

### Antimicrobial susceptibility of invasive *Haemophilus influenzae*, 2003

The antimicrobial susceptibility of all 70 viable invasive isolates of *H. influenzae* referred to ESR in 2003 was tested (see table below). Six (8.6%) of the 70 isolates were serotype b. Eighteen isolates, including one of the six serotype b isolates, produced  $\beta$ -lactamase. Another four isolates were ampicillin-resistant, but not  $\beta$ -lactamase producing – so called BLNARs,  $\beta$ -lactamase negative, ampicillin resistant.

#### *Antimicrobial resistance among Haemophilus influenzae isolates from invasive disease, 2003*

<b>Antibiotic<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number tested</b>	<b>Number resistant</b>	<b>Percent resistant</b>
Ampicillin	70	22	31.4
Co-amoxiclav	70	4	5.7
Cefuroxime	70	4	5.7
Cefaclor	70	4	5.7
Cefotaxime	70	0	0
Chloramphenicol	70	1	1.4
Ciprofloxacin	70	0	0
Clarithromycin	70	3	4.3
Co-trimoxazole	70	11	15.7
Rifampicin	70	0	0
Tetracycline	70	1	1.4

<sup>1</sup> Results for the full range of antibiotics tested are presented. Many are not appropriate for the treatment of invasive *Haemophilus* disease or the chemoprophylaxis of contacts.