (Stockholm).

Report on the European Antibiotic Surveillance System (EARSS) Project

Croatia has been participating in EARSS from 1 July 2001. In the beginning, more than 20 laboratories were interested to participate. In the project, only blood isolates are surveyed, so Public Health Institutes laboratories, that have no specimens from hospitalized patients, can not actively participate. Laboratory of Reference Centre for Hospital Infections collects forms and strains of *S.aureus*, *E.faecalis*, *E.faecium* and *P.aeruginosa*, while laboratory of Reference Centre for Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance collects forms and strains of *S.pneumoniae*, *E.coli* and *K.pneumoniae*. All data are filled in by data manager in RC for Hospital Infections (dr. Zrinka Bošnjak) and sent electronically to RIVM, Bilthoven, The Netherlands.

During 2008 18 laboratories have actively participated in the project; these laboratories cover over 80% Croatian population, so results can be considered as highly significant for Croatia.

Summary results of Croatian EARSS 2008 are shown in the Table below.

| Isolate | No of labs | No of isolates | Antibiotic | % I+R |
|---------------------------------|------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> | 14 | 463 | Cloxacillin: Vancomycin: | 35.6 0 |
| <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> | 14 | 100 | Penicillin: | 13.0 (I) 4.0 (R) |
| | | 78 | Erythromycin: | 14.3 |
| <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> | 11 | 152 | Gentamicin: Vancomycin: | 46.8 0.6 |
| <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> | 9 | 71 | Gentamicin: Vancomycin: | 66.2 7.0 |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> | 16 | 911 | Ampicillin: Gentamicin: Ciprofloxacin: ESBL: | 54.7 6.6 15.4 3.9 |
| <i>K.pneumoniae</i> | 16 | 318 | Gentamicin: Ciprofloxacin: ESBL: Carbapenems | 53.3 46.5 54.5 0 |
| <i>P.aeruginosa</i> | 15 | 212 | Gentamicin: carbapenems: Ceftazidime: Ciprofloxacin: | 43.8 34.1 18.1 41.7 |

Comments:

Percentage of MRSA is on the same level as many years now (about 36%); there was no vancomycin-resistant *S.aureus*. Percentage of non-susceptible *S.pneumoniae* was slightly decreased, but 4% of resistant strains appeared. Resistance of *E.coli* to ampicillin and gentamicin is practically equal as last year, but resistance to ciprofloxacin is again increasing; percentage of ESBL producing strains is slightly increasing. *E.faecalis* resistance to gentamicin and vancomycin is increasing, as well as resistance of *E.faecium* to both antibiotics.

P.aeruginosa and *K.pneumoniae* are both highly resistant to most antibiotics used in the treatment of sepsis. Resistance of *K.pneumoniae* to ciprofloxacin and gentamicin has increased very much, the frequency of ESBL strains was highly increased, but there were no strains resistant to carbapenems. *P.aeruginosa* was equally resistant to gentamicin, ceftazidime and carbapenems as previous year; resistance of *P.aeruginosa* to ciprofloxacin was increased for 25%.

EARSS project has been prolonged for another year, to be managed further in RIVM, Bilthoven. After that time, it will be moved to ECDC, Stockholm.

**POTROŠNJA ANTIBIOTIKA U HRVATSKOJ
*ANTIBIOTIC CONSUMPTION IN CROATIA***

European Surveillance of Antibiotic Consumption (ESAC)

Izvešće pripremili:
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ESAC Representatives for Croatia

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Potrošnja antibiotika u Hrvatskoj *Antibiotic consumption in Croatia*

Podatci o potrošnji antibiotika u Hrvatskoj prikupljeni u okviru ESAC programa

Hrvatska se 2001. godine uključila u European Surveillance of Antibiotic Consumption (ESAC), što je značajno podiglo interes za podatke o potrošnji antibiotika u Hrvatskoj. Rezultati o potrošnji antibiotika u Hrvatskoj koji se prikupljaju u okviru ESAC programa zasnivaju se na podacima veleprodaje antibiotika u Hrvatskoj i prikazani su kao broj definiranih dnevnih doza na tisuću stanovnika dnevno (DDD/TID). Podaci o potrošnji antibiotika se prikupljaju na petoj, a objavljuju na četvrtoj razini WHO ATC/DDD klasifikacije. Hrvatska je među zemljama koje su u mogućnosti odvojeno prikazati bolničku i izvanbolničku potrošnju (tablice 1 i 2). Izvanbolnička potrošnja čini 94% ukupne potrošnja antibiotika, što je usmjerilo aktivnosti ISKRA-e na pojačanu edukaciju liječnika primarne zdravstvene zaštite. U sklopu ESAC potprojekta o izvanbolničkoj potrošnji antibiotika predviđa se detaljnija analiza podataka o potrošnji ovisno o populaciji pacijenata i njihovim dijagnozama, no podaci dobiveni preko veleprodaje ne mogu pružiti takve podatke. Predviđa se, međutim, bolja suradnja s Hrvatskim zavodom za zdravstveno osiguranje (HZZO), koji bi mogao pružiti potrebne podatke s obzirom da su u Hrvatskoj svi antibiotici preko recepta naplativi od HZZO-a.

U 2008. godini potrošnja antibiotika je nešto niža u odnosu na prethodnu godinu, ali ne postoji značajnija razlika u vrijednostima ukupne potrošnje između zadnje dvije godine. U bolnicama je jedino u padu potrošnja usko spektralnog penicilina i penicilina rezistentnih na beta-laktamaze, što je odraz nestašice ovih pripravaka na hrvatskom tržištu.

Od 2004. godine Odbor je započeo praćenje potrošnje antibiotika u bolnicama preko podataka dobivenih od bolničkih ljekarni, što je 2007.godine preraslo u inicijativu ISKRA-e kojom je prikupljanje podataka preko bolničkih ljekarni postalo obavezom svih bolničkih institucija. Komparacija podataka o potrošnji antibiotika dobivena posredstvom veledrogerija i podataka dobivenih preko bolničkih ljekarni pokazala je veliki stupanj podudarnosti za sve grupe antibiotika osim za penicilinske pripravke (tablica 3, slika 2). Unutar penicilinske grupe odskaču podaci za pripravke penicilina u kombinaciji s inhibitorima beta-laktamaza (tablica 4, slika 3) što se tumači prodajom generičkih pripravaka ko-amoksiklava mimo sustava veledrogerija.

U izvanbolničkoj potrošnji antibiotika nastavljen je trend smanjenja potrošnje uskospektralnih penicilina i povećanja potrošnje penicilina u kombinaciji s beta-laktamaza inhibitorima (slika 1, tablica 1). Uočen je i daljnji pad potrošnje ko-trimoksazola te porast potrošnje nitrofurantoina.

Sudjelovanje u europskom praćenju potrošnje antibiotika kroz ESAC omogućuje Hrvatskoj usporedbu s ostalim zemljama Europe, među kojima Hrvatska zauzima visoko srednje mjesto, slično kao što je pozicionirana i u rangiranju stopa rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike. Podaci o potrošnji antibiotika izraženi na način kako se to zahtjeva u ESAC programu su dovoljno osjetljivi za uočavanje promjena potrošnje u izvanbolničkoj sredini, no nedovoljno precizni za uočavanje pomaka u bolničkoj potrošnji, naročito rezervnih antibiotika. Stoga je Odbor na inicijativu APUA Croatia odjeljka započeo 2004.g. skupljanje podataka o potrošnji antibiotika u individualnim bolnicama pri čemu se 100 bolničkih dana (BOD) koristi kao denominator.

U okviru ESAC 3 projekta od 2007. g. pokrenut je niz podprojekata koji se bave detaljnijom analizom potrošnje antibiotika u bolnicama, domovima za umirovljenike, izvanbolničkoj sredini, a jedan podprojekt se bavi i analizom socioekonomskih čimbenika na potrošnju antibiotika. Hrvatska se uključila u podprojekte o potrošnji antibiotika u bolnicama, o potrošnji u domovima za umirovljenike te u podprojekt o socioekonomskim čimbenicima. Detaljnije informacije o ESAC podprojektima su dostupne na www.esac.ua.ac.be.

Antibiotic consumption data for Croatia collected through the ESAC programme

Croatia has joined the European Surveillance of Antibiotic Consumption (ESAC) in 2001 and this has significantly raised the interest for antibiotic consumption data in Croatia. Antibiotic consumption data collected through ESAC programme are based on the Croatian wholesales data and are presented as defined daily doses per thousand inhabitants daily (DDD/TID). Antibiotic consumption data are collected at the 5th level and presented at the 4th level of the WHO ATC/DDD classification. Croatia is among the countries that are able to present hospital and ambulatory antibiotic consumption data separately (table 1 and 2). Ambulatory care consumption presents 94% of total antibiotic consumption which was a signal for ISKRA enforce education of primary care physicians. As a part of ESAC subproject on ambulatory care outpatient antibiotic consumption related to patient population and diagnosis is analyzed in more details. Wholesales data can not support such a detailed analysis but closer collaboration with Croatian Health Insurance Institute (CHII) could provide such data as all antibiotics in Croatia are reimbursed by the CHII.

In 2008 antibiotic consumption was somewhat lower as compared with the previous year but there is no significant difference in total consumption between the last two years. Decrease in narrow spectrum penicillins and penicillins resistant to beta-lactamases was recorded in hospital consumption which is a reflection of the shortage of these products at the Croatian market.

In 2004 the Committee started hospital antibiotic consumption surveillance based on hospital pharmacy data and this initiative was supported by ISKRA and became an obligation to all the hospitals since 2007. Comparison of wholesales hospital consumption data and data provided by hospital pharmacies demonstrated high level of compatibility for all the antibiotic classes except for the penicillins (table 3, figure 2). Among penicillins the difference was notified specifically for penicillins in combination with beta-lactamase inhibitors (table 4, figure 3) which can be related to the sale of generic products of co-amoxiclav directly to hospitals and not through wholesalers system.

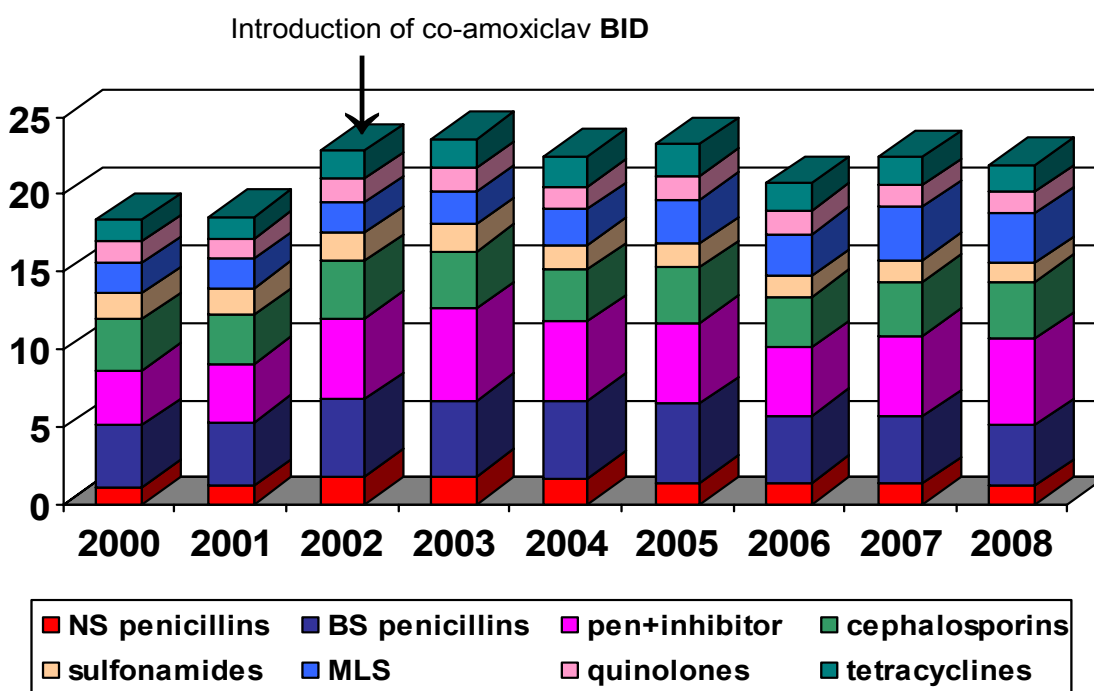
In ambulatory care consumption a trend of a decrease in narrow spectrum penicillin consumption and an increase in consumption of penicillin and beta-lactamase inhibitor combinations (figure 1, table 1) is continued. Further decrease in co-trimoxazole consumption and an increase in nitrofurantoin consumption were recorded.

Taking part in ESAC enables Croatia to compare situation in Croatia with the one in other European countries. In comparison with other European countries Croatia takes upper middle position in antibiotic consumption and this correlates well with the Croatia's position in antibiotic resistance distribution in Europe. Antibiotic consumption data expressed the way

ESAC requires are sensitive enough to record changes in ambulatory care consumption but are not sufficiently sensitive to record shifts in hospital consumption, especially the shifts in consumption of antibiotics with restricted use. Therefore, in 2004 the Committee accepted the initiative of the APUA Croatia Chapter to start collecting antibiotic consumption data from individual hospitals using bed days (BD) as a denominator.

In 2007 a number of ESAC 3 subprojects were initiated aiming to analyze in more details antibiotic consumption in hospitals, nursing homes and ambulatory care and to analyze the influence of socioeconomic factors on consumption. Croatia got involved in hospital, nursing home and socioeconomic subprojects. Further information on ESAC subprojects is available at www.esac.ua.ac.be.

Slika 1 Figure 1
Izvanbolnička potrošnja antibiotika 2000 - 2008
Ambulatory antibiotic consumption 2000 – 2008



Tablica 1. Table 1
Izvanbolnička potrošnja antibiotika (DDD/TID)
Ambulatory antibiotic consumption (DDD/TID)

| ATC šifra ATC code | ANTIBIOTIK ANTIBIOTIC | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| JO1AA | Tetraciklini Tetracyclines | 1.39 | 1.82 | 1.90 | 1.91 | 2.01 | 1.74 | 1,81 | 1,73 |
| JO1CA | Penicilini širokog spektra Broad spectrum penicillins | 4.09 | 4.95 | 4.82 | 5.10 | 5.07 | 4.30 | 4,31 | 3,86 |
| JO1CE | Penicilini uskog spektra Narrow spectrum penicillins | 1.18 | 1.78 | 1.85 | 1.71 | 1.42 | 1.41 | 1,34 | 1,24 |
| JO1CF | Beta-laktamaza rezistentni penicilini Beta-lactamase resistant penicillins | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0,05 | 0,04 |
| JO1CR | Kombinacije s beta- laktamaza inhibitorima | 3.77 | 5.21 | 5.9 | 5.04 | 5.21 | 4.43 | 5,26 | 5,61 |
| JO1DA | Cefalosporini I gen. I gen. cephalosporins | 1.65 | 1.99 | 1.94 | 1.87 | 1.85 | 1.66 | 1,88 | 1,56 |
| | Cefalosporini II gen. II gen. cephalosporins | 1.14 | 1.34 | 1.37 | 1.19 | 1.29 | 1.15 | 1,02 | 1,55 |
| | Cefalosporini III gen. III gen. cephalosporins | 0.38 | 0.35 | 0.44 | 0.39 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0,56 | 0,55 |
| JO1EE | Sulfonamides + trimethoprim | 1.70 | 1.85 | 1.72 | 1.64 | 1.57 | 1.35 | 1,4 | 1,17 |
| JO1F | Macrolides, lincosamides | 1.88 | 1.92 | 2.07 | 2.27 | 2.82 | 2.73 | 3,40 | 3,24 |
| JO1G | Aminoglycosides | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0,01 | 0,01 |
| JO1MA | Fluoroquinolones | 1.34 | 1.52 | 1.53 | 1.47 | 1.57 | 1.56 | 1,41 | 1,41 |
| JO1XE | Nitrofurantoin | | | | | | | 0,47 | 0,63 |
| UKUPNO TOTAL | | 18.65 | 22.86 | 23.61 | 22.66 | 23.29 | 20,81 | 22,92 | 22,60 |

Tablica 2. Table 2
Bolnička potrošnja antibiotika (DDD/TID)
Hospital antibiotic consumption (DDD/TID)

| ATC šifra ATC code | ANTIBIOTIK ANTIBIOTIC | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| JO1AA | Tetracyclines | 0.07 | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0,06 | 0,06 |
| JO1CA | Penicilini širokog spektra Broad spectrum penicillins | 0.27 | 0.30 | 0.33 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0,09 | 0,08 |
| JO1CE | Penicilini uskog spektra Narrow spectrum penicillins | 0.08 | 0.24 | 0.35 | 0.20 | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0,10 | 0,06 |
| JO1CF | Beta-laktamaza rezistentni penicilini Beta-lactamase resistant penicillins | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0,04 | 0,02 |
| JO1CR | Kombinacije s beta-laktamaza inhibitorima | 0.52 | 0.64 | 0.79 | 0.40 | 0.36 | 0.27 | 0,22 | 0,25 |
| JO1DA | Cefalosporini I gen. cephalosporins | 0.14 | 0.20 | 0.17 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0,11 | 0,09 |
| | Cefalosporini II gen. cephalosporins | 0.26 | 0.28 | 0.19 | 0.27 | 0.25 | 0.22 | 0,22 | 0,19 |
| | Cefalosporini III + IV gen. cephalosporins | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0,13 | 0,14 |
| JO1DH | Carbapenems | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0,04 | 0,04 |
| JO1EE | Sulfonamides + trimethoprim | 0.09 | 0.14 | 0.20 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0,07 | 0,06 |
| JO1F | Macrolides, lincosamides | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0,11 | 0,11 |
| JO1G | Aminoglycosides | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0,09 | 0,10 |
| JO1MA | Fluoroquinolones | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.22 | 0.15 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0,19 | 0,19 |
| JO1XA | Glycopeptides | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0,03 | 0,03 |
| JO1XD | Metronidazole | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0,06 | 0,06 |
| JO1XE | Nitrofurantoin | | | | | | | 0,01 | 0,01 |
| UKUPNO TOTAL | | 2.04 | 2.52 | 2.94 | 1.80 | 1.84 | 1.57 | 1,57 | 1,49 |

Tablica 3. Table 3

Bolnička potrošnja antibiotika (DDD/TID) usporedba podataka bolničkih ljekarni i veldrogerija

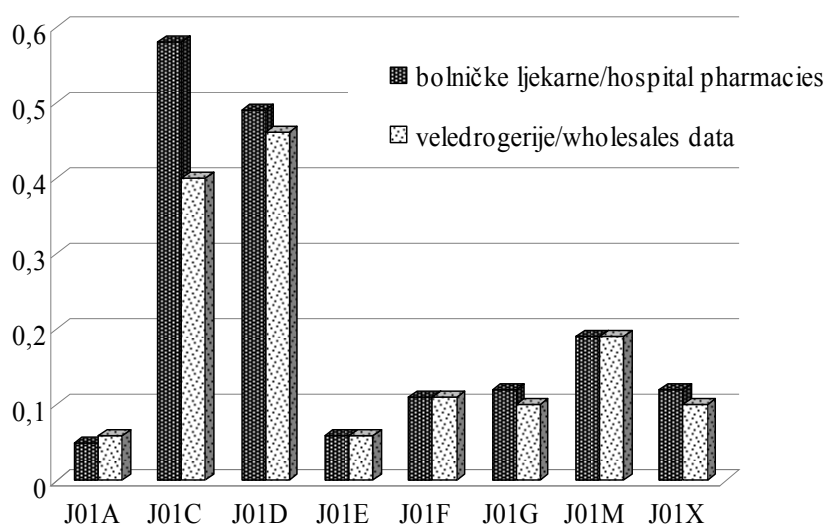
Hospital antibiotic consumption (DDD/TID) comparison between hospital pharmacy data and wholesales data

| DDD/TID | bolničke ljekarne hospital pharmacies | veledrogerije wholesales data |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| J01A | 0,05 | 0,06 |
| J01C | 0,58 | 0,4 |
| J01D | 0,49 | 0,46 |
| J01E | 0,06 | 0,06 |
| J01F | 0,11 | 0,11 |
| J01G | 0,12 | 0,1 |
| J01M | 0,19 | 0,19 |
| J01X | 0,12 | 0,1 |
| UKUPNO TOTAL | 1.71 | 1.49 |

Slika 2. Figure 2

Bolnička potrošnja antibiotika (DDD/TID) usporedba podataka bolničkih ljekarni i veldrogerija

Hospital antibiotic consumption (DDD/TID) comparison between hospital pharmacy data and wholesales data



Tablica 4. Table 4.

Bolnička potrošnja antibiotika (DDD/TID) usporedba podataka bolničkih ljekarni i veldrogerija za klasu antibiotika JO1C (penicilini)

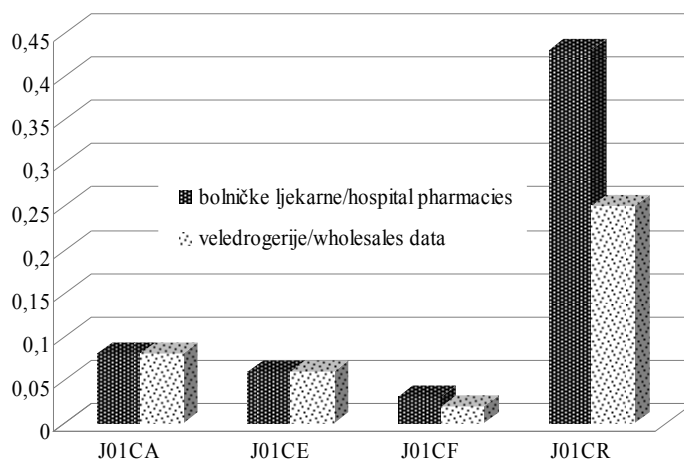
Hospital antibiotic consumption (DDD/TID) comparison between hospital pharmacy data and wholesales data for Antibiotic Class JO1C (penicillins)

| DDD/TID | bolničke ljekarne | veledrogerije |
|---------|-------------------|---------------|
| J01CA | 0,08 | 0,08 |
| J01CE | 0,06 | 0,06 |
| J01CF | 0,03 | 0,02 |
| J01CR | 0,43 | 0,25 |

Slika 3. Figure 3.

Bolnička potrošnja antibiotika (DDD/TID) usporedba podataka bolničkih ljekarni i veldrogerija za klasu antibiotika JO1C (penicilini)

Hospital antibiotic consumption (DDD/TID) comparison between hospital pharmacy data and wholesales data for Antibiotic Class JO1C (penicillins)



**ATK KLASIFIKACIJA ANTIBIOTIKA:
ATC CLASSIFICATION OF ANTIBIOTICS**

J0CA – PENICILINI ŠIROKOG SPEKTRA/ *PENICILLINS WITH EXTENDED SPECTRUM*

J0CE – PENICILINI OSJETLJIVI NA BETA-LAKTAMAZE / *β -LACTAMASE SENSITIVE PENICILLINS*

J0CF – PENICILINI OTPORNI NA BETA-LAKTAMAZE / *β -LACTAMASE RESISTANTE PENICILLINS*

J0CR – KOMBINACIJE PENICILINA (+ INHIBITOR β -LAKTAMAZE / *COMBINATIONS (+ β -LACTAMASIS INHIBITORS)*

Potrošnja antibiotika u hrvatskim bolnicama

Praćenje potrošnje antibiotika preko podataka dobivenih od bolničkih ljekarni koje omogućuje detaljniju analizu potrošnje antibiotika u bolnicama započelo je 2004. godine u okviru rada APUA Croatia odjeljka Odbora za praćenje rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike. Osnutkom Interdisciplinarnе sekcije za kontrolu rezistencije na antibiotike (ISKRA), ovo je praćenje 2007.g. preraslo u obavezu svih bolničkih institucija.

Podaci za 2008. godinu su dobiveni od 61 bolničke ustanove, što predstavlja zadovoljavajući i bolji odaziv u odnosu na 2007. godinu. Podatke su dostavile sve kliničke ustanove (klinički bolnički centri, kliničke bolnice), njih 14, 23 opće bolnice, 8 psihijatrijskih ustanova te 16 specijalnih. Ustanove koje nisu poslale svoje podatke o potrošnji antibiotika «mali» su potrošači, tako da nemaju značajan utjecaj na rezultat potrošnje na razini cijele zemlje.

Ukupna potrošnja antibiotika prema podacima dobivenim iz bolničkih ljekarni za čitavu Hrvatsku iznosi 1,71 definiranih dnevnih doza/1000 stanovnika/dan. Bolnička potrošnja antibiotika prema podacima dobivenim putem veledrogerija iznosi 1,49 DDD/1000 stanovnika/dan. Uočena razlika u potrošnji leži u činjenici da se neki antibiotici dostavljaju direktno u bolničke ljekarne, a ne preko veledrogerija. To se naročito odnosi na klase antibiotika J01C (penicilini) i J01D (cefalosporini) kod kojih se uočava veća potrošnja prema podacima dobivenim od bolničkih ljekarni, nego od veledrogerija (tablica 3, slika 2). Ovakva razlika u podacima dobivenim iz različitih izvora jasno ukazuje da podaci dobiveni putem bolničkih ljekarni ne samo da omogućuju detaljniju analizu potrošnje antibiotika ovisnu o aktivnosti bolničkih ustanova već i pružaju točnije i vjerodostojnije podatke o potrošnji na razini Hrvatske.

Podaci o potrošnji antibiotika se dostavljaju u ABC kalkulatoru (verzija pripremljena za hrvatsko tržište) ili prema uputi koja sadrži tablicu s primjerima u kojoj je objašnjeno kako iskazati potrošnju u paketićima/ampulama/bočicama. Podaci o potrošnji antibiotika, koji pripadaju grupi J01 (antimikrobni lijekovi za sistemnu upotrebu) prikupljeni su na petoj razini. Rezultati potrošnje prikazani su na 3. razini ATC/DDD klasifikacije.

Podatke u ABC kalkulatoru dostavila je 51 ustanova, 19 je dostavilo podatke u tablici izražene u broju potrošenih paketića/ampula/bočica, odnosno dvije bolnice su poslale podatke već preračunate u DDD/100 BOD-a. Intencija je da sve ustanove šalju podatke o potrošnji antibiotika u ABC kalkulatoru, kao standardiziranom alatu za jednoobrazno prikupljanje i obradu podataka o potrošnji antibiotika.

Podaci o aktivnosti bolnice i posebno jedinica intenzivnog liječenja (broj bolničkoopskrbnih dana, broj primitaka) prikupljaju se preko formulara. Ove podatke nije dostavila samo jedna bolnica. Traženi podaci su neophodni za cjelovitu analizu.

Nažalost, podaci za jedinice intenzivnog liječenja (JIL) su manjkavi. Samo šest kliničkih ustanova poslale su svoje podatke, a od općih bolnica 15. U 10 općih bolnica prikazana je potrošnja u mješovitom JIL-u, u ostalih 5 potrošnja je prikazana odvojeno za kirurški i internistički JIL, jedna opća bolnica odvojeno je prikazala potrošnju za dječji JIL i neonatološki JIL.

Cilj praćenja bolničke potrošnje antibiotika je dobiti podatke na razini Hrvatske te pratiti i uočavati trendove u potrošnji antibiotika. Grupiranje ustanova prema određenim

karakteristikama omogućava i komparaciju unutar grupe. Nakon prikupljanja podataka u idućoj godini moći će se kvalitetnije analizirati kretanje potrošnje, odnosno trendovi na razini Hrvatske, ali i posebno za svaku bolnicu.

Protekle dvije godine u praćenju potrošnje antibiotika pokazuju uspješno savladane početne korake, odličan odaziv i izvrsnu suradnju s ustanovama i gotovo ostvarenje cilja tj. uključivanja svih bolničkih ustanova u Hrvatskoj. Pri tome neobično je važno da se sve ustanove pridržavaju zadane metodologije, te dostave sve tražene podatke o aktivnosti bolnice.

Podaci o bolničkoj potrošnji antibiotika značajni su i vrijedni za različite profile stručnjaka koji propisuju ove lijekove i bitni su u racionalizaciji njihove potrošnje. U konačnici praćenjem bakterijske rezistencije i bolničke potrošnje antibiotika očekujemo uočavanje međusobne povezanosti potrošnje i rezistencije te određivanje indikatora racionalnog propisivanja antibiotika u bolnicama.

Antibiotic Consumption in Croatian Hospitals

Antibiotic consumption surveillance based on the hospital pharmacy data started in 2004 as the APUA Croatia activity at the Croatian Committee for Antibiotic Resistance Surveillance. With the foundation of ISKRA, an intersectorial coordination mechanism for antibiotic resistance control this activity became an obligation for all the hospitals since 2007.

Antibiotic consumption data for the year 2008 were provided by 61 hospitals which is quite a satisfactory response and an improvement as compared with 2007. Data were delivered by all the clinical hospitals (clinical hospital centers, clinical hospitals) 14 of them, 23 general hospitals, 8 psychiatric institutions, and 16 specialized institutions. Institutions that did not send data about antibiotic consumption are “minor” consumers; thus they do not have a strong impact on the results of this study on a national level.

Total antibiotic consumption in 2008 according to the data collected from hospital pharmacies in Croatia is 1,71 DDD / 1000 inhabitants per day. According to wholesales data total antibiotic consumption in 2008 is 1,49 DDD / 1000 inhabitants per day. The difference in consumption between these two sources of data lies in the fact that some classes of antibiotics are being sold directly to hospital pharmacies and not through the wholesalers. This is especially evident for J01C (penicillins) and J01D (cephalosporins) classes of antibiotics, where one can notice higher consumption in data from hospital pharmacies when compared to wholesales data (table 3, figure 2). This difference in data related to different sources of data clearly show that hospital pharmacy data offer not only more detailed analysis of consumption but are also more precise and more reliable in estimating antibiotic consumption at the country level.

Data are to be delivered in ABC calculator (version 3.1 adapted for Croatian market) or according to instructions which includes the table with examples and specific instructions on how antibiotic consumption data must be presented. Antibiotic consumption data which belong to J01 group (antimicrobial drugs for systematic usage) were collected at the fifth level and the results were published at the third level of ATC/DDD classification.

Data in ABC calculator were delivered by 51 institutions, 19 institutions have delivered data in table expressed as the number of spent packages/ampoules/vials, and two hospitals have sent data expressed as DDD/100 bed days. The intention is to collect antibiotic consumption data from all institutions in ABC calculator format as standardized tool for uniformed collecting and analyzing of antibiotic consumption data.

Only one institution has not submitted filled-out form with required hospital data (bed day numbers, hospital admissions). Requested data are necessary for complete analysis.

Furthermore, data for intensive care unit (ICU) are unfortunately incomplete. Only 6 clinical institutions and 15 general hospitals have sent their data. In 10 general hospitals antibiotic consumption in mixed ICU is presented; in other 5 consumption is presented for surgical and internal ICU separately; one general hospital has presented consumption for child ICU and neonatal ICU separately.

The aim of hospital antibiotic consumption surveillance is to provide consumption data at the Croatian level, and to follow and note trends in antibiotic consumption. Grouping of institutions which depends on certain characteristics enables comparison within the group. After next year data collection we will have more precise results to analyze the development of consumption and the trends at the Croatian level, but also for each hospital separately.

Last two years of antibiotic consumption surveillance show that first steps are successfully solved through great response and excellent cooperation with institutions. This proves that we are getting closer to our aim and that is participation of all Croatian clinical institutions. We are emphasizing the importance of standardization in methodology and the need for all the institutions to provide data on hospital activity.

In conclusion, antibiotic consumption data are important and valuable for different profiles of experts who prescribe antibiotics and are essential for rationalization of their consumption. Antibiotic resistance surveillance and antibiotic consumption surveillance will help us detect indicators of rational prescribing in hospitals.

Tablica 5. Table 5**KLINIČKE USTANOVE - POTROŠNJA ANTIBIOTIKA 2008.****CLINICAL INSTITUTIONS – ANTIBIOTIC CONSUMPTION IN 2008**

| USTANOVA INSTITUTION | DDD/100 BOD DDD/100 BD | JO1A | JO1C | JO1D | JO1E | JO1F | JO1G | JO1M | JO1X |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| K 01 | 34,0 | 0 | 10,6 | 10,7 | 1 | 4,9 | 4,5 | 0,4 | 1,9 |
| K 02 | 150,7 | 3,8 | 77,2 | 31,7 | 2,4 | 10,8 | 5,3 | 14,9 | 4,6 |
| K 03 | 55,6 | 0,2 | 22 | 15,4 | 1,6 | 2,5 | 4,7 | 4,2 | 5,1 |
| K 04 | 59,1 | 0,2 | 21,5 | 18,6 | 1,2 | 2,5 | 3,3 | 6 | 5,8 |
| K 05 | 46,6 | 0,2 | 13,6 | 13,2 | 1,7 | 4,1 | 3,9 | 7,7 | 2,1 |
| K 06 | 45,3 | 0,8 | 11 | 16,4 | 0,7 | 2,8 | 2,7 | 5,4 | 4,2 |
| K 07 | 54,6 | 0,9 | 14,1 | 17 | 1,9 | 4 | 3,8 | 7,9 | 4,9 |
| K 08 | 51,9 | 2,6 | 13,5 | 16,4 | 2 | 2,8 | 2,7 | 7,8 | 4,1 |
| K 09 | 20,6 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 0 | 0,1 | 1,3 | 0,9 | 0,3 |
| K 10 | 53,9 | 0,3 | 25,8 | 12 | 0 | 5,6 | 2,5 | 7,1 | 0,6 |
| K 11 | 25,2 | 0,3 | 8,7 | 10 | 0,7 | 0,8 | 0,9 | 1,9 | 2 |
| K 12 | 48,7 | 0,4 | 18,2 | 4,5 | 0 | 8,3 | 0,9 | 12,9 | 3,4 |
| K 13 | 53,6 | 2,2 | 20,4 | 16,4 | 0,8 | 3,6 | 4,1 | 3 | 2,9 |
| K 14 | 39,9 | 0,4 | 12 | 16,6 | 2,5 | 1,8 | 2,5 | 1,1 | 2,8 |

Tablica 6. Table 6**PSIHIJATRIJSKE USTANOVE - POTROŠNJA ANTIBIOTIKA 2008.****PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS – ANTIBIOTIC CONSUMPTION IN 2008**

| USTANOVA INSTITUTION | DDD/100 BOD DDD/100 BD | JO1A | JO1C | JO1D | JO1E | JO1F | JO1G | JO1M | JO1X |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| P 01 | 10,6 | 0,4 | 4,1 | 1,8 | 1,2 | 1,4 | 0,4 | 1 | 0,3 |
| P 02 | 10,7 | 0,2 | 6 | 1,9 | 0,8 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 1,3 | 0 |
| P 03 | 4,8 | 0 | 3,5 | 1,2 | 0,1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| P 04 | 7,6 | 1,5 | 3,9 | 0,7 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,5 | 0 |
| P 05 | 5,3 | 0,4 | 2,5 | 1,2 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,8 | 0 |
| P 06 | 11,1 | 0,6 | 5,9 | 0,7 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,6 | 2,2 | 0,1 |
| P 07 | 10,2 | 0,2 | 1,7 | 4,2 | 0,4 | 0,7 | 0,7 | 1,4 | 0,7 |
| P 08 | 5,0 | 0,5 | 2,9 | 0,7 | 0,1 | 0,4 | 0,1 | 0,3 | 0,1 |

Tablica 7. Table 7**OPĆE BOLNICE - POTROŠNJA ANTIBIOTIKA 2008.****GENERAL HOSPITALS – ANTIBIOTIC CONSUMPTION IN 2008**

| USTANOVA INSTITUTION | DDD/100 BOD DDD/100 BD | JO1A | JO1C | JO1D | JO1E | JO1F | JO1G | JO1M | JO1X |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| O 01 | 49,1 | 2,3 | 12 | 18,2 | 0,5 | 4 | 6,7 | 2,8 | 2,7 |
| O 02 | 45,8 | 1 | 25,3 | 8,4 | 0,3 | 2,2 | 2,9 | 3,3 | 2 |
| O 03 | 55,8 | 4,5 | 17,4 | 19,3 | 1,4 | 6,5 | 3,4 | 2,8 | 0,5 |
| O 04 | 46,5 | 3,7 | 10,7 | 13 | 1,3 | 4,2 | 7,8 | 3,4 | 2,4 |
| O 05 | 42,8 | 1 | 21,3 | 6,3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4,4 | 1,8 |
| O 06 | 31,6 | 0 | 7,5 | 7,7 | 0 | 3,5 | 0,1 | 7,7 | 5,1 |
| O 07 | 62,4 | 1,3 | 23,7 | 18,3 | 1,3 | 4,5 | 6,9 | 4,8 | 1,6 |
| O 08 | 53,7 | 0,8 | 23,4 | 7,8 | 2,7 | 1,9 | 5,4 | 7,4 | 4,2 |
| O 09 | 57,7 | 0,9 | 16,7 | 18,9 | 2,5 | 1,5 | 7,9 | 5,9 | 3,4 |
| O 10 | 57,6 | 0,4 | 14,9 | 27,6 | 0,4 | 3,5 | 4,1 | 4,1 | 2,6 |
| O 11 | 32,1 | 0,5 | 9,6 | 10,1 | 3,6 | 1,4 | 2,7 | 2,5 | 1,6 |
| O 12 | 54,6 | 4,1 | 19,1 | 14,3 | 1,1 | 3,8 | 2,7 | 7,6 | 1,9 |
| O 13 | 51,4 | 0,9 | 11,4 | 19,3 | 2 | 6,9 | 4,8 | 4 | 2,1 |
| O 14 | 44,3 | 0,1 | 19,7 | 11,3 | 3,3 | 1,7 | 3,5 | 2,3 | 2,3 |
| O 15 | 79,4 | 4 | 28,1 | 23,9 | 2,1 | 5,1 | 7,6 | 4,8 | 3,8 |
| O 16 | 50,8 | 0,9 | 18,9 | 14,6 | 0 | 2,6 | 3,3 | 6,3 | 4,1 |
| O 17 | 53,6 | 2,2 | 20,4 | 16,4 | 0,8 | 3,6 | 4,1 | 3 | 2,9 |
| O 18 | 60,2 | 2,8 | 26,9 | 12,2 | 1,3 | 1,5 | 3,4 | 9,5 | 2,7 |
| O19 | 47,1 | 1,1 | 19,5 | 10,2 | 1,4 | 3,4 | 4,9 | 4,2 | 2,5 |
| O20 | 60,3 | 1,4 | 12,3 | 28,5 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 5,5 | 6,2 | 2,6 |
| O21 | 39,4 | 1,4 | 11,6 | 10,2 | 2,2 | 4 | 4,1 | 3,4 | 2,4 |
| O22 | 61,2 | 0,8 | 21,3 | 19,4 | 1,2 | 3,7 | 3,4 | 9,1 | 2,4 |
| O23 | 66,8 | 2 | 30,9 | 17,3 | 0,8 | 3,9 | 4,8 | 2,5 | 4,6 |

Tablica 8. Table 8**SPECIJALNE BOLNICE - POTROŠNJA ANTIBIOTIKA 2008.****SPECIALISED HOSPITALS – ANTIBIOTIC CONSUMPTION IN 2008**

| USTANOVA INSTITUTION | DDD/100 BOD DDD/100 BD | JO1A | JO1C | JO1D | JO1E | JO1F | JO1G | JO1M | JO1X |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| S 01 | 52,2 | 0 | 11,6 | 1,7 | 1,1 | 2 | 6,7 | 28,2 | 0,9 |
| S 02 | 54,6 | 0,2 | 17,6 | 9,5 | 0,6 | 20,3 | 4,4 | 1,9 | 0,2 |
| S 03 | 56,4 | 3,6 | 21,6 | 7,9 | 3,6 | 4,2 | 6,3 | 8,8 | 0,3 |
| S 04 | 26,0 | 1 | 12 | 3,4 | 3,3 | 0,8 | 2,3 | 1,7 | 1,5 |
| S 05 | 5,8 | 0 | 3 | 1,1 | 0,4 | 0,5 | 0,3 | 0,4 | 0,1 |
| S 06 | 5,7 | 0 | 1,7 | 0,6 | 1,1 | 0 | 0,2 | 2 | 0,1 |
| S 07 | 15,5 | 0,2 | 4,3 | 2,8 | 1 | 1,3 | 0,8 | 4,6 | 0,5 |
| S 08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| S 09 | 6,4 | 0,1 | 3,8 | 1,1 | 0,3 | 0,9 | 0 | 0,2 | 0 |
| S 10 | 2,8 | 0 | 0,4 | 0,6 | 1 | 0,1 | 0,7 | 0,1 | 0 |
| S 11 | 3,5 | 0,1 | 1,1 | 1,2 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,6 | 0,1 |
| S 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S 13 | 26,6 | 9,2 | 4,3 | 2,9 | 2 | 0,5 | 1,3 | 3,4 | 2,9 |
| S 14 | 3,0 | 0,1 | 2,2 | 0,4 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0 | 0,2 | 0 |
| S 15 | 4,6 | 0 | 2,4 | 1,5 | 0,1 | 0,3 | 0 | 0 | 0,2 |
| S 16 | 4,3 | 0,4 | 2,1 | 0,7 | 0,4 | 0 | 0 | 0,6 | 0 |
| S 17 | 0,6 | 0,1 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0 | 0,1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**ATK KLASIFIKACIJA ANTIBIOTIKA:
ATC CLASSIFICATION OF ANTIBIOTICS****J01A** – TETRACIKLINI / *TETRACYCLINES***J01B** – AMFENIKOLI / *AMPHENICOLS***J01C** – β LAKTAMI – PENICILINI / *β LACTAM-PENICILLINS***J01D** – β LAKTAMI – CEFALOSPORINI / *β LACTAM-CEPHALOSPORINS***J01E** – SULFONAMIDI I TRIMETOPRIM / *SULFONAMIDES AND TRIMETHOPIM***J01F** – MAKROLIDI, LINKOZAMIDI I STREPTOGRAMIN / *MACROLIDES, LINCOZAMIDES AND STREPTOGRAMIN***J01G** – AMINOGLIKOZIDI / *AMINOGLYCOSIDES***J01M** – KINOLONI / *QUINOLONES***J01X** – OSTALI (GLIKOPEPTIDI, POLIMIKSIN, METRONIDAZOL, NITROFURANTOIN)
/ *OTHERS (GLYCOPEPTIDES, POLYMYXIN, METRONIDASOLE, NITROFURANTOIN*

VANJSKA KONTROLA KVALITETE, 2008.
EXTERNAL QUALITY CONTROL, 2008

Prof.dr.sc. Arjana Tambić Andrašević

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Referentni centar za praćenje rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike Ministarstva zdravstva i
socijalne skrbi RH

University Hospital for Infectious Diseases "Dr. Fran Mihaljević", Zagreb

*Reference Centre for Antibiotic Resistance Surveillance of the Ministry of Health and Social
Welfare, Republic of Croatia*

Vanjska kontrola kvalitete

External Quality Control

Opis sojeva za kontrolu: proljeće 2008.

U kontroli je sudjelovao 31 laboratorij. Sojevi su odabrani iz rutine i testirani u laboratoriju Referentnog centra za praćenje rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike u Klinici za infektivne bolesti u Zagrebu. Identifikacija i osjetljivost na antibiotike su potvrđeni na Public Health Institute, Athens.

Test soj 173 / 08: *E.coli* soj koji pokazuje rezistenciju na amoksisilin, ko-amoksiklav, cefuroksim, cefoperazon, ceftazidim i ceftriakson. Soj je osjetljiv na gentamicin, netilmicin, amikacin, ko-trimoksazol, ciprofloksacin, piperacilin / tazobaktam i karbapeneme. Soj ne proizvodi ESBL i rezistentan je na cefoksitin što upućuje na produkciju *ampC* beta-laktamaza. Produkcija *ampC* beta-laktamaza je potvrđena Hodge testom.

Svi laboratoriji su ispravno identificirali soj, 25 laboratorija je zadovoljavajuće odredilo osjetljivost na antibiotike (16 laboratorija je napravilo manju grešku pri testiranju jednog antibiotika, najčešće piperacilin/tazobaktama), četiri laboratorija su počinili veliku grešku u testiranju jednog antibiotika (osjetljiv soj proglasili rezistentnim), a samo jedan laboratorij je napravio vrlo veliku grešku pri testiranju jednog antibiotika (cefoperazona) proglašavajući rezistentan soj osjetljivim. Jedan laboratorij je krivo soj označio kao ESBL.

Test soj 176 / 08: *K.pneumoniae* soj koji proizvodi ESBL. Soj je rezistentan i na druge grupe antibiotika. Osjetljiv je jedino na imipenem (MIK = 4.0 mg/L) i intermedijarno rezistentan na meropenem (MIK = 6.0 mg/L). Kod ovakvih sojeva postoji sumnja da proizvode karbapenemaze, što se kod ovog soja nije potvrdilo. Smanjena osjetljivost na meropenem je posljedica smanjene propusnosti stjenke (gubitak OMP K36) i jake produkcije ESBL (CTX-M grupa 1).

Svi laboratoriji su ispravno identificirali soj, a većina je i ispravno naznačila da se radi o ESBL soju. Osamnaest laboratorija je napravilo manju grešku u testiranju meropenema (16 je intermedijarni soj proglasilo osjetljivim, a dva rezistentnim), dok dva laboratorija nisu testirala meropenem. Jedan laboratorij je imipenem osjetljiv soj proglasio rezistentnim (velika greška). Četiri laboratorija su napravila vrlo veliku grešku proglašavajući rezistentan soj osjetljivim (dva pri testiranju piperacilin/tazobaktama i dva pri testiranju amikacina). Većina laboratorija nije uočila smanjenu osjetljivost na meropenem, što bi moglo predstavljati problem u uočavanju sojeva enterobakterija koji produciraju karbapenemaze, s obzirom da se u enterobakterija prisutnost karbapenemaza najčešće ispoljava kao rezistencija na karbapeneme niskog stupnja.

Test soj 188 / 08: *E.cloacae* soj koji je rezistentan na sve beta-laktamske antibiotike, uključujući karbapeneme. Soj je osjetljiv na gentamicin, netilmicin, amikacin i ko-trimoksazol. U ovom soju detektirana je produkcija ESBL (CTX-M) i VIM-2 karbapenemaze. Svi laboratoriji su ispravno identificirali soj do roda, četiri laboratorija su krivo naznačila vrstu, što nema bitnih kliničkih posljedica, ali bi moglo utjecati na epidemiološko praćenje. Jedanaest laboratorija je napravilo manju grešku pri testiranju karbapenema proglašavajući rezistentni soj intermedijarnim na jedan ili oba karbapenema. Šest laboratorija je napravilo vrlo veliku grešku proglašavajući rezistentan soj osjetljivim na jedan ili oba karbapenema.

Challenge strains: spring 2008

Thirty one laboratories took part in this quality control challenge. The test strains were selected from the routine practice and were tested in the microbiology laboratory of the Reference Center for Antibiotic Resistance Surveillance at the University Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Zagreb. Identification and sensitivity to antibiotics were confirmed at the Public Health Institute, Athens.

Test strain 173 / 08: *E.coli* resistant to amoxicillin, co-amoxiclav, cefuroxime, cefoperazone, ceftazidime and ceftriaxone. The strain is sensitive to gentamicin, netilmicin, amikacin, co-trimoxazole, ciprofloxacin, piperacillin / tazobactam and carbapenems. This strain does not produce ESBL and it is resistant to ceftiofloxacin which is indicative of *ampC* beta-lactamase production. Production of *ampC* beta-lactamases was confirmed by Hodge test.

All the laboratories identified the strain correctly, 25 laboratories produced satisfactory results in antibiotic sensitivity testing (16 laboratories made a minor mistake in testing one antibiotic, most commonly piperacillin/tazobactam), four laboratories made a major mistake in testing one antibiotic (sensitive strain reported as resistant), and only one laboratory made a very major mistake in testing one antibiotic (cefoperazone) by reporting the strain to be resistant instead of sensitive. One laboratory incorrectly reported the production of ESBL in this strain.

Test strain 176 / 08: *K.pneumoniae* strain that produces ESBL. This strain is also resistant to other antibiotic classes. It is sensitive to imipenem (MIC = 4.0 mg/L) only and intermediate to meropenem (MIC = 6.0 mg/L). Such strains are suspicious of carbapenemase production, which was, however, not the case with this strain. The reduced susceptibility to meropenem is due to the combination of decreased membrane permeability (OMP K36 loss) and strong ESBL (CTX-M group 1) production.

All the laboratories identified the strain correctly, and most of them reported production of ESBL. Eighteen laboratories made a minor mistake in testing meropenem (16 laboratories reported the strain to be sensitive and two as resistant), while two laboratories did not test for susceptibility to meropenem. One laboratory reports the imipenem sensitive strain as resistant (major mistake). Four laboratories made a very major mistake by reporting a resistant strain as sensitive (two when testing piperacillin/tazobactam and two when testing amikacin). The majority of laboratories did not detect reduced susceptibility to meropenem which might present a problem in detecting enterobacteriaceae that produce carbapenemases as the presence of carbapenemases in enterobacteriaceae is frequently expressed as low level resistance to carbapenems.

Test strain 188 / 08: *E.cloacae* resistant to all beta-lactam antibiotics, including carbapenems. The strain is sensitive to gentamicin, netilmicin, amikacin and co-trimoxazole. This strain produces ESBL (CTX-M) and VIM-2 carbapenemase.

All the laboratories identified the strain correctly to the genus level. Four laboratories reported incorrect species which does not have any major clinical impact but might influence epidemiological surveillance. Eleven laboratories made a minor mistake in testing carbapenems by reporting the strain to be intermediate to one or both carbapenems. Six laboratories made a very major mistake by reporting a resistant strain as sensitive to one or both carbapenems.

Tablica 1. Rezultati za kontrolu: proljeće 2008.
Table 1. Results for the Quality Control: spring 2008

| Laboratorij <i>Laboratory</i> | 173 / 08 <i>E.coli</i> | | 176 / 08 <i>K.pneumoniae</i> ESBL | | | 188 / 08 <i>E.cloacae</i> | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | ID | ATB | ID | ESBL | ATB | ID | ATB |
| 1 | + | PTZ* | + | + | AK* | + | PTZ*, MER* |
| 2 | + | PTZ* | + | + | MER* | + | PTZ*, IMI* |
| 3 | + | PTZ* | + | + | MER* | + | PTZ*, IMI, MER*** |
| 4 | + | PTZ** | + | + | MER* | + | GM*, IMI, MER* |
| 5 | + | + | + | + | + | + | SXT** |
| 6 | + | PTZ* | + | + | mer - | +' | MER* |
| 7 | + | PTZ* | + | + | + | + | + |
| 8 | + | PTZ** | + | + | MER* | + | SXT**, IMI* |
| 9 | + | PTZ* | + | + | IMI**, MER* | + | + |
| 10 | + | PTZ* | + | + | AK, MER* | + | PTZ* |
| 11 | + | PTZ* | + | + | + | + | PTZ* |
| 12 | + | + | + | + | MER* | + | SXT**, PTZ, MER* |
| 13 | + | + | + | + | AMC* | + | PTZ*, MER, IMI* |
| 14 | + | + | + | + | AMC* | + | + |
| 15 | + | PTZ* | + | + | MER* | + | PTZ*, MER, IMI*** |
| 16 | + | CFP***, CRO, CAZ* | + | + | MER* | + | + |
| 17 | + | CAZ* | + | + | AK*, MER* | + | IMI, MER, PTZ*** SXT** |
| 18 | + | PTZ* | + | + | + | +' | + |
| 19 | + | AMC* | + | + | AK**** | + | + |
| 20 | + | PTZ* | + | + | + | + | MER, IMI*, SXT** |
| 21 | + | PTZ** | + | + | + | +' | MER, IMI*** |
| 22 | + | + | + | + | AK, MER* | + | MER, IMI* |
| 23 | + | PTZ* | + | + | AK, MER* | + | PTZ***, SXT** |
| 24 | + | + | + | + | PTZ*** mer - | +' | PTZ***, mer - |
| 25 | + | PTZ* | + | + | + | + | SXT** |
| 26 | + | CFP, PTZ* | + | + | MER* | + | CAZ, PTZ, IMI* |
| 27 | + | CFP* | + | + | AK* | +' | PTZ, MER, IMI*** SXT** |
| 28 | + | + | + | + | MER* | + | MER, IMI*** |
| 29 | + | + | + | + | MER* | + | + |
| 30 | + | + | + | + | AK**** PTZ, MER* | + | + |
| 31 | + | CFEP**, PTZ* | + | + | MER* | + | PTZ, MER, IMI* |

* manja greška / minor error

** velika greška / major error

*** vrlo velika greška / very major error

**** greška u interpretaciji / error in interpretation

+' točna identifikacija roda, ali ne i vrste / correct identification to the genus but not species level

mer - : meropenem nije testiran / meropenem not tested

Opis sojeva za kontrolu: jesen 2008.

Kao jesenska kontrola testiranja osjetljivosti na antibiotike podjeljeni su NEQAS 2372 sojevi pristigli u okviru EARSS projekta.

Soj 9010: *Klebsiella pneumoniae*: soj je rezistentan na ampicilin, piperacilin i gentamicin te osjetljiv na ostale antibiotike. Svi hrvatski laboratoriji su točno odredili osjetljivost ovog soja na sve antibiotike osim na piperacilin/tazobaktam. Od 21 laboratorija, koliko ih je testiralo ovaj antibiotik, 12 (57%) je točno odredilo osjetljivost na piperacilin/tazobaktam, dok je 9 laboratorija ovaj soj proglasilo intermedijarno rezistentnim na ovaj antibiotik (manja greška). Među svim sudionicima EARSS kontrole (328 laboratorija) 46% laboratorija je točno izdalo nalaz osjetljivosti na piperacilin/tazobaktam.

Soj 9011: *Escherichia coli*: soj je osjetljiv na amikacin, piperacilin/tazobaktam i karbapeneme te rezistentan na ostale antibiotike. Soj ne producira ESBL, ali producira CIT AmpC betalaktamazu. Svi osim jednog hrvatskog laboratorija (96%) i samo 75% europskih laboratorija su točno naznačili da se ne radi o ESBL soju. 73% hrvatskih i 67% europskih laboratorija je točno odredilo osjetljivost na piperacilin/tazobaktam.

Soj 9012: *Klebsiella pneumoniae*: soj je rezistentan na sve beta-laktame osim na karbapeneme i piperacilin-tazobaktam (druge kombinacije s inhibitorima beta-laktamaza nisu testirane) te osjetljiv na ciprofloksacin i gentamicin. Soj producira SHV-2 i SHV-5 ESBL. Svi hrvatski laboratoriji (100%) su odredili točno osjetljivost na sve antibiotike te točno naznačili da soj producira ESBL. Među europskim laboratorijima 99% je naznačilo da se radi o ESBL soju, a najviše diskrepantnih rezultata je bilo za piperacilin/tazobaktam – 75% europskih laboratorija je točno naznačilo osjetljivost na taj antibiotik.

Soj 9013: *Enterococcus faecium*: soj je visoko rezistentan na gentamicin, rezistentan na vankomicin, ali osjetljiv na teikoplanin, što odgovara Van B fenotipu. Svi hrvatski (100%) i većina europskih laboratorija (95% – 99%) su odredili točno osjetljivost na sve antibiotike.

Soj 9014: *Streptococcus pneumoniae*: soj je smanjene osjetljivosti na penicilin, rezistentan na eritromicin, ali osjetljiv na klindamicin te intermedijarno osjetljiv na ciprofloksacin. Naglasak kod ovog soja je na pravilnoj interpretaciji osjetljivosti na penicilin i ceftriakson s obzirom na dijagnozu pacijenta. Svi hrvatski laboratoriji (100%) su točno odredili osjetljivost na ceftriakson i cefotaksim i u slučaju meningitisa i u slučaju pneumonije, a u visokom postotku (95% - 97%) su to odredili i europski laboratoriji. Svi osim jednog hrvatskog laboratorija (95%) i 86% europskih laboratorija su točno odredili smanjenu osjetljivost na penicilin prema oksacilinskom disku. 91% hrvatskih i 70% europskih laboratorija je soj točno proglasilo rezistentnim na penicilin u slučaju meningitisa, a 91% hrvatskih i 59% europskih laboratorija je soj točno proglasilo osjetljivim na penicilin u slučaju pneumonije.

Soj 9015: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*: soj je intermedijarno osjetljiv na meropenem te rezistentan na sve ostale beta-laktame. Soj je osjetljiv na gentamicin i ciprofloksacin. Svi hrvatski laboratoriji su soj naznačili osjetljivim umjesto umjereno rezistentnim na meropenem. Granična osjetljivost na meropenem ovog soja je bila problem i za većinu europskih laboratorija, od kojih je samo njih 16% točno naznačilo umjerenu rezistenciju na ovaj antibiotik.

Challenge strains: autumn 2008

For the spring challenge NEQAS 2372 test strains obtained from EARSS were used.

Strain 9010: *Klebsiella pneumoniae*: this strain is resistant to ampicillin, piperacillin and gentamicin and sensitive to other antibiotics. All the Croatian laboratories correctly reported sensitivity to all antibiotics but piperacillin/tazobactam. Out of 21 laboratories that tested this antibiotic, 12 (57%) reported sensitivity to piperacillin/tazobactam correctly, whereas 9 laboratories reported this strain to be intermediate (minor mistake). Among all the EARSS participants (328 laboratories) 46% correctly reported sensitivity to piperacillin/tazobactam.

Strain 9011: *Escherichia coli*: this strain is sensitive to amikacin, piperacillin/tazobactam and carbapenems and resistant to other antibiotics. This strain does not produce ESBL but does produce CIT *ampC* beta-laktamase. All but one Croatian laboratories (96%) and only 75% European laboratories correctly reported this strain as non-ESBL strain. Seventy three per cent of Croatian and 67% of European laboratories correctly reported sensitivity to piperacillin/tazobactam.

Strain 9012: *Klebsiella pneumoniae*: this strain is resistant to all beta-lactams except carbapenems and piperacillin-tazobactam (other combinations with beta-lactamase inhibitors were not tested) and it is sensitive to ciprofloxacin and gentamicin. The strain produces SHV-2 and SHV-5 ESBL. All the Croatian laboratories (100%) correctly detected sensitivity to all antibiotics and reported ESBL production. Among the European laboratories, 99% of them reported ESBL production and most discrepant results were obtained for piperacillin/tazobactam – 75% of the European laboratories reported sensitivity to this antibiotic correctly.

Strain 9013: *Enterococcus faecium*: this strain is highly resistant to gentamicin, resistant to vancomycin but sensitive to teicoplanin, which fits into Van B phenotype. All the Croatian (100%) and the majority of European laboratories (95% – 99%) detected sensitivity to all antibiotics correctly.

Strain 9014: *Streptococcus pneumoniae*: this strain has a reduced susceptibility to penicillin, is resistant to erythromycin but sensitive to clindamycin and it is intermediate to ciprofloxacin. The focus is on the correct, diagnose dependant interpretation of the sensitivity testing results for penicillin and ceftriaxone. All the Croatian laboratories (100%) correctly detected sensitivity to ceftriaxone and cefotaxime both in the case of meningitis and in the case of pneumonia, and most of the European laboratories (95% - 97%) did the same. All but one Croatian laboratory (95%) and 86% European laboratories correctly reported reduced susceptibility to penicillin using oxacillin disk diffusion method. Ninety one percent of Croatian and 70% European laboratories correctly reported the strain to be resistant to penicillin in case of meningitis and 91% Croatian and 59% European laboratories correctly reported the strain to be sensitive in the case of pneumonia.

Strain 9015: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*: this strain is intermediate to meropenem and resistant to all other beta-lactams. The strain is sensitive to gentamicin and ciprofloxacin. All the Croatian laboratories reported this strain to be meropenem sensitive instead intermediate. Borderline meropenem resistance of this strain was a problem for the majority of European laboratories as well. Only 16% of them correctly reported intermediate resistance to this antibiotic, 16% reported resistant and 68% sensitive.

**REZISTENCIJA *ESCHERICHIA COLI* MEĐU
IZOLATIMA IZ HRVATSKE U 2007. GODINI
*RESISTANCE OF ESCHERICHIA COLI AMONG
ISOLATES FROM CROATIA IN 2007.***

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Referentni centar za bolničke infekcije

Ministarstva zdravstva i socijalne skrbi Republike Hrvatske

Clinical Hospital Centre Zagreb

Reference Centre for Hospital Infections

Ministry of health and Social Welfare, Republic of Croatia

**Članovi Odbora za praćenje rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike u
Republici Hrvatskoj**

Rezistencija *Escherichia coli* među izolatima iz Hrvatske u 2007. godini

Z. Bošnjak, A. Budimir, S. Kalenić i članovi Odbora za praćenje rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike u Republici Hrvatskoj.

E.coli značajan je uzročnik infekcija mokraćnog sustava i jedan od najčešćih izolata u bolničkim uzorcima.

U okviru praćenja rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike Akademije medicinskih znanosti Hrvatske provedeno je ispitivanje antimikrobne osjetljivosti *E. coli*. Od listopada 2007. do prosinca 2007. sakupljeno je 1204 izolata (366 bolnička, a 407 izvanbolničkih) iz 17 laboratorija smještenih u 15 hrvatskih gradova.

Sojevi i formulari s podacima poslani su u Referentni centar za bolničke infekcije, Klinički bolnički centar Zagreb, Klinički zavod za kliničku i molekularnu mikrobiologiju.

Prikupljeni sojevi testirani su na 16 antibiotika metodom disk-difuzije prema napucima CLSI. U ispitivanju osjetljivosti bili su uključeni sljedeći antibiotici: amoksisilin, gentamicin, amikacin, netilmicin, ciprofloksacin, norfloksacin, imipenem, meropenem, cefepim, ceftazdim, cefoperazon, piperacilin+tazobactam, piperacilin, cefoksitin, cefazolin, cefuroksim i amoksisilin+klavulanska kiselina.

Laboratoriji uključeni u studiju prikazani su u tablici 1. Raspodjela izolata po ustanovama i uzorku prikazana je na tablici 2.

Ukupna osjetljivost kretala se od 52% za amoksisilin do 100% za imipenem i meropenem, što je prikazano na slici 2. Raspodjela ukupnih ESBL izolata prikazana je na slici 3, a udio među izolatima urina na slici 3a. ESBL izolati su identificirani metodom dvostrukog diska (engl. double disk synergy test-DDST).

Slike 4-7 prikazuju raspodjelu osjetljivosti sojeva izoliranih iz različitih uzoraka. Respiratorni uzorci (iskašljaj, asp. traheje, b. ždrijela i b. uha) pokazuju 100 %-nu osjetljivost na sve testirane antibiotike.

Prosječna osjetljivost na testirane antibiotike bila je za sve antibiotike osim za imipenem i meropenem (100% osjetljivosti) manja u bolničkim u odnosu na izvanbolničke izolate (tablica 3, slike 8 i 9).

Većina ESBL izolata (75%) potječe iz izvanbolničkih uzoraka (slika 10).

Resistance of *Escherichia coli* among isolates from Croatia in 2007.

Z. Bošnjak A. Budimir, S. Kalenić and members of Committee for surveillance of bacterial resistance to antibiotics in Republic of Croatia

E.coli is significant pathogen in urinary tract infections and one of the most frequent isolates among hospital samples.

Through collaboration with The Committee for Antibacterial Resistance Surveillance of Croatian Academy of Medical Sciences, the antimicrobial susceptibility testing of *E coli* isolates in Croatia was performed in the Reference Centre for Hospital Infections, Clinical Hospital Centre Zagreb, Department of Clinical and Molecular Microbiology. From October 2007 till December 2007 we collected 1204 consecutive *E. coli* isolates from 17 laboratories in 15 Croatian cities.

Isolates and corresponding questionnaires with the information on the origin of isolates were sent to the Reference Centre for Hospital Infections at the Clinical Hospital Centre Zagreb, Department of clinical and molecular microbiology.

Strains were collected and tested to 16 antimicrobial agents with disk-diffusion according to CLSI . Following antimicrobials were tested: amoxicillin, gentamicin, amikacin, netilmicin, ciprofloxacin, norfloxacin, imipenem, meropenem, cefepime, ceftazidime, cefoperazone, piperacillin, piperacillin+tazobactam, ceftoxitin, cefazolin, cefuroxime and amoxicillin+clavulanic acid.

Laboratories participating in the study are presented in table 1. The distribution of isolates by laboratories and specimens is shown in table 2.

Total isolate susceptibility investigated by the disc diffusion test ranged from 52% for amoxicillin to 100% for imipenem i meropenem, as shown in Figure 2. Proportion of ESBL isolates is shown in Figure 3 and the proportion among the urin isolates in figure 3a. ESBL isolates were detected with double disk synergy test-DDST.

Figures 4-7 show susceptibility distribution of isolates from different samples. Respiratory samples (sputum, tracheal aspirate, throat swab and ear swab) show 100 % susceptibility to all antibiotics.

Community isolates were more susceptible to all antibiotics than hospital isolates (table 3, figures 8 and 9), except imipenem and meropenem (to which all isolates from both groups were 100% susceptible).

The majority of ESBL isolates (75%) were isolated from outpatient samples (figure 10).

Tablica 1. Table 1.
Laboratoriji uključeni u prikupljanje sojeva
Participating laboratories

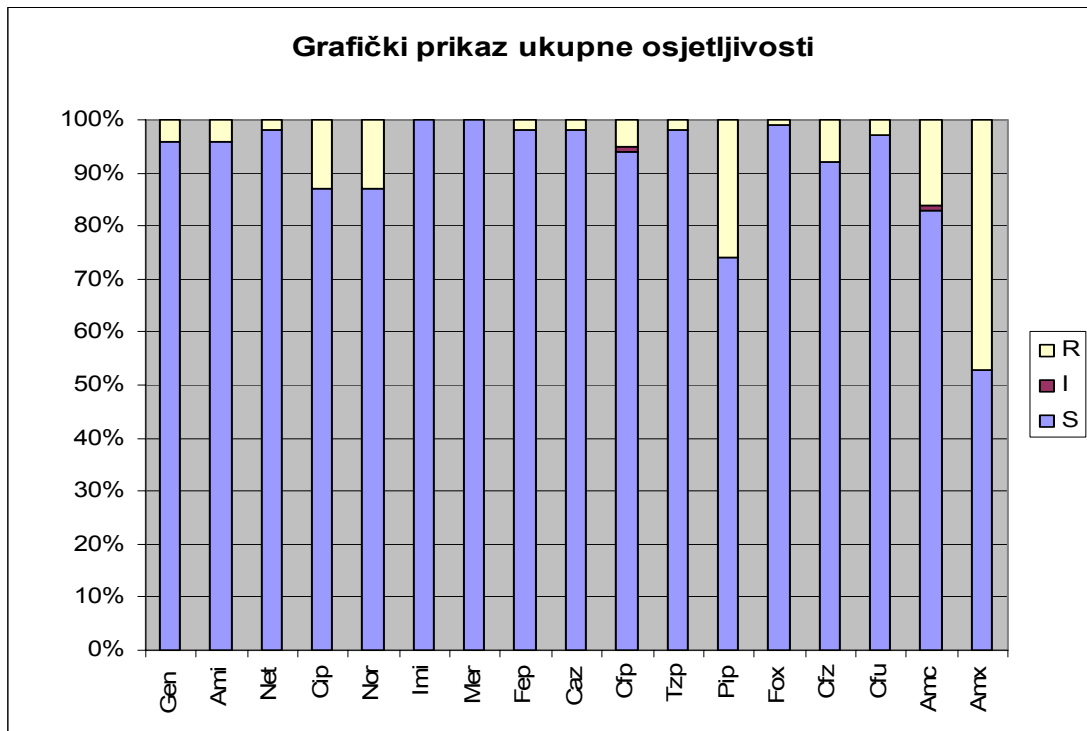
| GRAD / CITY | LABORATORIJ / LABORATORY |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| BJELOVAR | Zavod za javno zdravstvo Bjelovarsko-bilogorske županije |
| ČAKOVEC | Zavod za javno zdravstvo Međimurske županije |
| DUBROVNIK | Zavod za javno zdravstvo Dubrovačko-neretvanske županije |
| KOPRIVNICA | Opća bolnica "Dr. Tomislav Bardek", Koprivnica |
| OSIJEK | Zavod za javno zdravstvo Osječko-baranjske županije |
| PAKRAC | Opća županijska bolnica Pakrac |
| PULA | Zavod za javno zdravstvo Istarske županije |
| SL. BROAD | Zavod za javno zdravstvo Brodsko-posavske županije |
| SPLIT | Klinička bolnica Split |
| KOPRIVNICA | Zavod za javno zdravstvo Koprivničko-križevačke županije |
| VARAŽDIN | Zavod za javno zdravstvo Varaždinske županije |
| VINKOVCI | Opća bolnica Vinkovci |
| VIROVITICA | Zavod za javno zdravstvo "Sveti Rok" |
| ZADAR | Zavod za javno zdravstvo Zadarske županije |
| ZAGREB | KBC Zagreb |

Tablica 2. Table 2
Raspodjela izolata po ustanovama i uzorku
Isolate distribution by institution and specimen

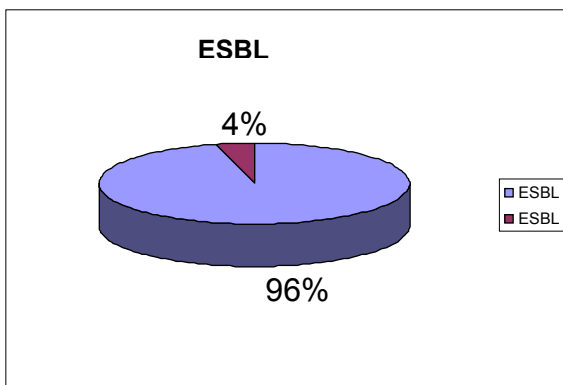
| USTANOVA INSTITUTION | UKUPNO TOTAL | URIN | HK BC | RANA W/S | TRAH. TA | SPUT. | ŽDRI. T/S | CERV. C/S | UHO EAR |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| KOPRIVNICA | 13 | 12 | 1 | | | | | | |
| BJELOVAR | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | |
| DUBROVNIK | 27 | 24 | | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| OSIJEK | 207 | 188 | 6 | 10 | 1 | | | 2 | |
| PAKRAC | 22 | 21 | | | | | | 1 | |
| KBC SPLIT | 20 | 17 | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| VARAŽDIN | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | |
| VINKOVCI | 17 | 16 | 1 | | | | | | |
| VIROVITICA | 15 | 14 | 1 | | | | | | |
| ZADAR | 54 | 54 | | | | | | | |
| KBC ZAGREB | 137 | 110 | 9 | 8 | 3 | | | 7 | |
| JORDANOVAC | 6 | 4 | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| RIJEKA | 28 | 28 | | | | | | | |
| SL. BROAD | 9 | 8 | | 1 | | | | | |
| PULA | 15 | 11 | | 3 | | | | 1 | |
| KOPRIVNICA | 73 | 73 | | | | | | | |
| ČAKOVEC | 117 | 109 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

HK = hemokultura, BC = blood culture; W/S = wound swab; TRAH = aspirat traheje, TA = tracheal aspirate; SPUT = sputum; ŽDRI = bris ždrijela, T/S = throat swab; CERV = bris cerviksa, C/S = cervical swab

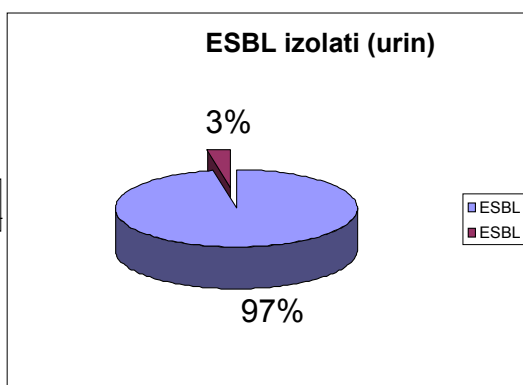
Slika 2. Figure 2.
Grafički prikaz ukupne osjetljivosti
Sensitivity of all isolates



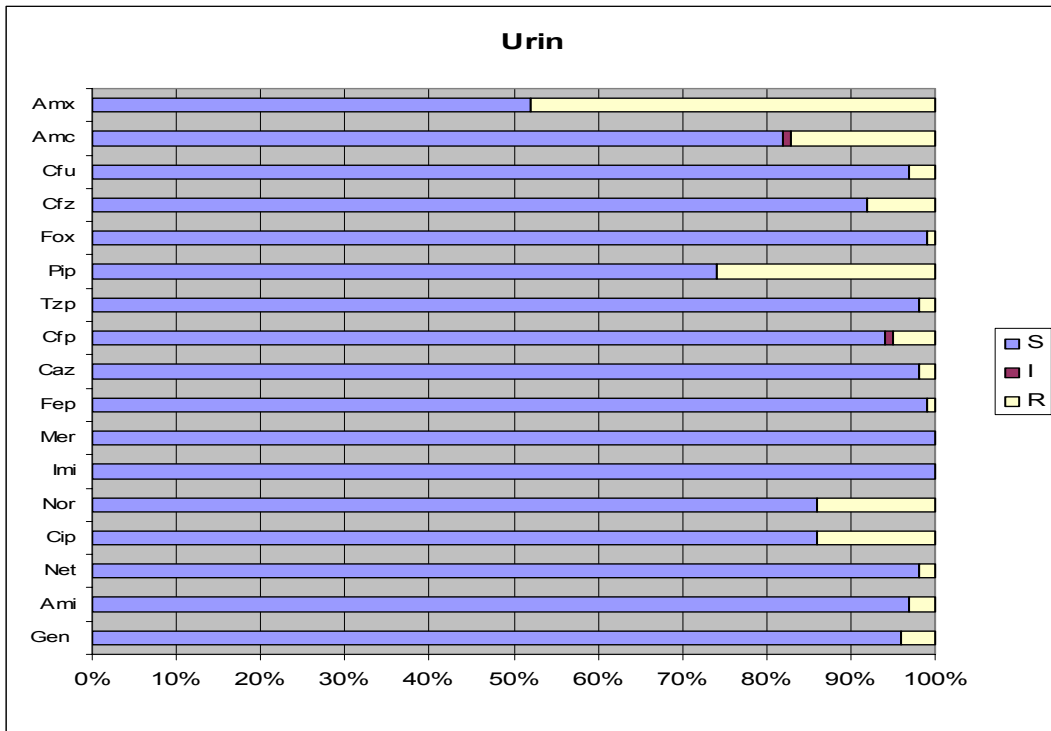
Slika 3. Figure 3.
Udio ESBL izolata/ESBL rate



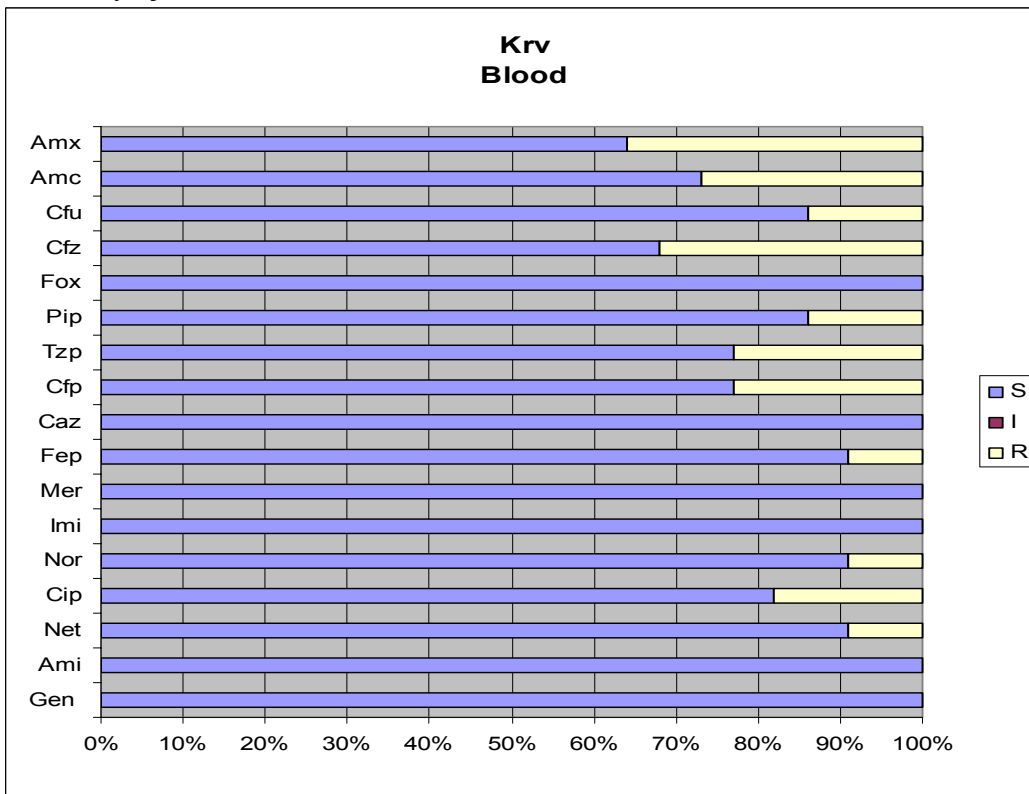
Slika 3a. Figure 3a.
ESBL izolati iz urina/Urinary ESBL isolates



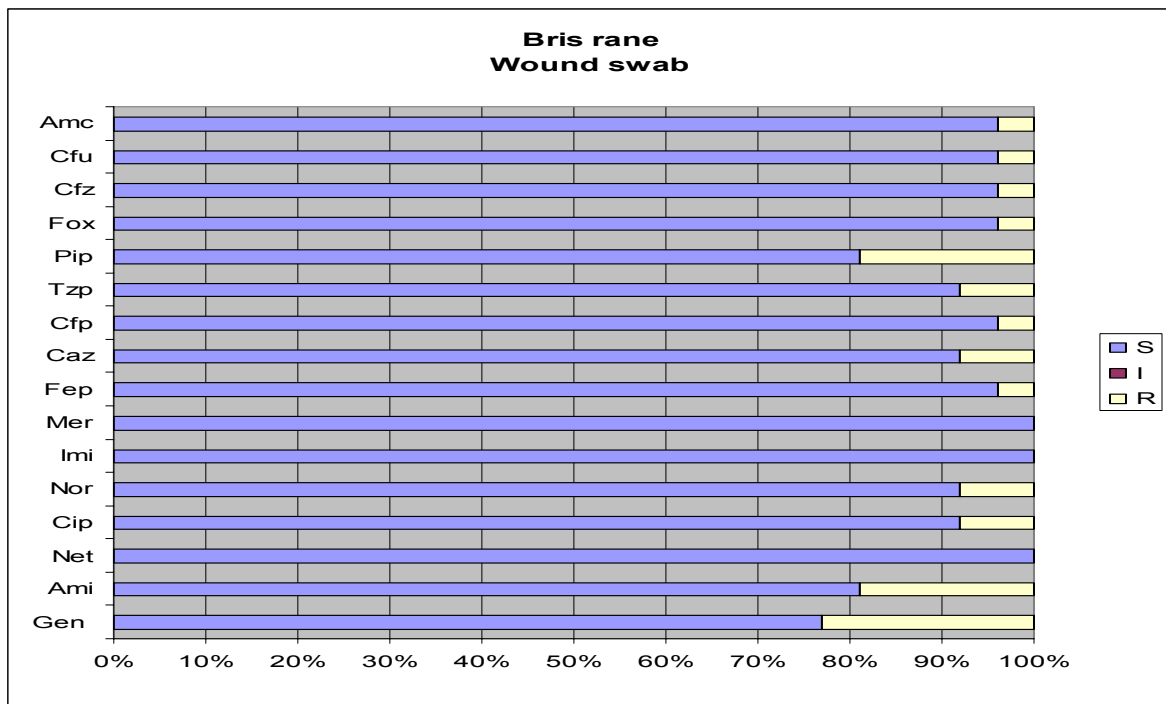
Slika 4. Figure 4.
Osjetljivost izolata iz urina
Sensitivity of urin isolates



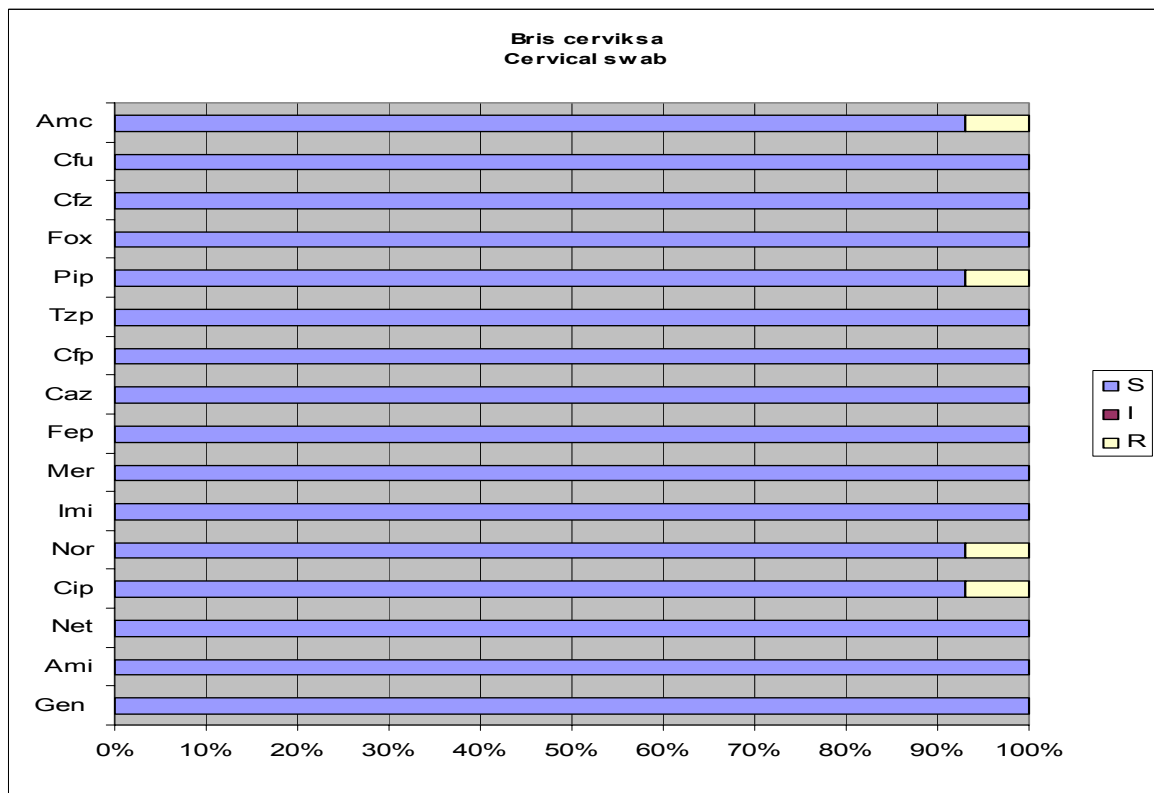
Slika 5. Figure 5.
Osjetljivost izolata iz krvi
Sensitivity of blood isolates



Slika 6. Figure 6.
Osjetljivost izolata iz rana
Sensitivity of wound isolates



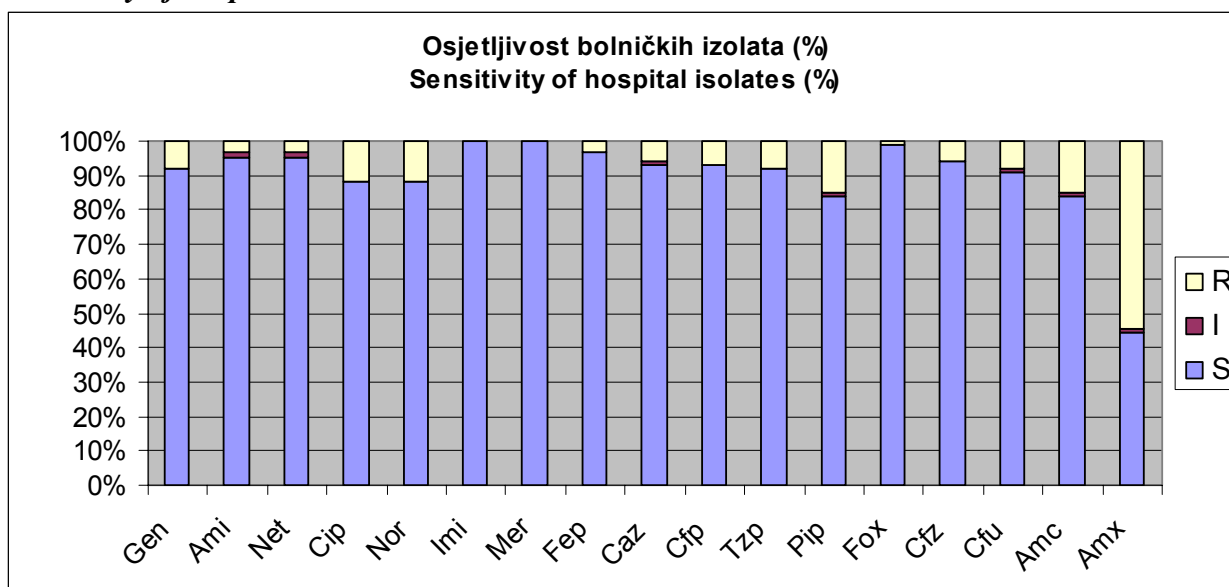
Slika 7. Figure 7.
Osjetljivost izolata iz cerviksa
Sensitivity of cervical isolates



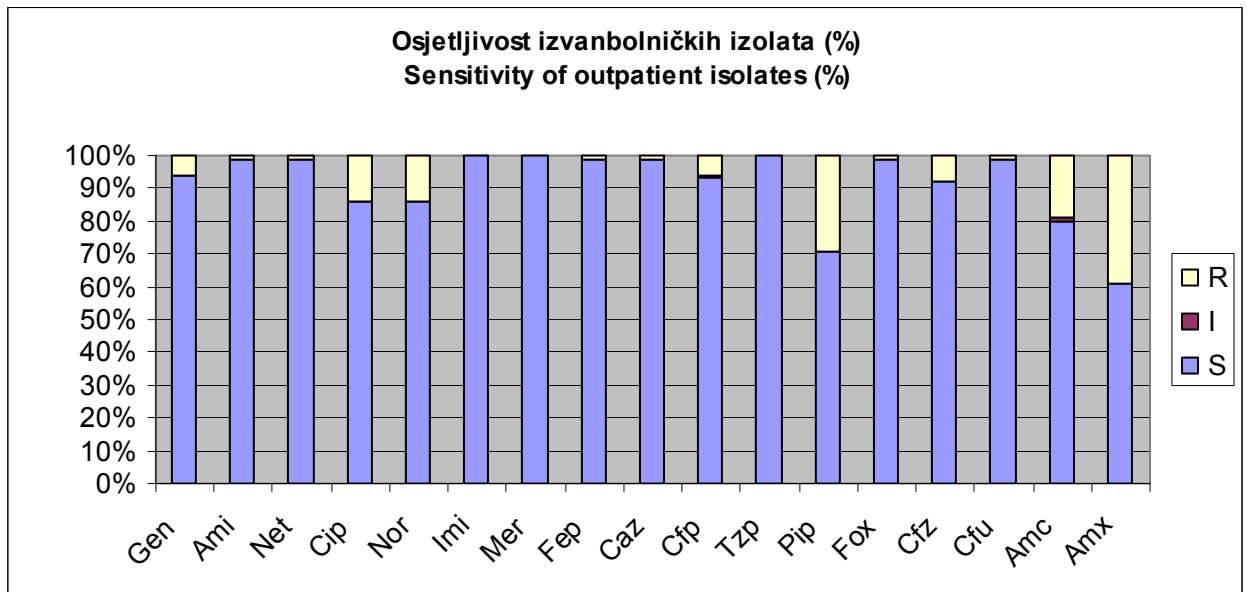
Tablica 3. Table 3.
Osjetljivost bolničkih i izvanbolničkih izolata (%)
Sensitivity of hospital and outpatient isolates (%)

| ANTIBIOTICI ANTIBIOTICS | | Bolnički izolati Hospital isolates No 366 | | | Izvanbolnički izolati Outpatient isolates No 407 | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------|---|----|--------------------------------------------------------|---|----|
| | | S | I | R | S | I | R |
| Gentamicin | Gen | 92 | | 8 | 94 | | 6 |
| Amikacin | Ami | 95 | 2 | 3 | 99 | | 1 |
| Netilmicin | Net | 95 | 2 | 3 | 99 | | 1 |
| Ciprofloksacin | Cip | 88 | | 12 | 86 | | 14 |
| Norfloksacin | Nor | 88 | | 12 | 86 | | 14 |
| Imipenem | Imi | 100 | | | 100 | | 0 |
| Meropenem | Mer | 100 | | | 100 | | 0 |
| Cefepim | Fep | 97 | | 3 | 99 | | 1 |
| Ceftazidim | Caz | 93 | 1 | 6 | 99 | 0 | 1 |
| Cefoperazon | Cfp | 93 | | 7 | 93 | 1 | 6 |
| Piperacilin + tazobaktam | Tzp | 92 | | 8 | 100 | | |
| Piperacilin | Pip | 84 | 1 | 15 | 71 | | 29 |
| Cefoksitin | Fox | 99 | | 1 | 99 | | 1 |
| Cefazolin | Cfz | 94 | | 6 | 92 | | 8 |
| Cefuroksim | Cfu | 91 | 1 | 8 | 99 | 0 | 1 |
| Amoksisicilin + klav. Kiselina | Amc | 84 | 1 | 15 | 80 | 1 | 19 |
| Amoksisicilin | Amx | 45 | 1 | 55 | 61 | | 39 |

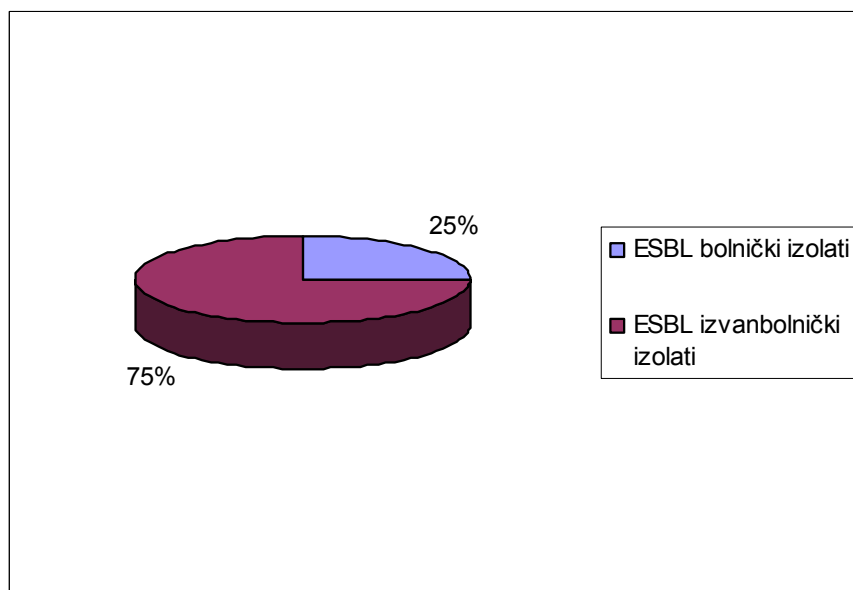
Slika 8. Table 8.
Osjetljivost bolničkih izolata
Sensitivity of hospital isolates



Slika 9. Table 9.
Osjetljivost izvanbolničkih izolata
Sensitivity of outpatient isolates



Slika 10. Figure 10.
Odnos bolničkih i izvanbolničkih ESBL izolata
Hospital and outpatient ESBL isolates ratio



**UPORABA WHONET PROGRAMA U PRAĆENJU
OSJETLJIVOSTI NA ANTIBIOTIKE
*THE USE OF WHONET PROGRAM IN
ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE SURVEILLANCE***

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Uvod

Rezistencija na antibiotike se može pratiti kroz prikupljanje izolata i mikrobiološku obradu u jednom laboratoriju, pri čemu su podaci o rezistenciji pouzdaniji, jer su svi izolati obrađeni u istom laboratoriju. Praćenje rezistencije na antibiotike se može zasnivati i na prikupljanju podataka o rezistenciji iz različitih centara pri čemu se možda gubi na standardizaciji izvođenja testova osjetljivosti, ali se može obuhvatiti puno veći broj izolata čime se, također, podiže kvaliteta i vjerodostojnost rezultata. WHONET program za praćenje rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike (Svjetska zdravstvena organizacija) omogućuje brzu obradu unesenih podataka i pruža podatke o raspodjeli određenih bakterijskih vrsta prema osobinama pacijenata, porijeklu i vrsti uzoraka te osjetljivosti tako definiranih izolata na pojedinačne ili kombinaciju antibiotika. WHONET također omogućuje agregaciju rezultata iz velikog broja laboratorija te uz dobru standardizaciju metodologije izvođenja testova osjetljivosti kroz redovitu edukaciju i vanjsku kontrolu pruža odličnu osnovu za provođenje praćenja rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike na nacionalnoj razini.

Materijal i metode

Za 16 mikrobioloških laboratorija u Hrvatskoj (ZZJZ Čakovec, Hrvatski zavod za javno zdravstvo, KB Dubrava, ZZJZ Dubrovnik, Klinika za infektivne bolesti "Dr. Fran Mihaljević", ZZJZ Karlovac, OB Karlovac, OB Pakrac, ZZJZ Pula, KBC Zagreb, ZZJZ Šibenik, KBC Split, ZZJZ Split, ZZJZ Varaždin, ZZJZ Vinkovci, ZZJZ Vukovar) načinjena je u Referentnom centru za praćenje rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike RH poveznica lokalnog laboratorijskog informatičkog sustava (LIS) s WHONET programom. Podaci za sve nalaze rutinski upisane od 1.1. do 31.12. 2008. prebačeni su u WHONET program za svaki laboratorij posebno. Pri slanju podataka u Referentni centar iz lokalnih LIS-a izostavljena su imena pacijenata kako bi se sačuvala anonimnost podataka. Podaci su zatim agregirani u jedinstvenu datoteku. Kako u Hrvatskoj najveći problem čine multiplerezistentne gram-negativne bakterije za obradu smo izdvojili analizu osjetljivosti *E.coli*, *K.pneumoniae* i *P.aeruginosa*. U analizi podataka su izostavljeni „copy” sojevi, koji su definirani kao izolati iste bakterijske vrste izolirani u istog pacijenta u bilo kojem uzorku unutar 30 dana.

Rezultati

Rezultati su prikazani u tablicama i slikama. Podaci o odjelu na kojem su rezistentni izolati izolirani su bili dostupni samo za ograničeni broj laboratorija.

Diskusija

ESBL izolati *K.pneumoniae* su češće izolirani u osoba dobi starije od 64 godina i muškog spola (tablica 1., slika 1.). Razlika među spolovima je naročito vidljiva u dobnoj skupini od 15 do 64 godine, s naglašeno većom učestalošću među izolatima iz urina u muškaraca (53%) negoli u žena (18%). S dobi raste učestalost ESBL izolata i u žena što se povezuje vjerojatno s češćim boravcima u bolnici i domovima za umirovljenike. Udio ESBL izolata je viši među invazivnim izolatima (55%) negoli izolatima iz urina (40%), što je naročito izraženo u žena dobi 15 do 64 godina (47% iz krvi, 18% iz urina). Većina ESBL izolata izolirana je iz urina (69%) (slika 2), a najčešće potječu s internističkih odjela (65%) i jedinica intenzivnog liječenja (17.5%) (slika 3).

ESBL izolati *E.coli* su rijetki u svim dobnim skupinama i s podjednakom učestalošću se javljaju među invazivnim izolatima i izolatima iz urina (tablica 2). Nešto su učestaliji u muškaraca. Najveći broj ESBL izolata izoliran je iz urina (80.5%) (slika 5) i najčešće potječu s internističkih odjela (53%) i ambulanti (25%) (slika 6). Izolati *E.coli* rezistentni na kinolone su rijetki u urinu djece (2-3%), no čine viši udio među invazivnim izolatima u toj dobi (10-12%). Izolati rezistentni na kinolone su općenito češći među invazivnim izolatima (16%)

negoli izolatima iz urina (11%), što je osim u dječjoj dobi jače izraženo i u žena u dobi 15 do 64 godine (18% izolata iz krvi i 9% izolata iz urina). Izolati rezistentni na kinolone su češće izolirani iz urina u muškaraca negoli žena, naročito u dobi iznad 64 godine (28% u muškaraca i 16% u žena). Rezistencija je više izražena u dječjoj dobi negoli u ostalim dobnim skupinama za sve antibiotike osim kinolona (slika 4). Rezistencija na kinolone najniža je u dječjoj dobi (4%), a najviša u dobi iznad 64 godine (18%).

P.aeruginosa rezistentan na karbapeneme predstavlja najozbiljniji problem u liječenju bakterijskih infektivnih bolesti. Rezistencija na karbapeneme je najviša u izolata iz krvi i respiratornih uzoraka i to u bolesnika dječje i srednje dobi, dok je udio ovakvih izolata u dobi iznad 64 godine nešto niži. Većina karbapenem rezistentnih izolata potječe s internističkih jedinica intenzivnog liječenja (35%) te podjednako s internističkih (26.5%) i kirurških (28%) odjela (slika 7). Većina ovih izolata izolirana je iz respiratornih uzoraka (40%), no bitno je istaknuti da je čak 10% izolata rezistentnih na karbapeneme izolirano iz krvi (slika 8).

I u ovom uzorku od 16 centara rezistencija na prikazane antibiotike odgovara podacima dobivenim preko formulara iz 31 centra, koji su objavljeni u prvom poglavlju ove publikacije. Ono što je obrada podataka preko WHONET programa omogućila je detaljniji uvid u porijeklo rezistentnih izolata. Time su izdvojene populacije pacijenata i organski sustavi (vrste infekcija) koje su naročito pogođene širenjem rezistentnih izolata.

Introduction

Surveillance of antibiotic resistance can be conducted through collecting isolates and processing them in central laboratory which provides more reliable data as all the isolates are processed in the same laboratory. However, antibiotic resistance surveillance can be based on collecting sensitivity data from different laboratories in which case sensitivity testing is done in a less standardized way but on the other hand a much larger set of data can be analyzed that way which also contributes to the quality and reliability of data. WHONET program for antibiotic resistance surveillance (World Health Organization) enables quick analysis of entered data and provides data on pathogen sensitivity patterns and distribution according to patient characteristics, type and origin of specimens. WHONET also enables aggregation of data coming from a large number of laboratories and if combined with good standardization of sensitivity testing methodology through regular education and external quality control it provides excellent basis for antibiotic resistance surveillance at a national level.

Materials and methods

A link between laboratory information system (LIS) and the WHONET program for 16 Croatian microbiology laboratories (ZZJZ Čakovec, Hrvatski zavod za javno zdravstvo, KB Dubrava, ZZJZ Dubrovnik, Klinika za infektivne bolesti "Dr. Fran Mihaljević", ZZJZ Karlovac, OB Karlovac, OB Pakrac, ZZJZ Pula, KBC Zagreb, ZZJZ Šibenik, KBC Split, ZZJZ Split, ZZJZ Varaždin, ZZJZ Vinkovci, ZZJZ Vukovar) was done at the Reference Centre for Antibiotic Resistance Surveillance. All the routine sensitivity testing results processed from 1 January till 31 December 2008 were transferred to WHONET for every laboratory separately. When sending local data to the Reference Centre for Antibiotic Resistance Surveillance patient names were left out to ensure anonymity. Local data were aggregated into unique file. As multiply resistant gram-negative bacteria present the biggest problem in Croatia we used WHONET to analyze sensitivity patterns of *E.coli*, *K.pneumoniae* and *P.aeruginosa*. „Copy” isolates defined as isolates of the same bacterial species isolated from any specimen of the same patient within 30 days were excluded from analysis.

Results

Results are shown in tables and figures. Data on department and location type were available for a restricted number of laboratories.

Discussion

ESBL *K.pneumoniae* isolates were more frequently isolated in men and in patients older than 64 years (Table 1, Figure 1). Gender difference was especially evident in patients aged 15 to 64 years, with higher incidence among urine isolates in men (53%) than in women (18%). The incidence of ESBL isolates increases with age in women too which may be related to more frequent stay in hospitals and nursing homes. The rate of ESBL isolates is higher in invasive isolates (55%) than in urine isolates (40%), especially in women aged 15 to 64 years (47% in blood isolates, 18% in urine isolates). The majority of ESBL isolates were isolated from urine (69%) (Figure 2) and they come mostly from medical wards (65%) and intensive care units (17.5%) (Figure 3).

ESBL *E.coli* isolates are rare in all age groups and are equally presented among invasive and urin isolates (table 2). These isolates are somewhat more frequent in men. The largest number of ESBL isolates was isolated from urine (80.5%) (Figure 5) and they mostly come from medical wards (53%) and outpatient departments (25%) (Figure 6). *E.coli* isolates resistant to quinolones are rare among children urine isolates (2-3%) but are more frequent among children invasive isolates (10-12%). Quinolone resistant isolates are generally more frequent among invasive (16%) than urine (11%) isolates, which is evident not only in children age

group but also in women aged 15 to 64 years (18% in blood isolates and 9% in urine isolates). Quinolone resistant isolates were more frequent in men than in women especially at the age above 64 years (28% in men and 16% in women). Resistance to antibiotics is higher among children isolates for all antibiotics except for quinolones (Figure 4). Quinolone resistance is lowest at children age (4%) and highest at the age above 64 years (18%).

P.aeruginosa resistant to carbapenems is the most serious problem in the treatment of bacterial infectious diseases. Carbapenem resistance is highest in blood and respiratory tract isolates especially in children and middle age group while the incidence of these isolates is somewhat lower in patients aged above 64 years. The majority of carbapenem resistant isolates come from medical intensive care units (35%) and to an equal extent from medical (26.5%) and surgical (28%) wards (Figure 7). The majority of these isolates were isolated from respiratory tract specimens (40%) but it is important to stress that as much as 10% of carbapenem resistant isolates were isolated from blood (Figure 8).

The set of data retrieved from 16 centers provided sensitivity data that correspond to data retrieved from 31 laboratories as described in chapter one of this publication. However data analyzed through WHONET enabled a more detailed insight in the origin of resistant isolates. We were able to detect patient populations and organ systems (type of infections) more affected by the spread of resistant isolates.

Tablica 1. Table 1.

Rezistencija *K.pneumoniae* ovisno o dobi i spolu pacijenata te vrsti uzorka, %R (%I)
***K.pneumoniae* resistance in relation to patient age and gender and sample, %R (%I)**

| ATB* | 0-14 godina 0-14 years | | | | 15-64 godina 15-64 years | | | | ≥ 65 godina ≥ 65 years | | | | Svi All | |
|------|---------------------------|------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------|-----------|---------------------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | Krv Blood | | Urin Urine | | Krv Blood | | Urin Urine | | Krv Blood | | Urin Urine | | Krv Blood 271 | Urin Urine 4422 |
| | M 9 | F 8 | M 222 | F 230 | M 54 | F 34 | M 464 | F 907 | M 53 | F 27 | M 463 | F 702 | | |
| CAZ | 0 | 57 (14) | 43 | 21 | 54 | 47 | 53 | 18 | 61 | 56 | 62 | 44 | 55 | 40 |
| AMC | 44 (11) | 14 (29) | 23 (6) | 13 (5) | 30 (19) | 35 (12) | 29 (18) | 10 (4) | 49 (16) | 46 (11) | 40 (14) | 22 (10) | 56 | 44 |
| PTZ | 56 (11) | 29 (29) | 19 (7) | 11 (4) | 43 (6) | 36 (6) | 33 (13) | 12 (4) | 55 (8) | 42 (19) | 36 (11) | 28 (7) | 42 (10) | 25 (7) |
| CIP | 14 | 0 | 5 | 6 (1) | 52 (6) | 42 (3) | 57 | 17 | 65 (2) | 62 | 66 (7) | 47 (1) | 46 (2) | 36 (1) |
| GM | 67 | 57 (14) | 43 (1) | 27 (1) | 51 | 47 | 45 | 14 | 56 | 56 | 55 (1) | 38 | 53 (1) | 34 |
| NT | 11 | 0 | 5 3 | 7 (3) | 52 (14) | 16 (13) | 13 5 | 4 2 | 18 (8) | 8 (4) | 17 (6) | 11 (4) | 12 (8) | 11 (3) |
| AK | 0 (11) | 14 (14) | 10 (8) | 8 (5) | 9 (6) | 9 (9) | 7 (4) | 2 (1) | 10 (2) | 0 (4) | 4 (3) | 3 (2) | 6 (5) | 4 (3) |
| ERT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 |

* ATB = antibiotik / kratice za antibiotike odgovaraju onima iz poglavlja 1 ove publikacije

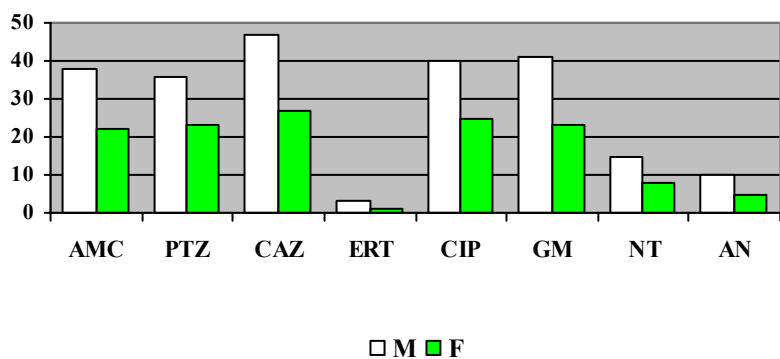
ATB = antibiotic / antibiotic abbreviations correspond to those described in chapter 1 of this publication

M = muškarci / male F = žene / female

Slika 1. Figure 1.

Rezistencija *K.pneumoniae* ovisno o spolu pacijenata (% neosjetljivih izolata, I+R)

***K.pneumoniae* resistance in relation to patient gender (% of nonsusceptible isolates, I+R)**

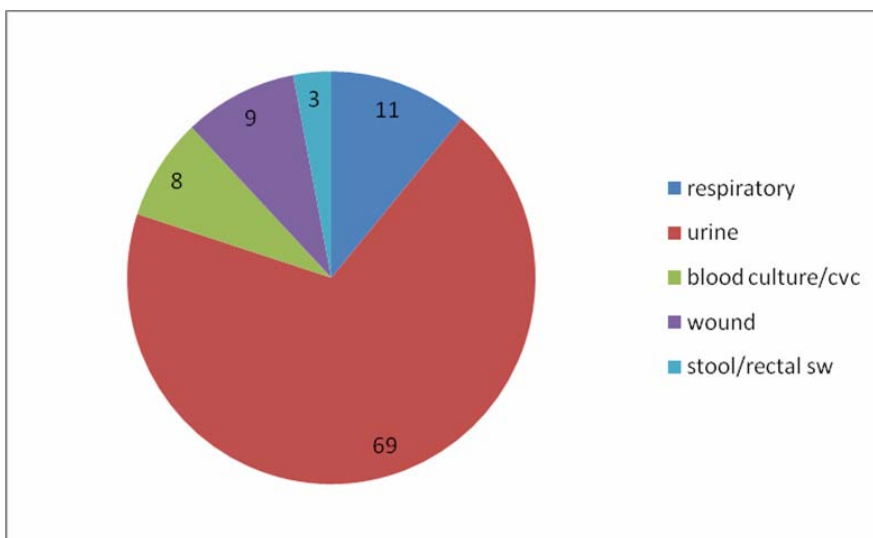


M = muškarci / male (No. 2470) F = žene / female (No. 3119)

Slika 2. Figure 2.

Udio ESBL izolata *K.pneumoniae* ovisno o uzorku (No. 1795)

Proportion of ESBL *K.pneumoniae* isolates according to the sample (No.1795)

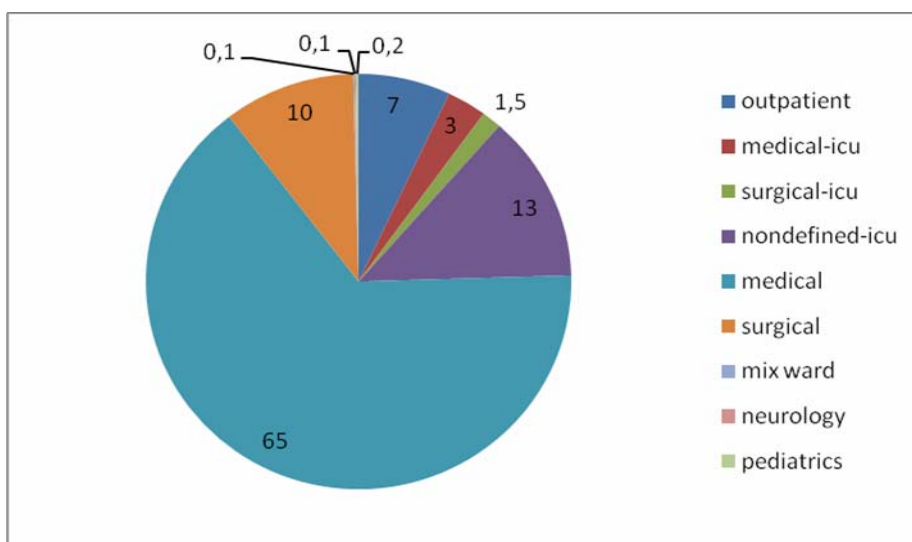


respiratory=respiratorni uzorci; *urine*=urin; *blood culture*=hemokultura, *cvc/central venous catheter*=centralni venski kateter; *wound*=rana; *stool*= stolica, *rectal sw/rectal swab*= bris rektuma

Slika 3. Figure 3.

Udio ESBL izolata *K.pneumoniae* ovisno o vrsti odjela (No.697)

Proportion of ESBL *K.pneumoniae* isolates according to the department type (No.697)



outpatient= vanjski pacijenti; *medical-icu*= internistička jedinica intenzivne njege; *surgical-icu*= kirurška jedinica intenzivne njege; *nondefined-icu*= nedefinirana jedinica intenzivnog liječenja; *medical*= internistički odjel; *surgical*= kirurški odjel; *mix ward*= miješani odjel; *neurology*= neurologija; *pediatrics*= pedijatrija

Tablica 2. Table 2.

Rezistencija *E.coli* ovisno o dobi i spolu pacijenata te vrsti uzorka, %R (%I)
E.coli resistance in relation to patient age and gender and sample, %R (%I)

| ATB* | 0-14 godina 0-14 years | | | | 15-64 godina 15-64 years | | | | ≥ 65 godina ≥ 65 years | | | | Svi All | |
|------|---------------------------|---------|---------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------------------|----------|---------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------------|
| | Krv Blood | | Urin Urine | | Krv Blood | | Urin Urine | | Krv Blood | | Urin Urine | | Krv Blood 752 | Urin Urine 31907 |
| | M 18 | F 10 | M 1295 | F 3244 | M 99 | F 118 | M 1497 | F 9627 | M 126 | F 243 | M 1384 | F 6982 | | |
| CAZ | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| AMC | 0 (6) | 0 | 8 (3) | 3 (3) | 4 (2) | 5 (10) | 4 (3) | 2 (2) | 5 (7) | 7 (9) | 6 (3) | 3 (3) | 4 | 6 |
| PTZ | 0 | 0 | 6 (3) | 2 (1) | 1 | 3 (3) | 2 (2) | 1 (1) | 2 (1) | 4 (3) | 3 (1) | 1 (2) | 3 (2) | 2 (2) |
| CIP | 12 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 9 | 17 (1) | 14 | 28 | 16 | 16 | 11 |
| GM | 6 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 7 1 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| NT | 0 (1) | 0 | 4 (2) | 1 (1) | 0 | 1 | 2 (1) | 0 | 1 (2) | 0 (1) | 1 (1) | 1 | 1 (1) | 1 (1) |
| AK | 0 (6) | 0 | 7 (1) | 2 (1) | 1 | 0 (1) | 2 (1) | 1 (1) | 1 (1) | 1 (1) | 1 (1) | 1 (1) | 1 (1) | 1 (1) |
| ERT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

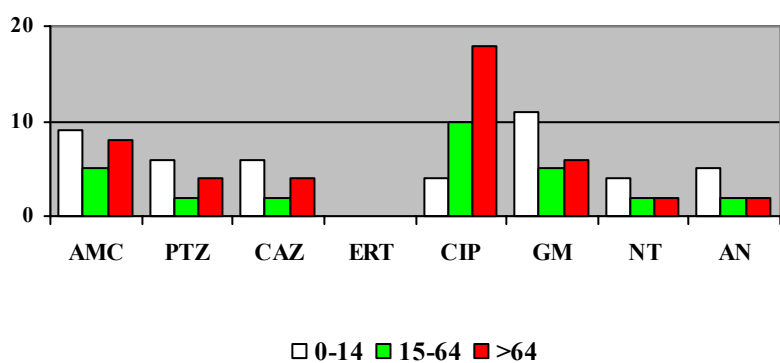
* ATB = antibiotik / kratice za antibiotike odgovaraju onima iz poglavlja 1 ove publikacije

ATB = antibiotic / antibiotic abbreviations correspond to those described in chapter 1 of this publication

M = muškarci / male F = žene / female

Slika 4. Figure 4.

Rezistencija *E.coli* ovisno o dobi pacijenata (% neosjetljivih izolata, I+R)
E.coli resistance in relation to patient age (% of nonsusceptible isolates, I+R)

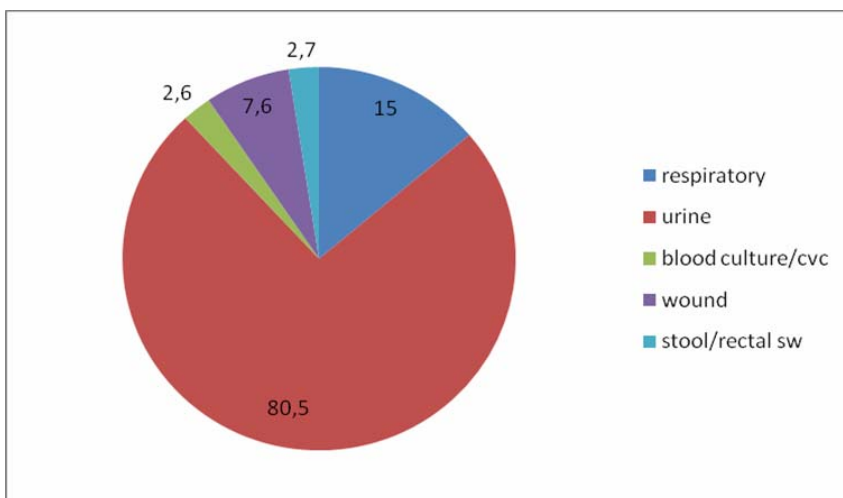


0-14 (No. 5490) 15-64 (No. 15708) >64 (No. 10232)

Slika 5. Figure 5.

Udio ESBL izolata *E.coli* ovisno o uzorku (No. 805)

Proportion of ESBL *E.coli* isolates according to the sample (No. 805)

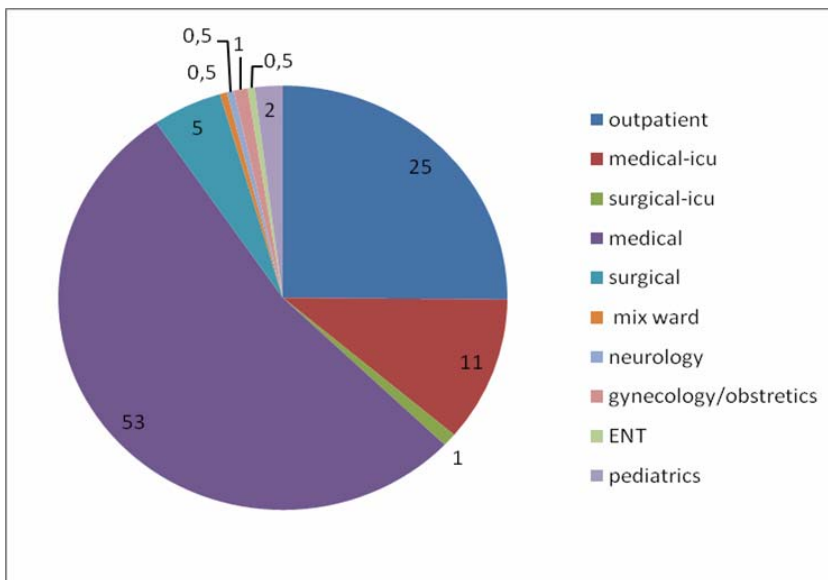


respiratory=respiratorni uzorci; *urine*=urin; *blood culture*=hemokultura, *cvc/central venous catheter*=centralni venski kateter; *wound*= rana; *stool*= stolica, *rectal sw/rectal swab*= bris rektuma

Slika 6. Figure 6.

Udio ESBL izolata *E.coli* ovisno o vrsti odjela (No. 218)

Proportion of ESBL *E.coli* isolates according to the department type (No. 218)



outpatient= vanjski pacijenti; *medical-icu*= internistička jedinica intenzivne njege; *surgical-icu*= kirurška jedinica intenzivne njege; *medical*= internistički odjel; *surgical*= kirurški odjel; *mix ward*= miješani odjel; *neurology*= neurologija; *gynecology*= ginekologija; *obstetrics*= opstetricija; *ENT / ear,nose,throat*= otorinolaringologija; *pediatrics*= pedijatrija

Tablica 3. Table 3.

Rezistencija *P.aeruginosae* ovisno o dobi i spolu pacijenata te vrsti uzorka, %R (%I)
P.aeruginosae resistance in relation to patient age and gender and sample, %R (%I)

| ANTIBIOTIK* ANTIBIOTIC | 0-14 godina 0-14 years | | | | | 15-64 godina 15-64 years | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Krv 16 | Resp 236 | Urin 349 | Rane 146 | Ukup 904 | Krv 101 | Resp 251 | Urin 643 | Rane 736 | Ukup 2143 |
| CAZ | 6 (2) | 12 (2) | 5 (1) | 40 | 7 (1) | 20 (5) | 10 (6) | 11 (2) | 7 (3) | 9 (2) |
| CFEP | 0 (6) | 4 (3) | 3 (3) | 11 | 3 (2) | 27 (9) | 10 (12) | 14 (4) | 8 (4) | 10 (5) |
| PTZ | 13 | 11 1 | 6 | 22 | 7 | 31 (1) | 22 (2) | 17 (1) | 11 | 13 (1) |
| CIP | 0 | 4 (1) | 8 (3) | 10 | 7 (1) | 46 (6) | 31 (5) | 37 (3) | 19 (3) | 25 (3) |
| GM | 19 (6) | 16 (5) | 26 (2) | 30 | 21 (3) | 51 (4) | 41 | 40 (1) | 26 (4) | 31 (3) |
| NT | 19 | 10 (2) | 15 (1) | 30 | 12 (2) | 53 | 39 (1) | 37 (1) | 23 (2) | 28 (2) |
| AK | 6 | 9 (3) | 12 (1) | 0 | 7 (2) | 39 (7) | 20 (5) | 20 (3) | 14 (4) | 17 (4) |
| IMI | 31 (6) | 40 (3) | 9 | 50 | 16 (2) | 30 (12) | 35 (5) | 17 (1) | 12 (2) | 15 (2) |
| MEM | 13 (6) | 26 (4) | 8 (2) | 44 | 11 (2) | 32 (9) | 29 (5) | 16 (3) | 13 (1) | 14 (2) |

Nastavak tablice 3 / Table 3 continued

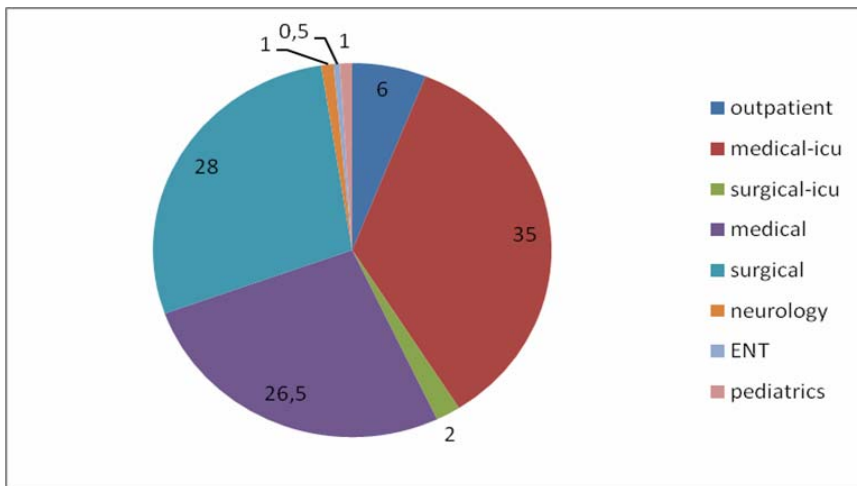
| ANTIBIOTIK* ANTIBIOTIC | ≥ 65 godina ≥ 65 years | | | | | Svi pacijenti All patients | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Krv 101 | Resp 326 | Urin 956 | Rane 843 | Ukup 2477 | Krv 235 | Resp 923 | Urin 2520 | Rane 2036 | Ukup 6593 |
| CAZ | 3 | 9 (4) | 11 (2) | 5 (2) | 7 (2) | 14 (5) | 10 (4) | 9 (2) | 6 (2) | 8 (2) |
| CFEP | 5 | 8 (6) | 12 (4) | 4 (2) | 8 (3) | 18 (8) | 7 (7) | 11 (4) | 5 (3) | 8 (4) |
| PTZ | 2 | 16 | 15 | 7 | 11 | 25 | 16 (1) | 13 (1) | 9 | 11 |
| CIP | 17 | 25 (4) | 33 (2) | 19 (2) | 24 (3) | 33 (7) | 21 (3) | 29 (2) | 18 (2) | 21 (3) |
| GM | 7 | 33 (2) | 35 (2) | 26 (2) | 30 (2) | 40 (3) | 32 (3) | 33 (1) | 27 (3) | 29 (2) |
| NT | 1 | 31 (1) | 35 (1) | 24 (1) | 28 (1) | 41 | 22 (2) | 31 (1) | 24 (2) | 26 (1) |
| AK | 1 | 20 (1) | 18 (4) | 13 (2) | 15 (3) | 25 (7) | 18 (3) | 16 (3) | 14 (3) | 15 (3) |
| IMI | 0 | 20 (3) | 10 (1) | 7 (1) | 10 (1) | 25 (9) | 30 (3) | 12 (1) | 9 (1) | 13 (1) |
| MEM | 0 | 20 (4) | 11 (2) | 7 (1) | 10 (1) | 24 (7) | 25 (5) | 12 (2) | 9 (1) | 12 (2) |

Krv = hemokulture / blood cultures; resp = aspirati traheje, BAL / tracheal aspirates, BAL; Urin / urine; rane = brisevi i aspirati rane / wound swabs and aspirates; ukup = ukupno svi uzorci / all samples

Slika 7. Figure 7.

Udio izolata *P. aeruginosa* neosjetljivih na imipenem i meropenem ovisno o vrsti odjela (No. 221)

*Proportion of *P.aeruginosa* isolates nonsusceptible to imipenem and meropenem according to the department type (No. 221)*

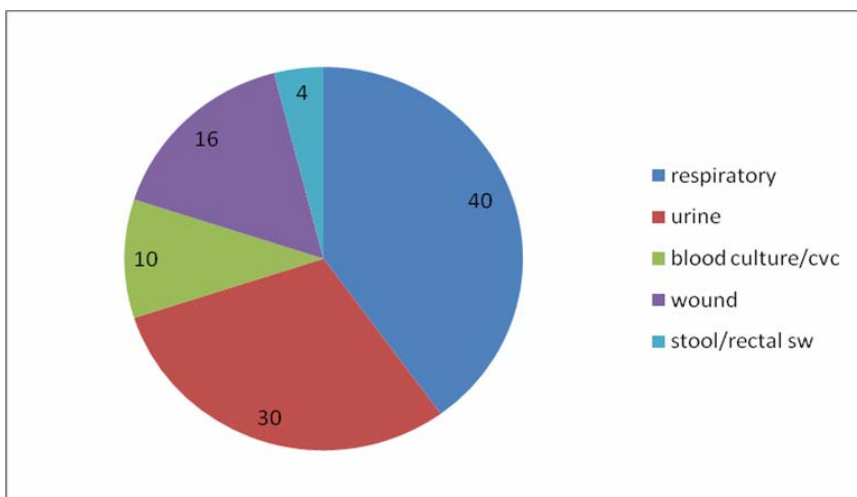


outpatient= vanjski pacijenti; *medical-icu*= internistička jedinica intenzivne njege; *surgical-icu*= kirurška jedinica intenzivne njege; *nondefined-icu*= nedefinirana jedinica intenzivnog liječenja; *medical*= internistički odjel; *surgical*= kirurški odjel; *mix ward*= miješani odjel; *neurology*= neurologija; *ENT / ear,nose,throat*= otorinolaringologija; *pediatrics*= pedijatrija

Slika 8. Figure 8.

Udio *P. aeruginosa* neosjetljivih na oba karbapenema (imipenem i meropenem) ovisno o uzorku (No. 729)

*Proportion of *P. aeruginosae* isolates nonsusceptible to both carbapenems (imipenem and meropenem) according to the sample (No. 729)*



respiratory=respiratorni uzorci; *urine*=urin; *blood culture*=hemokultura, *cvc/central venous catheter*=centraln