RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

ESBL-producers are increasingly considered to have weak ceftriaxone hydrolysis and strong ceftazidime hydrolysis (3). The mechanism of resistance (organism) (n) in this study was confirmed using commercially available medium. This isolate expressed the TEM-12 gene and had a ceftriaxone MIC of 0.12 µg/mL, and a ceftazidime MIC of 0.06 µg/mL. This suggests that the isolate is producing TEM-12, a β-lactamase with activity against cephalosporins.

Methods:

Antimicrobial susceptibility testing was performed using the disk diffusion method and the E-tests. Enzyme detection was performed using the chromogenic rabbit β-lactamase assay (CBA) in the presence or absence of β-lactamase inhibitors. The chromogenic medium was prepared according to the manufacturer's instructions. The presence of ESBLs was confirmed by using the ESBL screening test (CHROMagar, Paris, France).

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REFERENCES

3. European Congress of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Vienna, Austria on 12-14 April 2010.