ABSTRACT

Methods: From January 2008 to December 2012, all eligible clinical specimens (n = 252,290), including urinary (U; n = 21,019), respiratory (Rsp; n = 18,187), sputa (Rsp; n = 287), eye, ear, and nasal swabs (EEN; n = 1,294), and fluids (S; n = 777), were obtained and processed for antimicrobial susceptibility testing where appropriate. Only non-duplicate isolates were included in the analysis. The results: MRSA was isolated from 0.07%, 0.07%, 0.09%, and 0.09% of eligible specimens, accounting for 7.2%, 10.3%, 7.8%, 11.4%, and 10.1% of S. aureus isolates, respectively. Compared to all S. aureus isolates, the proportion of MRSA among S. aureus isolates has similarly been reported over successive years in other North American regions. 1,2,3,4,5 Results and Discussion

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Antimicrobial Resistance: MRSA vs MSSA resistance rates for SXT, FM, CC, and E were 1.5% vs 0.05, 30.9% vs 17.9%, and 22.6% vs 0.01, respectively. These results are in agreement with those from other investigators that reported higher rates of resistance of MRSA compared to MSSA. 1,2,3,4,5 Table 1 depicts the rates and ratios of resistance of MRSA vs MSSA isolates for each age group. Table 1: Antimicrobial Resistance Rates by Age Group

Conclusions: Rates of MRSA isolates were highest among SST, Rsp, and S isolates, in accordance with CLSI guidelines. Only non-duplicate isolates were included in the analysis. The likelihood of MRSA proportion was highest among skin and soft tissue isolates.


REFERENCES

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