

## Antimicrobial susceptibility of *Salmonella*, 2002

The antimicrobial susceptibility of a representative sample of 456 non-typhoidal *Salmonella* from isolates routinely referred to ESR for serotyping was tested in 2002. The sample comprised 258 human and 198 animal/environmental isolates.

Resistance to each of the 10 antimicrobials tested is shown in the table below. Antimicrobial resistance among *Salmonella* remains relatively low, with 95.8% fully susceptible to all 10 antimicrobials. There were no significant differences ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) in the rates of resistance among *Salmonella* isolated from human sources and those isolated from other sources.

Ciprofloxacin resistance was identified among the *Salmonella* tested at ESR for the first time in 2002. The isolate, *S. Typhimurium* phage type 12a, was multiresistant to all antimicrobials tested except cephalothin, and was isolated from a child who had recently been in China.

### Antimicrobial resistance among non-typhoidal *Salmonella*, 2002

Antimicrobial	Percent resistance		
	All isolates n = 456	Human isolates n = 258	Animal and environmental isolates n = 198
Ampicillin	1.5	2.3	0.5
Cephalothin	0.4	0.4	0.5
Chloramphenicol	0.4	0.8	0
Ciprofloxacin	0.2	0.4	0
Co-trimoxazole	0.4	0.8	0
Gentamicin	0.4	0.4	0.5
Streptomycin	2.4	3.1	1.5
Sulphonamides	1.3	1.2	1.5
Tetracycline	2.6	3.5	1.5
Trimethoprim	0.4	0.8	0

In 2002, 23 *S. Typhi*, 3 *S. Paratyphi A* and 23 *S. Paratyphi B* isolates were referred to ESR. They were tested for susceptibility to the same 10 antimicrobials as the non-typhoidal *Salmonella* (see table above). All the *S. Typhi* isolates were fully susceptible, except for one isolate that was streptomycin resistant. The three *S. Paratyphi A* isolates were fully susceptible. Over a third (9, 39.1%) of the *S. Paratyphi B* isolates were resistant, with six being multiresistant to ampicillin, chloramphenicol, streptomycin, sulphonamides and tetracycline. However, three of these six resistant isolates were part of an outbreak.