

Notice: Archived Document

The content in this document is provided on the FDA's website for reference purposes only. This content has not been altered or updated since it was archived.





Retail Meat Report

National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abbreviations	4
Acknowledgements	5
Introduction & Summary	6-9
Surveillance and Laboratory Testing Methods	10-13
Interpretive Criteria	14-15
PREVALENCE DATA	
Percent Positive Samples	
Site and Bacterium, 2002-2008	16-19
Bacterium and Meat Type, 2002-2008	
Salmonella & Campylobacter by Meat Type, 2002-2008	21
SALMONELLA DATA	
Salmonella by Serotype and Meat Type, 2008	22
Trends in Resistance	
Among Salmonella by Meat Type, 2002-2008	23-27
By Top 6 Serotypes within Meat Type, 2008	28
Resistance to Multiple Antimicrobial Agents	
Multidrug Resistance Patterns, 2002-2008	
Resistance to Multiple Classes by Meat Type, 2002-2008	30
MIC Distributions	
Chicken Breast, 2002-2008	
Ground Turkey, 2002-2008	
Ground Beef, 2002-2008	
Pork Chop, 2002-2008	37-38
CAMPYLOBACTER DATA	
Campylobacter Species by Meat Type, 2002-2008	39
Campylobacter jejuni and C. coli Isolated by Month from Chicken Breast, 2002-2008	40
Trends in Resistance	
Among Campylobacter Species by Meat Type, 2002-2008	41
Among Campylobacter jejuni and C. coli from Chicken Breast, 2002-2008	42-44
Resistance to Multiple Antimicrobial Agents	
Campylobacter jejuni and C. coli Resistant to Multiple Classes by Meat Type, 2002-2008	45
MIC Distributions in Chicken Breast	
Campylobacter jejuni, 2002-2008	46
Campylobacter coli, 2002-2008	47

ENTEROCOCCUS DATA

Enterococcus Species by Meat Type, 2002-2008	48
Trends in Resistance	
Among Enterococcus by Meat Type, 2002-2008	49-53
Enterococcus faecalis by Meat Type, 2002-2008	
Enterococcus faecium by Meat Type, 2002-2008	
Enterococcus hirae by Meat Type, 2002-2008.	
Resistance to Multiple Antimicrobial Agents	
Enterococcus faecalis Resistant to Multiple Classes by Meat Type, 2002-2008	57
Enterococcus faecium Resistant to Multiple Classes by Meat Type, 2002-2008	
MIC Distributions by Species	
Chicken Breast, 2008.	59
Ground Turkey, 2008.	
Ground Beef, 2008.	
Pork Chop, 2008	
ESCHERICHIA COLI DATA	
Escherichia coli Prevalence by Meat Type, 2002-2008	.63
Trends in Resistance	
Among Escherichia coli by Meat Type, 2002-2008	64-68
Resistance to Multiple Antimicrobial Agents	
Multidrug Resistance Patterns, 2002-2008.	69
Resistance to Multiple Classes by Meat Type, 2002-2008	70
MIC Distributions	
Chicken Breast, 2008.	71-72
Ground Turkey, 2008.	
Ground Beef, 2008.	
Pork Chop, 2008.	
<u>APPENDICES</u>	
PFGE Profiles For Salmonella and Campylobacter Isolates	79-102
Log Sheet Example	103

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE REPORT, 2008

General Abbreviations

AR Antimicrobial Resistance

BAP Blood Agar Plate

CCA Campy-Cefex Agar Plate

CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CLSI Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute

CVM Center for Veterinary Medicine
EAP Enterococcosel Agar Plate
EIP Emerging Infections Program

EMB Eosin Methylene Blue

FDA Food and Drug Administration

FoodNet Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network

MIC Minimum Inhibitory Concentration

NARMS National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System

PCR Polymerase Chain Reaction
PFGE Pulsed Field Gel Electrophoresis

PulseNet National Molecular Subtyping Network for Foodborne Disease Surveillance

QC Quality Control

RVR10 Rappaport-Vassiliadis Medium

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

XLD Xylose Lysine Deoxycholate

Antimicrobial Abbreviations

AMC Amoxicillin/Clavulanic Acid GEN Gentamicin KAN Kanamycin AMI Amikacin AMP Ampicillin LIN Lincomycin AXO Ceftriaxone LZD Linezolid AZI Azithromycin NAL Nalidixic Acid CHL Chloramphenicol NIT Nitrofurantoin CIP Ciprofloxacin PEN Penicillin

CLI Clindamycin QDA Quinupristin/Dalfopristin

COT Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole STR Streptomycin DAP Daptomycin TEL **Telithromycin** DOX Doxycycline TET Tetracycline ERY Erythromycin TGC Tigecycline FFN Florfenicol TYL Tylosin FIS Sulfisoxazole TIO Ceftiofur FOX Cefoxitin VAN Vancomycin

Meat Types Abbreviations

CB Chicken Breast GT Ground Turkey
GB Ground Beef PC Pork Chop

State Abbreviations

CA NM **New Mexico** California CO Colorado NY **New York** CT Connecticut OR Oregon GΑ PΑ Pennsylvania Georgia Maryland MD TN **Tennessee**

MN Minnesota

NARMS Retail Meat Working Group

U.S. Food and Drug

Administration

Jason Abbott

Sherry Ayers

Sonya Bodeis-Jones

Kristin Cameron

Sharon Friedman

Stuart Gaines

Althea Glenn

Patrick McDermott

Shawn McDermott

Sadaf Qaiyumi

Emily Tong

David White

Niketta Womack

Shenia Young

Shaohua Zhao

Centers for Disease

Control and Prevention

Fred Angulo

Ezra Barzilay

Sharon Greene

Felicita Medalla

Many thanks to Denise Benton and Laura Alvey for providing outstanding

web support to the NARMS program.

Participating State and Local

Health Departments

California

Richard Alexander

Melody Hung-Fan

Maribel Rickard

Colorado

Joe Gossack

Dee Jae Dutton

Melissa Jett

Hugh Maguire

Marty Piper

Connecticut

Aristea Kinney

Mona Mandour

Ruthanne Marcus

Michael A. Pascucilla

Laurn Mank

Diana Barden

Georgia

James Benson

Cherie Drenzek

Tameka Hayes

Lynett Poventud

Elizabeth Franko

Mary Hodel

Mahin Park

Melissa Tobin-D'angelo

Maryland

David Blythe

Beverly Jolbitado

•

Jennifer Kiluk

Kirsten Larson

Amanda Palmer

Rebecca Perlmutter

Patricia Ryan

Chengru Zhu

Minnesota

John Besser

Craig Braymen

Karen Everstine

Gary Horvath

Billie Juni

Fe Leano

Stephanie Meyer

Kirk Smith

Leeann Johnson

New Mexico

Adreiena Armijo

Lisa Butler

Carlos Gonzales

Cindy Nicholson

Nicole Espinoza

Erica Swanson

Paul Torres

Frederick Gentry

New York

Dale Morse

Marsha Peck

Timothy Root

Shelley Zansky

Ariel Endlich-Frazier

Oregon

Elizabeth Baldwin

Emilio DeBess

Helen Packett

Larry Stauffer

Robert Vega

Veronica Williams

Marianna Cavanaugh

Dawn Daly

Barbara Olson

Pennsylvania

Michael Nageotte

Stanley Reynolds

Deepanker Tewari

Anthony Russell

Anthony Russel

Anne Rosenberg

Russell Localio

Susan Johnston

Nkuchia M. M'ikanatha

Tennessee

Parvin Arjmandi

Samir Hanna

Henrietta Hardin

Tim Jones

Ryan Mason

Sheri Roberts

John Dunn

Stephanie Estes

Kenneth Mitchell

Robyn Atkinson

NARMS Retail Meat Annual Report 2008

Introduction

The primary purpose of the NARMS retail meat surveillance program is to monitor the prevalence of antimicrobial resistance among foodborne bacteria, specifically, *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, *Enterococcus* and *Escherichia coli*. The results generated by the NARMS retail meat program serve as a reference point for identifying and analyzing trends in antimicrobial resistance among these organisms.

NARMS retail meat surveillance is an ongoing collaboration between the U.S. Food and Drug Administration/Center for Veterinary Medicine (FDA/CVM), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the 2008 FoodNet laboratories and an additional State Department of Public Health Laboratory: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Tennessee, and Pennsylvania. For calendar year 2008, test sites began retail meat sampling in January with exception to Maryland, who began in February. Each site purchased approximately 40 food samples per month, which are comprised of 10 samples each from chicken breast, ground turkey, ground beef, and pork chops. All sites culture the meat and poultry samples for *Salmonella*. With the exception of Pennsylvania, test sites culture poultry samples for *Campylobacter*. In 2008, 3 of the 10 participating FoodNet laboratories (Georgia, Oregon, and Tennessee) also cultured samples for *E. coli* and *Enterococcus*. Bacterial isolates were sent to FDA/CVM for confirmation of species and serotypes, antimicrobial susceptibility testing, and genetic analysis.

As a public health monitoring system, the primary objectives of NARMS are to:

- Monitor trends in antimicrobial resistance among foodborne bacteria from humans, retail meats, and animals
- Disseminate timely information on antimicrobial resistance to promote interventions that reduce resistance among foodborne bacteria
- Conduct research to better understand the emergence, persistence, and spread of antimicrobial resistance
- Assist the FDA in making decisions related to the approval of safe and effective antimicrobial drugs for animals

What is New in the NARMS Retail Meat Report for 2008

A total of 5,236 meat samples were collected in 2008, compared with 4,282 in 2007. The Maryland FoodNet site, did not collect samples in 2007, but in 2008 Maryland collected samples to test for *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter*. The Pennsylvania Department of Public Health Laboratory is the newest addition to the NARMS retail meat surveillance program and they joined in 2008 testing only *Salmonella*. In previous years, *Campylobacter* was tested in all meat and poultry, but due to low recovery ground beef and pork chop were not tested for *Campylobacter* in 2008.

In previous reports, the resistance breakpoint for ceftriaxone was defined as MIC \geq 64 μ g/mL. In January 2010, the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) published revised interpretive criteria for ceftriaxone. The revised ceftriaxone breakpoints are as follows: Susceptible \leq 1 μ g/mL, Intermediate = 2 μ g/mL, and Resistant \geq 4 μ g/mL. The new CLSI resistance breakpoint for ceftriaxone was applied to the interpretation of all *Salmonella* and *Escherichia coli* data in this report.

In 2008, the Sensititre™ CMV2AGPF plate used for testing *Enterococcus* was replaced by CMV3AGPF for the final 100 *Enterococcus* isolates. Resistance data for flavomycin has been excluded from this report as the new CMV3AGPF plate does not include this antimicrobial. The CMV3AGPF range of dilutions tested expanded for daptomycin, erythromycin, penicillin, quinupristin-dalfopristin and tetracycline, while ranges decreased for lincomycin and vancomycin. Since both CMV2AGPF and CMV3AGPF were used for *Enterococcus* testing in 2008, data is presented using the smaller range from either plate.

New tables have been added to this report for each surveillance component. In addition to highlighting clinically important resistance patterns, tables showing the number of isolates resistant to multiple antimicrobial classes are included in this report.

Highlights of the NARMS Retail 2008 Report

Salmonella¹

Salmonella serotypes Heidelberg, Typhimurium, and Hadar account for 48% of isolates from retail meats (Table 4). The proportion of Salmonella Hadar increased markedly from an average of 6.6% from 2002–2006 to 14.7% in 2008, and has become the most common serotype in ground turkey. Heidelberg decreased from 22.8–17.7% from 2002–2008, while typhimurium has increased from 9.8–15.5% of retail meats.

First-line antimicrobial agents recommended for treating salmonellosis are ciprofloxacin, ceftriaxone and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (IDSA, Practice Guidelines for the Management of Infectious Diarrhea. *Clinical Infectious Diseases* 2001; 32:331–50).

- Quinolones Resistance to nalidixic acid corresponds to decreased fluoroquinolone susceptibility; however, fluoroquinolone resistance has never been detected in Salmonella recovered from any retail meat since the program began in 2002. Only 0.4% of Salmonella from ground turkey were nalidixic acid resistant compared with 1.1% in 2005 and 8.1% in 2002 (Table 5). There were no retail meat isolates resistant to both nalidixic acid and ceftiofur in 2008.
- Cephalosporins In 2008, 4.5% of Salmonella isolated from ground turkey showed resistance to the third-generation cephalosporins decreasing from 5.3% in 2007. In chicken breast isolates, 22.6% were resistant rising from 16.2% in 2007.
- There was a highly significant increase in ampicillin resistance among ground turkey isolates, rising from 16.2% in 2002 to 50.6% in 2008.
- Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole Resistance to this antimicrobial is extremely rare and only 1 ground turkey isolate (of 245) was resistant in 2008.
- Multidrug Resistance 38.2% of chicken breast Salmonella isolates were resistant to ≥ 3 antimicrobial classes in 2008 compared to 51% in ground turkey, an increase in both from previous years. From 2002–2007, multidrug resistance to ≥ 3 antimicrobial classes ranged from 20–34.4% among chicken breast and 20.3–42.6% for ground turkey. More than 15% of chicken breast and ground turkey isolates showed resistance to ≥ 4 classes in 2008 (Table 8).
- The percentage of *Salmonella* isolates susceptible to all antimicrobials (Table 8) showed a decrease from 2007 to 2008 among chicken breast (47.5–45.2%) and ground beef (92.3–79.2%). Meanwhile, an increase in *Salmonella* pansusceptibility was seen among ground turkey (15.3–20.8%) and pork chop (44.4–65.2%) isolates.

<u>Campylobacter</u>²

More than 90% of *Campylobacter* are recovered from chicken breast each year and of those isolates, the proportion of *C. jejuni* to *C. coli* is about 2:1 (Table 10).

Macrolides and fluoroquinolones are used in the treatment of *Campylobacter* infections. It is well known that *C. coli* tend to be more resistant than *C. jejuni* regardless of source, and this is reflected in the NARMS data.

- Macrolide resistance in chicken breast isolates was seen in 9.9% of *C. coli* and 1.2% of *C. jejuni* in 2008, with no significant changes over time (Table 13).
- Ciprofloxacin resistance in C. coli from chicken breast rose from 10% in 2002 to its highest peak of 29.1% in 2005. Since the fluoroquinolone ban in September 2005,

¹ Nearly all salmonellae were recovered from poultry. Due to the low recovery from ground beef and pork chops (< 2%), statistical analysis of trends in resistance from these sources should be considered with caution.

² Beginning in 2008, ground beef and pork chop samples are no longer cultured for *Campylobacter*, due to their low recovery (<0.5%) from 2002–2007.

- ciprofloxacin resistance in *C. coli* has decreased to 20.4% in 2008 (Table 13) and showed no significant change in *C. jejuni*.
- o Tetracycline resistance in *C. jejuni* continued to increase with 49.9% in 2008, up from 38.4% in 2002 (p=0.0103) and 46.4% in 2005.
- o Gentamicin resistance in *C. coli* has increased with 1.7% in 2008, up from 0% in 2002–2006 and 0.7% in 2007 (p=0.0082).
- Multidrug resistance is rare in Campylobacter. In 2008, there were only 14 Campylobacter isolates resistant to ≥ 3 antimicrobial classes (Table 14).

Enterococcus

E. faecalis (67.4% [901/1337]) was more prevalent than *E. faecium* (25.5% [341/1337]) in 2008 (Table 16). Chicken breast was the only meat type where *E. faecium* was more prevalent than *E. faecalis*.

Enterococcus is used as a sentinel for antibiotic selection pressures by compounds with gram-positive activity. This spectrum of activity is exhibited by many antimicrobials used in food animal production; and the same classes of antibiotics are also used to treat human infections.

- No isolates were resistant to vancomycin or linezolid. These classes of compounds are critically important in human medicine but are not used in food animal production (Table 17).
- Since 2002, streptogramin resistance has decreased in ground beef (46.2–10.3%) and pork chop (27.2–6.5%) but has remained above 50% in poultry isolates.
- E. faecalis from poultry showed markedly higher aminoglycoside and macrolide resistance than E. faecium. E. faecium had much higher resistance to nitrofurantoin, penicillin and ciprofloxacin from all sources compared to E. faecalis (Table 18a-b).
- Multidrug resistance from 2002–2008 was highest in *E. faecium* isolates from poultry. *E. faecium* isolates from poultry ranged from 13.8–67.8% from 2002–2008 in resistance to ≥ 6 antimicrobial classes, while *E. faecalis* isolates were all <2% during this time (Table 19a-b).</p>

Escherichia coli

E. coli are common in all retail meat products tested in NARMS. Nearly 70% of the 1,440 retail meats tested in 2008 were culture positive for *E. coli*, with pork chops having the lowest prevalence (40.6%) and chicken breasts the highest (85%).

- Ceftiofur resistance among *E. coli* isolates from chicken breast is consistently higher than any other retail meat tested. Ground turkey (1–3.7%) and pork chop (0.5–3.4%) had statistically significant trends in ceftiofur resistance from 2002–2008 at the p < 0.05 level (Table 22).
- Ciprofloxacin resistance remained low (< 1.0%) among E. coli isolates from retail meats.
- o From 2002–2005, nalidixic acid resistance in *E. coli* from chicken breast increased from 2.8–6.6% and increased in ground turkey from 4.3–10.4%. Since the fluoroquinolone ban in September 2005, resistance has decreased to 2.9% in chicken breast and 3.7% in ground turkey (Table 22). Nalidixic acid resistance in ground beef and pork chops remains < 2%.
- Gentamicin resistance is much higher in retail poultry isolates (> 20%) than ground beef and pork chop isolates (< 2%), with a statistically significant decline among chicken breast.
- A highly statistically significant trend (p<0.0001) in ampicillin resistance was seen among ground turkey with 58% resistance in 2008, up from 31.3% in 2002.

Surveillance and Laboratory Testing Methods

Sample Collection and Isolate Submission

For 2008, retail meat samples were collected from 10 CDC FoodNet sites including California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Tennessee and 1 Department of Health laboratory, Pennsylvania. Each site collected samples from a randomized list of area grocery stores derived from the Chain Store Guide (Tampa, FL). All 11 sites cultured the meat samples for non-typhoidal *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter*, with exception to Pennsylvania who only cultured *Campylobacter*. In addition for 2008, only Tennessee, Georgia and Oregon cultured the same samples for *E. coli* and *Enterococcus*. Isolates from each culture-positive meat sample were submitted by the 11 sites to the FDA/CVM for serotype or species confirmation. NARMS testing and reporting are based on a single isolate from each culture-positive meat sample.

Microbiological Analysis and Testing Methods at the FoodNet Site

In the 11 participating laboratories, meat samples were stored at 4°C and processed no later than 96 hours after purchase. Retail meat packages were kept intact until they were aseptically opened in the laboratory. For chicken and pork samples, one piece of meat microbiological sampling includes one chicken breast or one pork chop, aseptically removed from the total meat package. For ground beef and ground turkey, a 25 gram (g) sample is aseptically aliquot from the total meat product. Portions from each sample were placed in separate sterile plastic bags with 250 milliliters (mL) of buffered peptone water, and the bags were vigorously shaken. Fifty milliliters of the rinsate from each sample were transferred to individual sterile containers for bacterial isolation as outlined below.

Salmonella Isolation

Fifty milliliters of double strength lactose broth were added to the flasks containing 50 mL of rinsate. The contents were mixed thoroughly and incubated at 35°C for 24 hours. From each flask, 0.1 mL was transferred to 9.9 mL tubes of RVR10 medium. The tubes of RVR10 medium were incubated in a water bath at 42°C for 16-20 hours before transferring 1 mL to pre-warmed (35-37°C) 10 mL tubes of M Broth. The inoculated M Broth tubes were incubated in a water bath at 35-37°C for 6-8 hours. From each M Broth culture, 1 mL was heated at 100°C for 15 minutes, and the remaining portion was refrigerated. The heated portion from each culture was tested using the TECRA Salmonella Visual Immunoassay kit (International BioProducts, Bothell, WA) or the VIDAS® Salmonella Immunoassay kit (bioMerieux, Hazelwood, MO) according to the manufacturers' instructions. If the TECRA or VIDAS assay was negative, the sample was considered negative for Salmonella. If the TECRA or VIDAS assay was positive, a loopful of the corresponding unheated M Broth culture was streaked for isolation onto a Xylose Lysine Deoxycholate (XLD) agar plate. The inoculated plate was incubated at

35°C for 24 hours. Each XLD agar plate was examined for typical *Salmonella* colonies (pink colonies with or without black centers). If no *Salmonella*-like growth was observed on XLD agar, the sample was considered negative. A typical *Salmonella* colony was streaked for purity onto a trypticase soy agar plate supplemented with 5% defibrinated sheep blood (BAP). The BAP(s) were incubated at 35°C for 18-24 hours before sub-culturing an isolated colony for further biochemical identification and serotyping using the FoodNet laboratory's standard procedures. *Salmonella* isolates were subsequently frozen at -70 to -80°C in Brucella broth with 20% glycerol and shipped on dry ice to FDA/CVM. Upon arrival at FDA/CVM, each isolate was streaked for purity on a BAP before being confirmed as *Salmonella* using the Vitek 2 Compact microbial identification system (bioMérieux, Hazelwood, MO). These isolates were further serotyped for O and H antigens using either commercially available (Difco-Becton Dickinson, Sparks, MD) antisera or antisera (Miravista Diagnostics, Indianapolis, IN) from the CDC.

Campylobacter Isolation

Fifty milliliters of double-strength Bolton broth was added to the flasks containing 50 mL of rinsate to be used for Campylobacter isolation. The broth and rinsate were mixed thoroughly, but gently to avoid aeration, and incubated at 42°C for 24 hours in a reduced oxygen atmosphere that was obtained using a commercial gas-generating envelope or a gas mixture containing 85% nitrogen, 10% carbon dioxide, and 5% oxygen. The Bolton broth culture was inoculated onto Campy Cefex Agar (CCA) to obtain isolated colonies, and incubated at 42°C in the above atmosphere for 24 to 48 hours. Each CCA plate was examined for typical Campylobacter colonies (round to irregular with smooth edges; thick translucent white growth to spreading, film-like transparent growth). If no Campylobacter-like growth was observed on a CCA plate, the sample was considered negative. When Campylobacter-like growth was observed, one typical well-isolated colony from each CCA plate was sub-cultured to a BAP and incubated as described above. Following incubation, the purified culture was gram stained and tested for its reaction to catalase, oxidase, hippurate and/or motility. If the Gram stain showed small, Gram-negative curved rods, and the isolate was positive for catalase and oxidase, the isolate was presumptively identified as Campylobacter. Otherwise, the culture was considered negative. All isolates presumptively identified as Campylobacter were frozen at -70 to -80°C in Brucella broth with 20% glycerol and shipped in cryo-vials on dry ice to FDA/CVM. Upon arrival at FDA/CVM, isolates were streaked for purity on a BAP before being identified to the species level using PCR assays previously described (2, 6).

Escherichia coli Isolation (only Georgia, Oregon and Tennessee in 2008)

Fifty milliliters of double strength MacConkey broth was added to flasks containing 50 mL of rinsate to be used for *E. coli* isolation. The contents were mixed thoroughly and incubated at 35°C for 16-20 hours. One loopful from each flask was transferred to an Eosin Methylene Blue (EMB) agar plate and streaked for isolation. Agar plates were incubated at 35°C for 16-20 hours in ambient air and examined for typical *E. coli*

colonies (colonies having a dark center and usually a green metallic sheen). If no typical growth was observed on an EMB agar plate, the sample was considered negative and the appropriate documentation was made on the log sheet accompanying the sample. When *E. coli*-like growth was present, one typical, well-isolated colony was streaked for isolation onto a BAP. The BAP(s) were incubated at 35°C for 16-20 hours in ambient air and examined for purity. Indole positive and oxidase negative isolates were presumptively identified as *E. coli*. These isolates were frozen at -70 to -80°C in Brucella broth with 20% glycerol and shipped in cryo-vials on dry ice to FDA/CVM. Upon arrival at FDA/CVM, every isolate was streaked for purity on a BAP before being confirmed as *E. coli* using the Vitek 2 Compact microbial identification system (bioMérieux, Hazelwood, MO).

Enterococcus Isolation (only Georgia, Oregon and Tennessee in 2008)

Fifty milliliters of double-strength Enterococcosel broth was added to the flasks containing 50 mL of rinsate to be used for *Enterococcus* isolation. The contents were mixed thoroughly and incubated at 45°C for 18-24 hours in ambient air. If no typical growth or blackening was observed in the flask, the sample was considered negative. If blackening of the broth was observed, a loopful was streaked for isolation onto an Enterococcosel Agar plate (EAP). The plates were incubated at 35°C for 18-24 hours in ambient air and examined for *Enterococcus*-like colonies (small colonies surrounded by a blackening of the agar). If no typical growth was observed on the EA plate, the sample was considered negative. If *Enterococcus*-like growth was present, one well-isolated colony was streaked for isolation onto a BAP, and incubated at 35°C for 18-24 hours in ambient air. Presumptive *Enterococcus* isolates were subsequently frozen at -70 to -80°C in Brucella broth with 20% glycerol and shipped in cryo-vials on dry ice to FDA/CVM. Upon arrival at FDA/CVM, every isolate was streaked for purity on a BAP before being confirmed as *Enterococcus* using the Vitek 2 Compact microbial identification system (bioMérieux, Hazelwood, MO).

Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing

Antimicrobial minimal inhibitory concentrations (MICs) were determined by broth microdilution according to the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) standards (3, 4, 5) using a 96 microtiter plate (Sensititre, Trek Diagnostic Systems, Westlake, OH). Salmonella and E. coli isolates were tested using a custom plate developed for Gram-negative bacteria (catalog # CMV1AGNF); Enterococcus isolates were tested using a custom plate developed for Gram-positive bacteria (catalog # CMV2AGPF); and Campylobacter isolates were tested using a custom plate developed for Campylobacter testing (catalog # CAMPY) (Table 1). CLSI recommendations were followed by testing quality control organisms each time antimicrobial susceptibility testing was performed. The quality control organisms included Escherichia coli ATCC 25922, Enterococcus faecalis ATCC 29212, Enterococcus faecalis ATCC 51299 Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 29213, Pseudomonas aeruginosa ATCC 27853, and Campylobacter jejuni ATCC 33560 (3, 4, 5). CLSI approved interpretive criteria were used when available; otherwise provisional NARMS breakpoints were used (Table 1).

Pulsed-Field Gel Electrophoresis (PFGE)

Pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) was used to assess genetic relatedness among all *Salmonella* and some *Campylobacter* isolates. All Campylobacter isolated from 2002 to 2005 were tested by PFGE. Since 2006, only those Campylobacter isolates that show resistance to ciprofloxacin or erythromycin have been tested by PFGE. PFGE was performed according to protocols developed by CDC (1). Agarose-embedded DNA was digested with the enzymes *Xbal* and BinI for *Salmonella* isolates and *Smal* and *KpnI* for *Campylobacter* isolates. DNA restriction fragments were separated by electrophoresis using a CHEF Mapper electrophoresis system (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA). Genomic-DNA profiles or "fingerprints" were analyzed using BioNumerics software (Applied-Maths, Kortrijk, Belgium), and banding patterns were compared using Dice coefficients with a 1.5% band position tolerance.

References

- 1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2002. Standardized molecular subtyping of foodborne bacterial pathogens by pulsed-field gel electrophoresis. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Atlanta, GA.
- 2. Linton, D., A. J. Lawson, R. J. Owen, and J. Stanley. 1997. PCR detection, identification to species level, and fingerprinting of *Campylobacter jejuni* and *Campylobacter coli* direct from diarrheic samples. J. Clin. Microbiol. 35:2568-2572
- Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute. Performance Standards for Antimicrobial Disk and Dilution Susceptibility Tests for Bacteria Isolated from Animals; Approved Standard – Second Edition (M31-A2). 2002. CLSI, Wayne, Pa.
- 4. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute. Performance Standards for Antimicrobial Disk and Dilution Susceptibility Tests for Bacteria Isolated from Animals; Informational Supplement (M31-S1). 2004. CLSI, Wayne, Pa.
- 5. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute. Performance Standards for Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing; Seventeenth Informational Supplement (M100-S17). 2007. CLSI, Wayne, Pa.
- 6. Zhao, C., B. Ge, J. De Villena, R. Sudler, E. Yeh, S. Zhao, D. G. White, D. Wagner, and J. Meng. 2001. Prevalence of *Campylobacter* spp., *Escherichia coli*, and *Salmonella* serovars in retail chicken, turkey, pork, and beef from the Greater Washington, D.C., area. Appl.Environ.Microbiol. 67:5431-5436

Table 1. Interpretive Criteria used for Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing: NARMS Retail Meat, 2008¹

Breakpoints Used for Susceptibility Testing of Salmonella and E. coli

		В	Breakpoints (µg/m	1)
Antimicrobial Class	Antimicrobial Agent	Susceptible	Intermediate	Resistant
Aminoglycosides	Amikacin	≤ 16	32	≥ 64
	Gentamicin	≤ 4	8	≥ 16
	Kanamycin	≤ 16	32	≥ 64
	Streptomycin*	≤ 32	N/A	≥ 64
β-Lactam/β-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations	Amoxicillin–Clavulanic Acid	≤ 8 / 4	16 / 8	≥ 32 / 16
Cephems	Cefoxitin	≤ 8	16	≥ 32
	Ceftiofur	≤ 2	4	≥ 8
	Ceftriaxone ²	≤ 1	2	≥ 4
Folate Pathway Inhibitors	Sulfamethoxazole/Sulfisoxazole ³	≤ 256	N/A	≥ 512
	Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	≤ 2 / 38	N/A	≥4/76
Penicillins	Ampicillin	≤ 8	16	≥ 32
Phenicols	Chloramphenicol	≤ 8	16	≥ 32
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin	≤ 1	2	≥ 4
	Nalidixic acid	≤ 16	N/A	≥ 32
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline	≤ 4	8	≥ 16

Breakpoints Used for Susceptibility Testing of Campylobacter

		Breakpoints (μg/ml)						
Antimicrobial Class	Antimicrobial Agent	Susceptible	Intermediate	Resistant				
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin*	≤ 2	4	≥ 8				
Ketolides	Telithromycin*	≤ 4	8	≥ 16				
Lincosamides	Clindamycin*	≤ 2	4	≥ 8				
Macrolides	Azithromycin*	≤ 2	4	≥ 8				
	Erythromycin	≤ 8	16	≥ 32				
Phenicols	Chloramphenicol	≤ 8	16	≥ 32				
	Florfenicol*4	≤ 4	N/A	N/A				
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin	≤ 1	2	≥ 4				
	Nalidixic acid*	≤ 16	32	≥ 64				
Tetracyclines	Doxycycline	≤ 2	4	≥ 8				
	Tetracycline	≤ 4	8	≥ 16				

^{*}No CLSI interpretative criteria for this bacterium/antimicrobial combination currently available

¹ Breakpoints were adopted from CLSI (Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute)

²Revised ceftriaxone breakpoints from the CLSI M100-S20 document, published in January 2010, were used for this report.

 $^{^{3}}$ Sulfamethoxazole was replaced by sulfisoxazole in 2004.

 $^{^4}$ Only a susceptible breakpoint (\leq 4 μ g/ml) has been established. Isolates with an MIC \geq 8 μ g/ml are reported as nonsusceptible.

Table 1. Interpretive Criteria used for Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing: NARMS Retail Meat, 2008¹

Breakpoints Used for Susceptibility Testing of Enterococcus

		В	reakpoints (µg/m	I)
Antimicrobial Class	Antimicrobial Agent	Susceptible	Intermediate	Resistant
Aminoglycosides	Gentamycin	≤ 500		> 500
	Kanamycin*	≤ 512		≥ 1024
	Streptomycin	≤ 512		≥ 1024
Glycopeptides	Vancomycin	≤ 4	8, 16	≥ 32
Glycylcycline	Tigecycline*2	≤ 0.25		
Lincosamides	Lincomycin*	≤ 2	4	≥ 8
Lipopeptides	Daptomycin* ³	≤ 4		
Macrolides	Erythromycin	≤ 0.5	1,2,4	≥ 8
	Tylosin*	≤ 8	16	≥ 32
Nitrofurans	Nitrofurantoin	≤ 32	64	≥ 128
Oxazolidinones	Linezolid	≤ 2	4	≥ 8
Penicillins	Penicillin	≤ 8		≥ 16
Phenicols	Chloramphenicol	≤ 8	16	≥ 32
Phosphoglcolipids	Flavomycin*	≤ 8	16	≥ 32
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin	≤ 1	2	≥ 4
Streptogramins	Quinupristin/Dalfopristin	≤ 1	2	≥ 4
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline	≤ 4	8	≥ 16

^{*}No CLSI interpretative criteria for this bacterium/antimicrobial combination currently available

¹ Breakpoints were adopted from CLSI (Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute). In 2008 *Enterococcus* plate CMV3AGPF replaced CMV2AGPF midyear. MIC ranges for Enterococcus reflect the smaller range.

² Only a susceptible breakpoint (≤ 0.25 μg/ml) has been established. Isolates with an MIC ≥ 0.5 μg/ml are reported as nonsusceptible. 3 Only a susceptible breakpoint (\leq 4 μ g/ml) has been established. Isolates with an MIC \geq 8 μ g/ml are reported as

nonsusceptible.

Table 2a. Percent Positive Samples for Chicken Breast by Bacterium and Site, 2002-2008

			Campylo	bacter		Salmon	ella		Enteroco	ccus		Escherich	ia coli
Site ¹	Year	N ²	# Isolates	% Positive ³	N	# Isolates	% Positive	N	# Isolates	% Positive	N	# Isolates	% Positive
	2003	120	64	53.3%	120	4	3.3%						
	2004 2005	120 118	96 83	80.0% 70.3%	120 118	17 21	14.2% 17.8%						
CA	2006	118	96	81.4%	118	16	13.6%						
	2007	119	97	81.5%	120	12	10.0%						
	2008	120 715	78 514	65.0%	120	19	15.8% 12.4%						
	Total 2004	97	514 21	71.9% 21.6%	716 97	89 1	1.0%						
	2005	116	38	32.8%	116	12	10.3%						
СО	2006	120	74	61.7%	120	7	5.8%						
	2007 2008	120 120	62 63	51.7% 52.5%	120 120	2 4	1.7% 3.3%						
	Total	573	258	45.0%	573	26	4.5%						
	2002	120	74 50	61.7%	120	17	14.2%						
	2003 2004	60 120	50 86	83.3% 71.7%	60 120	9 30	15.0% 25.0%						
СТ	2005	120	85	70.8%	120	19	15.8%						
O1	2006	120	79	65.8%	120	20	16.7%						
	2007 2008	119 120	66 41	55.5% 34.2%	120 120	15 7	12.5% 5.8%						
	Total	779	481	61.7%	780	117	15.0%						
	2002	120	84	70.0%	120	14	11.7%	120	120	100.0%	120	104	86.7%
	2003 2004	120 120	76 61	63.3% 50.8%	120 120	8 6	6.7% 5.0%	120 120	119 120	99.2% 100.0%	120 120	120 115	100.0% 95.8%
0.1	2004	120	62	50.6%	120	10	5.0% 8.3%	120	120	100.0%	120	119	95.6% 99.2%
GA	2006	120	63	52.5%	120	15	12.5%	120	120	100.0%	120	117	97.5%
	2007	120 120	57 66	47.5% 55.0%	120 120	8	6.7%	120	118 119	98.3%	120 120	114 115	95.0%
	2008 Total	840	66 469	55.0% 55.8%	840	11 72	9.2% 8.6%	120 840	836	99.2% 99.5%	840	115 804	95.8% 95.7%
	2002	120	30	25.0%	120	8	6.7%	120	117	97.5%	120	107	89.2%
	2003	120	38	31.7%	120	18	15.0%	120	113	94.2%	120	113	94.2%
MD⁴	2004 2005	120 120	76 85	63.3% 70.8%	120 120	24 22	20.0% 18.3%	120 120	114 110	95.0% 91.7%	120 120	110 100	91.7% 83.3%
5	2006	120	68	56.7%	120	18	15.0%	120	115	95.8%	120	102	85.0%
	2008	110	34	30.9%	110	43	39.1%						
	Total 2002	710	331 33	46.6% 31.1%	710	133 4	18.7% 3.8%	600	569	94.8%	600	532	88.7%
	2002	120	62	51.7%	120	13	10.8%						
	2004	120	73	60.8%	120	20	16.7%						
MN	2005 2006	120 120	24 43	20.0% 35.8%	120 120	24 16	20.0% 13.3%						
	2007	120	28	23.3%	120	11	9.2%						
	2008	120	24	20.0%	120	6	5.0%						
	Total 2004	826 119	287 53	34.7% 44.5%	826 119	94 3	11.4% 2.5%						
	2005	120	31	25.8%	120	5	4.2%						
NM	2006	119	15	12.6%	120	18	15.0%						
	2007 2008	120 120	52 61	43.3% 50.8%	120 120	30 36	25.0% 30.0%						
	Total	598	212	35.5%	599	92	15.4%						
	2003	120	75	62.5%	120	11	9.2%						
	2004 2005	120 116	96 50	80.0% 43.1%	120 120	16 17	13.3% 14.2%						
NY	2005	119	48	40.3%	120	15	12.5%						
	2007	120	33	27.5%	120	12	10.0%						
	2008 Total	120 715	53 355	44.2% 49.7%	120 720	30 101	25.0% 14.0%						
	2002	40	1	2.5%	40	4	10.0%	40	40	100.0%	40	9	22.5%
	2003	120	45	37.5%	120	17	14.2%	120	119	99.2%	120	78	65.0%
	2004 2005	120 120	73 37	60.8% 30.8%	120 120	25 16	20.8%	120 110	118 109	98.3% 99.1%	120 120	73 76	60.8% 63.3%
OR	2005	119	50	30.8% 42.0%	120	7	13.3% 5.8%	120	119	99.1%	118	94	79.7%
	2007	120	52	43.3%	120	2	1.7%	120	119	99.2%	120	98	81.7%
	2008 Total	120 759	39 297	32.5%	120 760	1 72	0.8%	120 750	118 742	98.3%	120 758	92 520	76.7% 68.6%
- BA	2008	739	297	39.1%	760 120	72 25	9.5% 20.8%	750	742	98.9%	758	320	00.076
PA	Total				120	25	20.8%						
	2002	110	66 50	60.0%	110	13	11.8%	110	104	94.5%	110	62 95	56.4%
	2003 2004	117 116	59 71	50.4% 61.2%	117 116	3 15	2.6% 12.9%	117 116	115 114	98.3% 98.3%	117 116	85 102	72.6% 87.9%
TN	2005	120	59	49.2%	120	7	5.8%	120	118	98.3%	108	98	90.7%
114	2006	118	36	30.5%	118	20	16.9%	118	115	97.5%	117	105	89.7%
	2007 2008	112 120	28 51	25.0% 42.5%	112 120	7 17	6.3% 14.2%	111 120	105 109	94.6% 90.8%	102 120	87 99	85.3% 82.5%
	Total	813	370	42.5% 45.5%	813	82	10.1%	812	780	96.1%	790	638	80.8%
Grand Tota		7328	3574	48.8%	7457	903	12.1%	2190		98.0%	2988	2494	83.5%

TCT, GA, MD, OR, MN, TN joined surveillance in 2002; NY, CA in 2003; CO, NM in 2004; PA in 2008.

² N= # of meat samples collected.

³ Where % Positive = the # of isolates (n) / the # of meat samples (N).

⁴ MD did not collect samples for NARMS retail meat testing in 2007.

Table 2b. Percent Positive Samples for Ground Turkey by Bacterium and Site, 2002-2008

			Campylob	pacter		Salmon	ella		Enteroco	ccus		Escherich	ia coli
Site ¹	Year	N ²		% Positive ³	N		% Positive	N	# Isolates	% Positive	N	# Isolates	% Positive
	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	6 9	5.0% 7.5%						
	2004 2005	120 119	0 1	0.0% 0.8%	120 119	15	12.6%						
CA	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	5	4.2%						
	2007	120	1	0.8%	120	8	6.7%						
	2008	119	0	0.0%	119	12	10.1%						
	Total 2004	718	2 0	0.3% 0.0%	718	55 8	7.7% 7.9%						
	2004	116	0	0.0%	116	17	14.7%						
со	2006	120	10	8.3%	120	17	14.2%						
CO	2007	120	10	8.3%	120	20	16.7%						
	2008	120	14	11.7%	120	30	25.0%						
	Total 2002	577 120	34	5.9% 1.7%	577 120	92 21	15.9% 17.5%						
	2003	60	0	0.0%	60	8	13.3%						
	2004	120	2	1.7%	120	26	21.7%						
СТ	2005	120	3	2.5%	120	12	10.0%						
	2006	120	2	1.7%	120	8	6.7%						
	2007 2008	120 120	1 1	0.8% 0.8%	120 120	14 9	11.7% 7.5%						
	Total	780	11	1.4%	780	98	12.6%						
	2002	120	0	0.0%	120	19	15.8%	120	120	100.0%	120	103	85.8%
	2003	120	2	1.7%	120	27	22.5%	120	120	100.0%	120	117	97.5%
	2004 2005	120 120	1 5	0.8% 4.2%	120 120	38 32	31.7% 26.7%	120 120	120 120	100.0% 100.0%	120 120	119 117	99.2% 97.5%
GA	2005	120	5 6	4.2% 5.0%	120	32 28	23.3%	120	117	97.5%	120	116	96.7%
	2007	120	7	5.8%	120	48	40.0%	120	120	100.0%	120	120	100.0%
	2008	120	3	2.5%	120	47	39.2%	120	120	100.0%	120	120	100.0%
	Total	840	24	2.9%	840	239	28.5%	840	837	99.6%	840	812	96.7%
	2002 2003	120 120	0 0	0.0% 0.0%	120 120	9 25	7.5% 20.8%	120 120	113 103	94.2% 85.8%	120 120	110 103	91.7% 85.8%
	2003	120	2	1.7%	120	13	10.8%	120	106	88.3%	120	103	90.8%
MD ⁴	2005	120	3	2.5%	120	12	10.0%	120	111	92.5%	120	105	87.5%
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	12	10.0%	120	99	82.5%	120	95	79.2%
	2008	110	1	0.9%	110	30	27.3%	000	500	00.70/	000	500	07.00/
	Total 2002	710 127	6 1	0.8%	710 127	101 7	14.2% 5.5%	600	532	88.7%	600	522	87.0%
	2002	110	3	2.7%	110	11	10.0%						
	2004	120	6	5.0%	120	14	11.7%						
MN	2005	120	4	3.3%	120	28	23.3%						
	2006 2007	120 119	4	3.3%	120 120	25 27	20.8% 22.5%						
	2007	120	6 3	5.0% 2.5%	120	16	13.3%						
	Total	836	27	3.2%	837	128	15.3%						
	2004	118	0	0.0%	118	9	7.6%						
	2005	120	2	1.7%	120	20	16.7%						
NM	2006 2007	120 118	0 5	0.0% 4.2%	120 118	19 42	15.8% 35.6%						
	2008	120	4	3.3%	120	53	44.2%						
	Total	596	11	1.8%	596	143	24.0%						
	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	20	16.7%						
	2004 2005	120 120	0 1	0.0% 0.8%	120 120	11 12	9.2% 10.0%						
NY	2005	119	2	1.7%	119	15	10.0%						
	2007	120	2	1.7%	120	10	8.3%						
	2008	120	0	0.0%	120	18	15.0%						
	Total	719	5	0.7%	719	86	12.0%	40	40	100.00/	40	17	42 En/
	2002 2003	40 120	0 0	0.0% 0.0%	40 120	2 5	5.0% 4.2%	40 120	40 108	100.0% 90.0%	40 120	17 49	42.5% 40.8%
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	6	5.0%	120	105	87.5%	120	53	44.2%
OR	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	16	13.3%	110	103	93.6%	120	72	60.0%
J.,	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	8	6.7%	120	115	95.8%	120	76	63.3%
	2007 2008	120 120	0 1	0.0% 0.8%	120 120	2 4	1.7% 3.3%	120 120	113 115	94.2% 95.8%	120 120	104 89	86.7% 74.2%
	Z008	7 60	1 1	0.8% 0.1%	7 60	4 43	5.7%	750	699	95.8% 93.2%	7 60	460	60.5%
PA	2008				120	11	9.2%			7.0			
ı-Α	Total				120	11	9.2%						
	2002	115	1	0.9%	115	16	13.9%	115	114	99.1%	115	74 64	64.3%
	2003 2004	87 106	0 1	0.0% 0.9%	87 106	12 8	13.8% 7.5%	87 106	87 106	100.0% 100.0%	87 106	64 95	73.6% 89.6%
73.	2004	120	1	0.9%	120	19	15.8%	120	118	98.3%	110	102	92.7%
TN	2006	106	0	0.0%	106	22	20.8%	105	104	99.0%	106	101	95.3%
	2007	108	2	1.9%	108	19	17.6%	108	108	100.0%	98	91	92.9%
		400	4	3.3%	120	15	12.5%	120	110	91.7%	120	91	75.8%
	2008	120											
Grand Tota	Total	762 7298	9	1.2%	762 7419	111	14.6%	761 2190	747	98.2% 94.4%	742 2942	618	83.3% 82.0%

¹ CT, GA, MD, OR, MN, TN joined surveillance in 2002; NY, CA in 2003; CO, NM in 2004; PA in 2008. ² N= # of meat samples collected.

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Where % Positive = the # of isolates (n) / the # of meat samples (N).

⁴ MD did not collect samples for NARMS retail meat testing in 2007.

Table 2c. Percent Positive Samples for Ground Beef by Bacterium and Site, 2002-2008

			Campylol	bacter		Salmon	ella		Enteroco	ccus		Escherich	ia coli
Site ¹	Year	N ²	# Isolates	% Positive ³	N	# Isolates	% Positive	N	# Isolates	% Positive	N	# Isolates	% Positive
	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
	2004 2005	120 120	0 0	0.0% 0.0%	120 120	1 1	0.8% 0.8%						
CA	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
	2007	119	0	0.0%	119	2	1.7%						
	2008				120	2	1.7%						
	Total 2004	599	0	0.0% 0.0%	719 106	8 0	1.1% 0.0%						
	2004	116	0	0.0%	116	0	0.0%						
СО	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%						
CO	2007	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
	2008	400	•	0.00/	120	0	0.0%						
	Total 2002	462 120	0	0.0% 0.0%	582 120	3	0.5% 4.2%						
	2003	60	0	0.0%	60	0	0.0%						
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	5	4.2%						
СТ	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	3	2.5%						
	2006 2007	116 120	0 0	0.0% 0.0%	116 120	2 0	1.7% 0.0%						
	2007	120	U	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	Total	656	0	0.0%	776	15	1.9%						
	2002	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%	120	118	98.3%	120	93	77.5%
	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%	120	119	99.2%	120	90	75.0%
	2004 2005	120 120	0 0	0.0% 0.0%	120 120	1 0	0.8% 0.0%	120 120	117 118	97.5% 98.3%	120 120	91 102	75.8% 85.0%
GA	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	4	3.3%	120	118	98.3%	119	94	79.0%
	2007	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	120	100.0%	120	100	83.3%
	2008				120	0	0.0%	120	117	97.5%	120	100	83.3%
	Total 2002	720 120	0	0.0% 0.0%	840 120	9 2	1.1% 1.7%	840 120	827 107	98.5% 89.2%	839 120	670 105	79.9% 87.5%
	2002	120	1	0.8%	120	3	2.5%	120	92	76.7%	120	87	72.5%
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%	120	100	83.3%	120	83	69.2%
MD⁴	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	113	94.2%	120	78	65.0%
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	100	83.3%	120	47	39.2%
	2008 Total	600	1	0.2%	110 710	3 9	2.7% 1.3%	600	512	85.3%	600	400	66.7%
	2002	123	0	0.0%	123	0	0.0%	000	J12	00.070	000		00.1 /0
	2003	110	0	0.0%	110	1	0.9%						
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
MN	2005 2006	120 120	0 0	0.0% 0.0%	120 120	1 1	0.8% 0.8%						
	2007	120	0	0.0%	120	3	2.5%						
	2008				120	0	0.0%						
	Total	713	0	0.0%	833	6	0.7%						
	2004 2005	120 120	0 0	0.0% 0.0%	120 120	0 1	0.0% 0.8%						
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%						
NM	2007	120	0	0.0%	120	3	2.5%						
	2008				120	4	3.3%						
	Total 2003	480 120	0	0.0% 0.0%	600 120	10 0	1.7% 0.0%						
	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
NY	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2007 2008	120	0	0.0%	120 120	0 0	0.0% 0.0%						
	Total	600	0	0.0%	720	0	0.0%						
	2002	40	0	0.0%	40	0	0.0%	40	40	100.0%	40	22	55.0%
	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%	120	112	93.3%	120	57	47.5%
	2004 2005	120 120	0	0.0% 0.0%	120	6	5.0%	120 110	115	95.8% 89.1%	120	99 61	82.5%
OR	2005	120	0 0	0.0%	120 120	1 2	0.8% 1.7%	120	98 108	90.0%	120 119	61 69	50.8% 58.0%
	2007	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%	120	114	95.0%	120	82	68.3%
	2008				120	0	0.0%	120	106	88.3%	120	61	50.8%
	Total 2008	640	0	0.0%	760 120	12 2	1.6% 1.7%	750	693	92.4%	759	451	59.4%
PA	Total				120 120	2	1.7% 1.7%						
	2002	119	0	0.0%	119	0	0.0%	119	118	99.2%	119	75	63.0%
	2003	110	0	0.0%	110	1	0.9%	110	109	99.1%	110	77	70.0%
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	116	96.7%	120	65 75	54.2%
TN	2005 2006	120 119	0 0	0.0% 0.0%	120 120	1 5	0.8% 4.2%	120 117	118 111	98.3% 94.9%	108 112	75 84	69.4% 75.0%
	2007	112	5	4.5%	112	3	2.7%	112	102	94.9%	103	74	71.8%
	2008				120	13	10.8%	120	113	94.2%	120	89	74.2%
	Total	700	5	0.7%	821	23	2.8%	818	787	96.2%	792	539	68.1%
Grand Tota	al	6170	6	0.1%	7481	97	1.3%	3008	2819	93.7%	2990	2060	68.9%

¹ CT, GA, MD, OR, MN, TN joined surveillance in 2002; NY, CA in 2003; CO, NM in 2004; PA in 2008.

² N= # of meat samples collected.

³ Where % Positive = the # of isolates (n) / the # of meat samples (N).

⁴ MD did not collect samples for NARMS retail meat testing in 2007.

Table 2d. Percent Positive Samples for Pork Chop by Bacterium and Site, 2002-2008

			Campyloi	bacter		Salmon	ella		Enteroco	ccus		Escherich	ia coli
Site ¹	Year	N ²		% Positive ³	N	# Isolates	% Positive	N	# Isolates	% Positive	N	# Isolates	% Positive
	2003	120	2	1.7%	120	1	0.8%						
	2004 2005	120 120	1 0	0.8% 0.0%	120 120	1 2	0.8% 1.7%						
CA	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2007	117	0	0.0%	117	1	0.9%						
	2008	507		0.50/	117	0	0.0%						
	Total 2004	597 99	3	0.5% 0.0%	714 99	5	0.7% 0.0%						
	2004	116	0	0.0%	116	0	0.0%						
со	2006	116	0	0.0%	116	0	0.0%						
	2007	120	2	1.7%	120	2	1.7%						
	2008	454	•	0.40/	120	1	0.8%						
	Total 2002	451 120	2	0.4% 0.8%	571 120	3	0.5% 0.8%						
	2003	60	0	0.0%	60	0	0.0%						
	2004	120	1	0.8%	120	5	4.2%						
СТ	2005	120	1	0.8%	120	1	0.8%						
	2006 2007	120 120	0 0	0.0% 0.0%	120 120	1 0	0.8% 0.0%						
	2007	120	U	0.0 /6	120	0	0.0%						
<u> </u>	Total	660	3	0.5%	780	8	1.0%						
	2002	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%	120	119	99.2%	120	55	45.8%
	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	116	96.7%	120	68	56.7%
	2004 2005	120 120	0 0	0.0% 0.0%	120 120	0 2	0.0% 1.7%	120 120	116 117	96.7% 97.5%	120 120	64 71	53.3% 59.2%
GA	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	115	95.8%	120	65	54.2%
	2007	120	0	0.0%	120	3	2.5%	120	119	99.2%	120	71	59.2%
	2008				120	2	1.7%	120	114	95.0%	120	61	50.8%
	Total 2002	720 120	0 1	0.0% 0.8%	840 120	9	1.1% 5.0%	840 120	816 101	97.1% 84.2%	840 120	455 66	54.2%
	2002	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%	120	90	75.0%	120	71	55.0% 59.2%
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	77	64.2%	120	62	51.7%
MD⁴	2005	120	1	0.8%	120	3	2.5%	120	86	71.7%	120	58	48.3%
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	78	65.0%	120	36	30.0%
	2008 Total	600	2	0.3%	110 710	2 12	1.8% 1.7%	600	432	72.0%	600	293	48.8%
	2002	103	0	0.0%	103	0	0.0%	000	702	72.070	000	233	40.070
	2003	120	1	0.8%	120	0	0.0%						
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
MN	2005 2006	120 120	0 0	0.0% 0.0%	120 120	0 0	0.0% 0.0%						
	2007	119	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2008				120	2	1.7%						
	Total	702	1	0.1%	823	2	0.2%						
	2004 2005	119 120	1 0	0.8% 0.0%	119 120	0 0	0.0% 0.0%						
	2005	120	1	0.8%	120	2	1.7%						
NM	2007	120	0	0.0%	120	6	5.0%						
	2008				120	3	2.5%						
	Total	479	2	0.4%	599	11	1.8%						
	2003 2004	120 120	0 0	0.0% 0.0%	120 120	2 3	1.7% 2.5%						
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
NY	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
	2007	120	1	0.8%	120	0	0.0%						
	2008 Total	600	1	0.2%	120 720	0 7	0.0% 1.0%						
	2002	40	0	0.0%	40	0	0.0%	40	39	97.5%	40	9	22.5%
	2003	120	1	0.8%	120	1	0.8%	120	103	85.8%	120	28	23.3%
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%	120	108	90.0%	120	51	42.5%
OR	2005 2006	120 120	0 2	0.0% 1.7%	120 120	0 4	0.0% 3.3%	110 120	95 93	86.4% 77.5%	120 118	31 36	25.8% 30.5%
	2007	120	1	0.8%	120	0	0.0%	120	101	84.2%	120	35	39.2%
	2008				120	3	2.5%	120	108	90.0%	120	48	40.0%
	Total	640	4	0.6%	760	10	1.3%	750	647	86.3%	758	238	31.4%
PA	2008 Total				120 120	0 0	0.0% 0.0%						
	2002	110	3	2.7%	110	1	0.0%	110	110	100.0%	110	54	49.1%
	2002	119	0	0.0%	119	0	0.0%	119	117	98.3%	119	51	42.9%
	2004	118	0	0.0%	118	0	0.0%	118	103	87.3%	118	55	46.6%
TN	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	111	92.5%	105	45	42.9%
· .	2006 2007	116 116	0 0	0.0% 0.0%	116 116	0 6	0.0% 5.2%	112 116	103 93	92.0% 80.2%	114 116	45 46	39.5% 39.7%
	2007	110	U	0.0 /0	120	10	5.2% 8.3%	120	93 88	73.3%	120	46 37	39.7% 30.8%
L	Total	699	3	0.4%	819	17	2.1%	815	725	89.0%	802	333	41.5%
Grand Tot	al	6148		0.3%	7456		1.1%	3005		87.2%	3000	1319	44.0%
1 CT GA N	MD OR MI	J TN	ininad surve	illance in 200	2· NV	CA in 2003	· CO NM in 2	004 - E	24 in 2008				

¹ CT, GA, MD, OR, MN, TN joined surveillance in 2002; NY, CA in 2003; CO, NM in 2004; PA in 2008.

² N= # of meat samples collected.

 $^{^3}$ Where % Positive = the # of isolates (n) / the # of meat samples (N).

⁴ MD did not collect samples for NARMS retail meat testing in 2007.

Table 3. Percent Positive Samples by Bacterium and Meat Type, 2002-2008

2002	Chic	Chicken Breast			und Tı	urkey	Gre	ound I	Beef	Pork Chop		
Bacterium (A)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)
Campylobacter (2513)	616	288	(46.8)	642	4	(1.0)	642	-	-	613	5	(0.8)
Salmonella (2513)	616	60	(9.7)	642	74	(11.5)	642	9	(1.4)	613	10	(1.6)
Enterococcus (1574)	390	381	(97.7)	395	387	(98.0)	399	383	(96.0)	390	369	(94.6)
Escherichia coli (1574)	390	282	(72.3)	395	304	(77.0)	399	295	(73.9)	390	184	(47.2)

2003	Chic	ken B	reast	Gro	und T	urkey	Gre	ound l	Beef	Pork Chop			
Bacterium (A)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	
Campylobacter (3533)	897	469	(52.3)	857	5	(0.6)	880	1	(0.1)	899	4	(0.4)	
Salmonella (3533)	897	83	(9.3)	857	114	(13.3)	880	10	(1.1)	899	5	(0.6)	
Enterococcus (1873)	477	466	(97.7)	447	418	(93.5)	470	432	(91.9)	479	426	(88.9)	
Escherichia coli (1873)	477	396	(83.0)	447	333	(74.5)	470	311	(66.2)	479	218	(45.5)	

2004	Chicken Breast			Grou	ınd Tı	urkey	Gro	ound I	Beef	Pork Chop		
Bacterium (A)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)
Campylobacter (4699)	1172	706	(60.2)	1165	12	(1.0)	1186	-	-	1176	3	(0.3)
Salmonella (4699)	1172	157	(13.4)	1165	142	(12.2)	1186	14	(1.2)	1176	11	(0.9)
Enterococcus (1900)	476	466	(97.9)	466	437	(93.8)	480	448	(93.3)	478	404	(84.5)
Escherichia coli (1900)	476	400	(84.0)	466	376	(80.7)	480	338	(70.4)	478	232	(48.5)

2005	Chic	ken B	reast	Grou	ınd Tı	ırkey	Gro	und E	Beef	Po	rk Ch	юр
Bacterium (A)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)
Campylobacter (4777)	1190	554	(46.6)	1195	20	(1.7)	1196	-	-	1196	2	(0.2)
Salmonella (4781)	1194	153	(12.8)	1195	183	(15.3)	1196	8	(0.7)	1196	9	(8.0)
Enterococcus (1880)	470	457	(97.2)	470	452	(96.2)	470	447	(95.1)	470	409	(87.0)
Escherichia coli (1871)	468	393	(84.0)	470	396	(84.3)	468	316	(67.5)	465	205	(44.1)

2006	Chic	ken B	reast	Gro	ınd Tı	urkey	Gro	ound I	Beef	Po	ork Ch	юр
Bacterium (A)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)
Campylobacter (4766)	1193	572	(47.9)	1185	24	(2.0)	1196	-	-	1192	3	(0.3)
Salmonella (4769)	1196	152	(12.7)	1185	159	(13.4)	1196	19	(1.6)	1192	8	(0.7)
Enterococcus (1893)	478	469	(98.1)	465	435	(93.5)	478	438	(91.6)	472	389	(82.4)
Escherichia coli (1884)	475	418	(88.0)	466	388	(83.3)	471	295	(62.6)	472	182	(38.6)

2007	Chic	ken B	reast	Grou	ınd Tı	ırkey	Gro	ound E	Beef	Po	rk Ch	ор
Bacterium (A)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)
Campylobacter (4278)	1070	475	(44.4)	1065	34	(3.2)	1071	5	(0.5)	1072	4	(0.4)
Salmonella (4282)	1072	99	(9.2)	1066	190	(17.8)	1071	13	(1.2)	1073	18	(1.7)
Enterococcus (1407)	351	342	(97.4)	348	341	(98.0)	352	336	(95.5)	356	313	(87.9)
Escherichia coli (1379)	342	299	(87.4)	338	315	(93.2)	343	256	(74.6)	356	152	(42.7)

2008	Chic	ken B	reast	Grou	ınd Tı	urkey	Gro	ound E	Beef	Po	rk Ch	ор
Bacterium (A)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)
Campylobacter (2379)	1190	510	(42.9)	1189	31	(2.6)						
Salmonella (5236)	1310	199	(15.2)	1309	245	(18.7)	1310	24	(1.8)	1307	23	(1.8)
Enterococcus (1440)	360	346	(96.1)	360	345	(95.8)	360	336	(93.3)	360	310	(86.1)
Escherichia coli (1440)	360	306	(85.0)	360	300	(83.3)	360	250	(69.4)	360	146	(40.6)

Where % = Number of isolates (n) / number of samples per meat type (N)

Dashes indicate no positive isolates.
Gray area indicates not tested.

A = Total number of meat sampled

N = Number of samples tested

n = Number of isolates

Figure 1. Percent Positive Samples for Salmonella by Meat Type, All Sites, 2002-2008

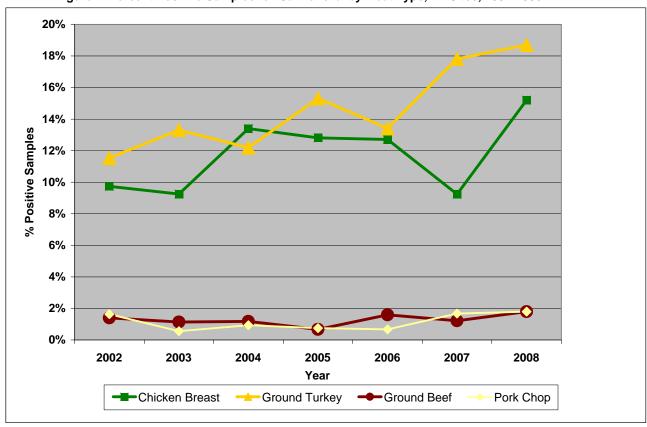
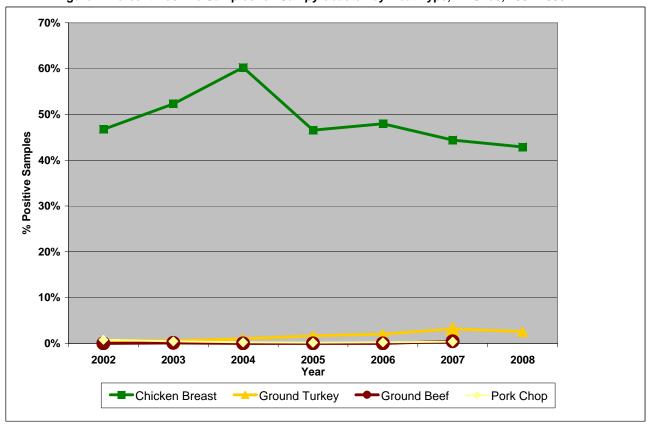


Figure 2. Percent Positive Samples for Campylobacter by Meat Type, All Sites, 2002-2008¹



¹ Ground Beef and Pork Chop were not tested for *Campylobacter* in 2008 due to low recovery.

Table 4. Salmonella Serotype Distribution among all Meat Types, 2008

		icken		round		round		Pork
Serotype (N) ¹		reast	T	urkey		Beef	(Chop
	n²	% ³	n	%		%	n	%
1. Heidelberg (87)	30	34.5%	56	64.4%		1.2%		
2. Typhimurium (76)	68	89.5%	3	4.0%		2.6%	3	4.0%
3. Hadar (72)	2	2.8%	70	97.2%				
4. Enteritidis (32)	30	93.8%	1	3.1%		3.1%		
5. Saintpaul (32)			31	96.9%	1	3.1%		
6. Kentucky (31)	30	96.8%			1	3.2%		
7. Mbandaka (19)	7	36.8%			6	31.6%	6	31.6%
8. Illa 18:z4,z23:- (16)			16	100.0%				
9. Senftenberg (14)	4	28.6%	9	64.3%			1	7.1%
10. Anatum (9)	2	22.2%	7	77.8%				
11. Derby (8)	1	12.5%	6	75.0%			1	12.5%
12. Infantis (7)	5	71.4%	1	14.3%			1	14.3%
13. Montevideo (7)	4	57.1%	1	14.3%		28.6%		
14. Norwich (7)	1	14.3%	3	42.9%	2	28.6%	1	14.3%
15. Uganda (7)	1	14.3%	4	57.1%	1	14.3%	1	14.3%
16. Bareilly (6)	2	33.3%			2	33.3%	2	33.3%
17. Newport (6)			3	50.0%	3	50.0%		
18. Schwarzengrund (6)			6	100.0%				
19. Albany (5)			5	100.0%				
20. Berta (5)			5	100.0%				
21. Reading (5)			5	100.0%				
22. Agona (4)	1	25.0%	3	75.0%				
23. Adelaide (3)							3	100.0%
24. Alachua (3)			1	33.3%			2	66.7%
25. Braenderup (3)	3	100.0%						
26. Brandenburg (3)			2	66.7%	1	33.3%		
27. I 4, 12:i:- (3)	3	100.0%						
28. Muenchen (3)	1	33.3%	2	66.7%				
29. I 4,5,12:d:- (2)			2	100.0%				
30. Johannesburg (2)							2	100.0%
31. Meleagridis (2)	1	50.0%			1	50.0%		
32. I 4,5,12:i:- (1)	1	100.0%						
33. I 4,5,12:r:- (1)			1	100.0%				
34. Litchfield (1)	1	100.0%						
35. Muenster (1)			1	100.0%				
36. Ohio (1)	1	100.0%						
37. Stanley (1)			1	100.0%				
Total (491)	199	40.5%	245	49.9%	24	4.9%	23	4.7%

 $^{^{1}}$ Where N = the total # of *Salmonella* isolates per serotype 2 Where n = # of isolates with a given a serotype per meat

³ Where % = (n) # of isolates per serotype per meat / (N) total # of isolates per serotype.

Table 5. Trends in Antimicrobial Resistance among Salmonella by Meat Type, 2002-2008

			Aminogl	ycosides		Amino- penicillins	β-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations	Cephalo	sporins	Cepha- mycins	Folate Pa	_	Phenicols	Quino	olones	Tetra- cyclines
		AMI	GEN	KAN	STR	AMP	AMC	TIO	AXO	FOX	FIS ²	COT	CHL	CIP	NAL	TET
Meat Type	Year (N)	(MIC ≥ 64)	(MIC ≥ 16)	(MIC ≥ 64)	(MIC ≥ 64)	(MIC ≥ 32)	(MIC ≥ 32)	(MIC ≥ 32)	(MIC ≥ 4)	(MIC ≥ 32)	(MIC ≥ 512)	(MIC ≥ 4)	(MIC ≥ 512)	(MIC ≥ 4)	(MIC ≥ 32)	(MIC ≥ 16)
	2002 (60)	_	10.0%	6.7%	28.3%	16.7%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	16.7%	-	_	1	_	33.3%
	2003 (83)	_	6.0%	4.8%	26.5%	33.7%	25.3%	25.3%	26.5%	25.3%	14.5%	_	2.4%	_	1.2%	27.7%
	2004 (157)	_	3.8%	11.5%	28.0%	30.6%	24.8%	24.8%	24.8%	24.8%	28.7%	_	1.9%	-	_	46.5%
Chicken	2005 (153)	_	3.3%	4.6%	30.1%	26.8%	21.6%	20.9%	21.6%	20.9%	17.0%	_	0.7%	-	0.7%	43.8%
Breast	2006 (152)	_	9.2%	9.9%	36.2%	22.4%	19.1%	19.1%	19.1%	18.4%	23.0%	1.3%	2.6%	-	0.7%	46.7%
	2007 (99)	_	6.1%	5.1%	30.3%	18.2%	16.2%	16.2%	16.2%	15.2%	25.3%	_	1.0%	-	_	41.4%
	2008 (199)	_	7.0%	10.6%	23.6%	29.2%	22.6%	22.6%	22.6%	21.6%	39.2%	_	0.5%	-	_	46.7%
	Z Statistic	N/A ⁴	-0.4776	-0.8844	0.4454	0.2645	-0.1783	-0.2002	-0.9610	0.1093	-4.3459	-0.3853	0.6069	N/A	0.7664	-2.2397
	P Value ³	N/A	0.6329	0.3765	0.6560	0.7914	0.8585	0.8413	0.3366	0.9129	<0.0001	0.7000	0.5439	N/A	0.4434	0.0251
	2002 (74)	-	14.9%	18.9%	37.8%	16.2%	12.2%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	20.3%	1.4%	1.4%	-	8.1%	55.4%
	2003 (114)	_	22.8%	27.2%	45.6%	28.9%	11.4%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	33.3%	_	0.9%	-	4.4%	39.5%
	2004 (142)	_	20.4%	18.3%	34.5%	20.4%	7.7%	4.9%	5.6%	4.9%	28.2%	_	2.8%	-	_	56.3%
Ground	2005 (183)	_	26.8%	20.2%	44.3%	26.8%	8.7%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	34.4%	0.5%	0.5%	-	1.1%	39.9%
Turkey	2006 (159)	_	28.9%	15.1%	40.9%	25.8%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	32.1%	_	0.6%	-	_	56.0%
	2007 (190)	_	24.7%	23.7%	45.8%	42.6%	5.3%	5.3%	5.8%	5.3%	34.7%	0.5%	1.6%	-	2.6%	67.4%
	2008 (245)	-	27.8%	18.0%	58.8%	50.6%	5.3%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	27.4%	0.4%	1.6%	-	0.4%	66.1%
	Z Statistic	N/A	-2.2004	0.8004	-3.8963	-7.2966	2.8379	0.4084	0.4182	0.4084	-0.4657	0.1228	-0.1042	N/A	3.2642	-5.0275
	P Value	N/A	0.0278	0.4235	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0045	0.6830	0.6758	0.6830	0.6414	0.9022	0.9170	N/A	0.0011	<0.0001
	2002 (9)	_	-	-	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%	_	22.2%	_	_	22.2%
	2003 (10)	_	_	_	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	-	40.0%	-	_	40.0%
	2004 (14)	_	-	-	14.3%	21.4%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	7.1%	14.3%	-	-	14.3%
Ground	2005 (8)	_	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	_	_	-	_	25.0%	-	12.5%	-	-	12.5%
Beef	2006 (19)	_	-	5.3%	10.5%	10.5%	_	_	_	_	10.5%	_	5.3%	-	_	21.1%
	2007 (13)	_	7.7%	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	7.7%	_	_	-	_	-
	2008 (24)	-	8.3%	8.3%	20.8%	12.5%	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%	20.8%	_	12.5%	-	_	20.8%
	Z Statistic	N/A	-1.1715	-0.9424	1.1745	2.0798	2.6277	2.6277	2.6277	2.6277	0.9632	0.7911	2.0082	N/A	N/A	0.9632
	P Value	N/A	0.2414	0.3460	0.2402	0.0375	0.0086	0.0086	0.0086	0.0086	0.3354	0.4289	0.4460	N/A	N/A	0.3354
	2002 (10)	_	30.0%	10.0%	70.0%	40.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	70.0%	20.0%	40.0%	_	_	70.0%
	2003 (5)	_	-		40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	40.0%	_	40.0%	-	_	80.0%
	2004 (11)	_	-	9.1%	27.3%	9.1%	_	_	-	_	18.2%		18.2%	-	-	54.5%
Pork	2005 (9)	_	-	_	33.3%	22.2%	_	_	-	_	33.3%	11.1%	22.2%	_	_	55.6%
Chop	2006 (8)	_	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	_	_	-	_	75.0%	50.0%	_	-	-	25.0%
	2007 (18)	_	5.6%	5.6%	16.7%	5.6%	_	_	-	_	16.7%	5.6%	_	_	_	50.0%
	2008 (23)	_	13.0%		13.0%	13.0%		_		_	30.4%		_			34.8%
	Z Statistic	N/A	0.3300	0.8195	3.2964	2.0676	2.8919	2.8919	2.8919	2.8919	1.7701	1.0569	4.1179	N/A	N/A	2.2349
	P Value	N/A	0.7414	0.4125	0.0010	0.0387	0.0038	0.0038	0.0038	0.0038	0.0767	0.2906	<0.0001	N/A	N/A	0.0254

¹ Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance to antimicrobial. Where % resistance = (# isolates resistant to antimicrobial per meat type) / (total # isolates per meat type).

² Sulfisoxazole replaced Sulfamethoxazole on NARMS panel in 2004.

³ P value for percent resistant trend was calculated using the Cochran-Armitage Trend Test method.

⁴ N/A = No Z statistic or P value could be calculated.

Figure 3a. Antimicrobial Resistance among Salmonella from Chicken Breast, 2002-2008

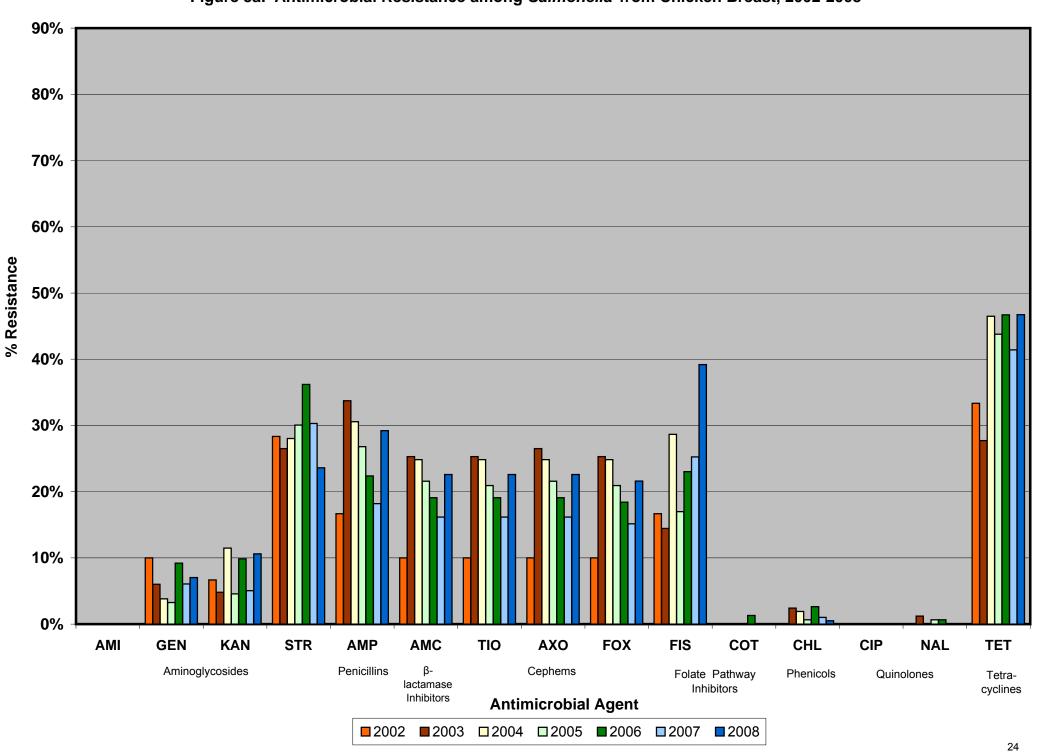


Figure 3b. Antimicrobial Resistance among Salmonella from Ground Turkey, 2002-2008

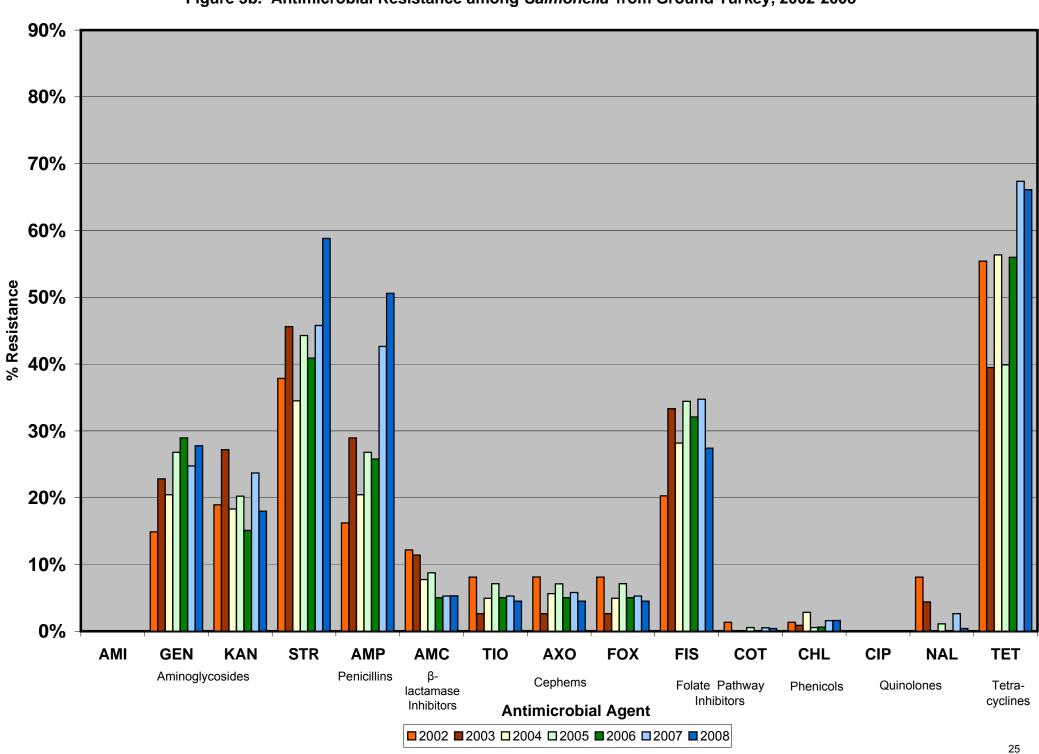


Figure 3c. Antimicrobial Resistance among Salmonella from Ground Beef, 2002-2008

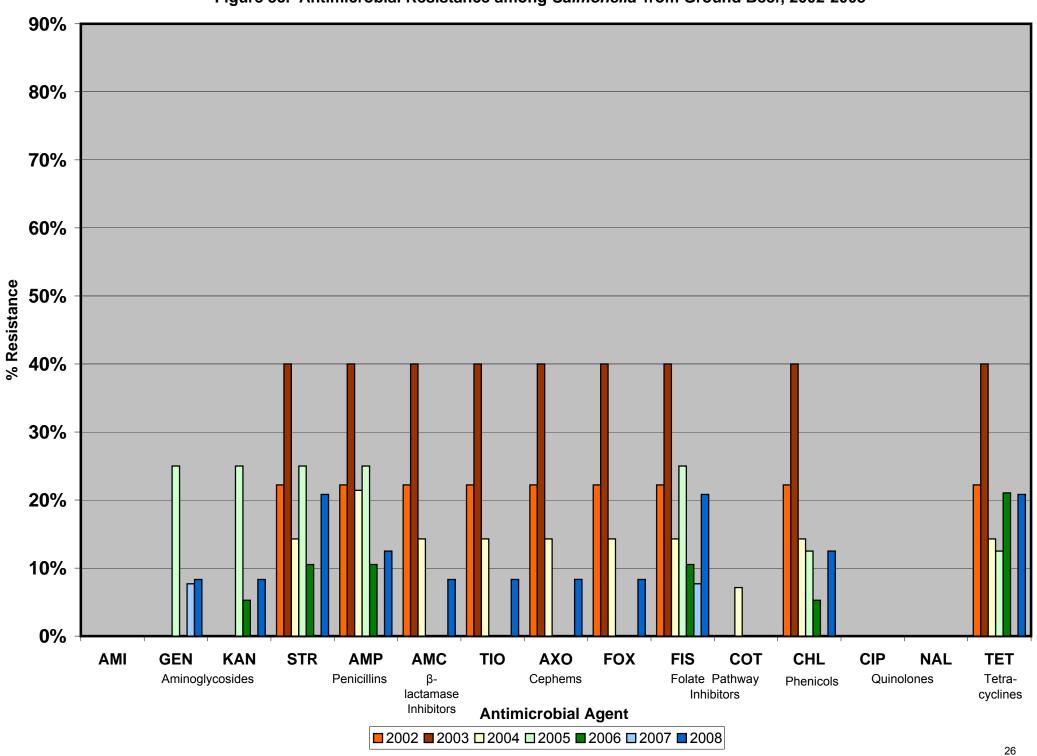


Figure 3d. Antimicrobial Resistance among Salmonella from Pork Chop, 2002-2008

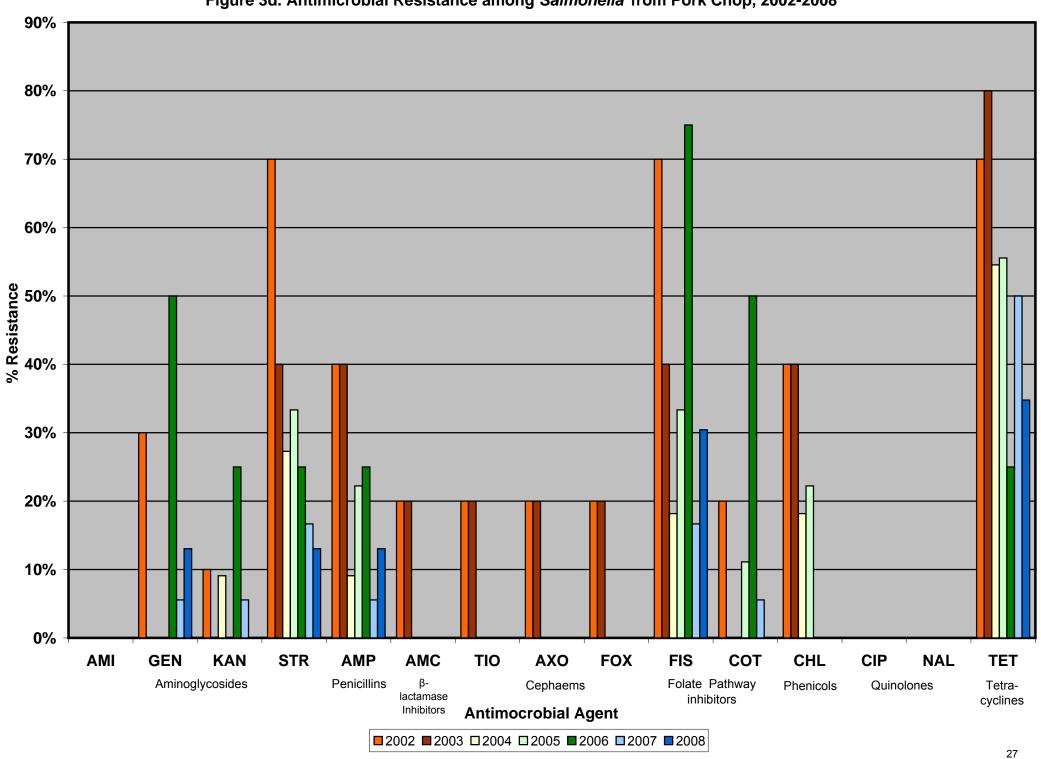


Table 6. Antimicrobial Resistance among Salmonella by Top 6 Serotypes within Meat Type, 2008¹

							An	timicrobi	ial Agent	Class						
			Amino	glycosides	s	Penicillins	β-lactamase inhibitors		Cephems		Folate P	•	Phenicols	Quinc	olones	Tetra- cyclines
Meat Type	Serotype (N)	AMI	GEN	KAN	STR	AMP	AMC	TIO	AXO	FOX	FIS	СОТ	CHL	CIP	NAL	TET
	Typhimurium (68)	-	1.5%	25.0%	16.2%	61.8%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	47.1%	95.6%	-	-	-	-	94.1%
	Enteritidis (30)	-	3.3%	-	3.3%	6.7%	-	-	-	-	3.3%	-	-	-	-	3.3%
Chicken	Heidelberg (30)	-	30.0%	13.3%	40.0%	23.3%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	30.0%	-	3.3%	-	-	26.7%
Breast	Kentucky (30)	-	6.7%	-	66.7%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	6.7%	-	-	-	-	56.7%
	Mbandaka (7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Infantis (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hadar (70)	-	14.3%	10.0%	100.0%	61.4%	-	=.	-	-	25.7%	-	-	-	1.4%	97.1%
	Heidelberg (56)	-	57.1%	53.6%	71.4%	83.9%	7.1%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	28.6%	-	-	-	-	80.4%
Ground	Saintpaul (31)		9.7%	3.2%	25.8%	41.9%	-	-	-	-	16.1%	-	-	-	-	67.7%
Turkey	IIIa 18:z4,z23:- (16)		6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	-	-	-	-	6.3%	-	6.3%	-	-	6.3%
	Senftenberg (9)		22.2%	22.2%	33.3%	33.3%	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%	-	11.1%	-	-	22.2%
	Anatum (7)	-	14.3%	-	14.3%	42.9%	42.9%	42.9%	42.9%	42.9%	14.3%	-	-	-	-	42.9%
	Mbandaka (6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Newport (3)	-	-	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	-	66.7%	-	-	66.7%
Ground	Bareilly (2)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beef	Montevideo (2)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Norwich (2)	-	-	-	=.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Typhimurium (2)		-	-	50.0%	50.0%	-	-	-	-	50.0%	-	50.0%	-	-	50.0%
	Mbandaka (6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adelaide (3)	-	100.0%	-	66.7%	100.0%	-	-	-	-	100.0%	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Pork	Typhimurium (3)		-	-	33.3%	-	-	-	-	-	33.3%	-	-	-	-	33.3%
Chop	Alachua (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	-	-	-	-	100.0%
	Bareilly (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Johannesburg (2)	-	-		-		-	-	-		-		-	-	-	50.0%

¹ Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance. Where % resistance = (# isolates per serotype resistant to antimicrobial) / (total # isolates per serotype).

Table 7. Multidrug Resistance Patterns among Salmonella Isolates, 2002-2008¹

Year		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Chicken Breast	60	83	157	153	152	99	199
Number of Isolates	Ground Turkey	74	114	142	183	159	190	245
Tested by Source	Ground Beef	9	10	14	8	19	13	24
	Pork Chop	10	5	11	9	8	18	23
Resistance Pattern	Isolate Source							
		_	2.4%	1.9%	0.7%	2.6%	_	0.5%
1. At Least ACSSuT ²	Chicken Breast		2	3	1	4		1
Resistant		1.4%	0.9%	2.8%	0.5%	0.6%	1.6%	1.6%
	Ground Turkey	1	1	4	1	1	3	4
		22.2%	40.0%	14.3%	12.5%	5.3%	_	12.5%
	Ground Beef	2	4	2	1	1		3
		40.0%	40.0%	9.1%	22.2%	_	_	_
	Pork Chop	4	2	1	2			
2. At Least ACT/S ³	Chicken Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resistant		1.4%	_	_	_	_	_	_
	Ground Turkey	1						
	Ground Beef	-	-	7.1% 1	-	-	-	-
		20.0%	_	_	11.1%	_	_	_
	Pork Chop	2			1			
3. At Least ACSSuTAuCf ⁴	Chicken Breast	_	_	1.9% 3	_	2.6% 4	-	_
Resistant		1.4%	0.9%	2.1%	0.5%		1.1%	1.2%
	Ground Turkey	1	1	3	1	_	2	3
	•	22.2%	40.0%	14.3%				8.3%
	Ground Beef	2	4	2				2
		20.0%	20.0%	_	_	_	_	_
	Pork Chop	2	1		_			_
4. At Least Ceftiofur	Chicken Breast	_	-	ı	-	-	_	ı
and Nalidixic Acid Resistant	Ground Turkey	_	0.9% 1	_	-	_	0.5% 1	-
	Ground Beef	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pork Chop	_	_	_	_	_	_	_

¹ Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance.

² ACSSuT = ampicillin, chloramphenicol, streptomycin, sulfamethoxazole/sulfisoxazole, and tetracycline. ³ ACT/S = ampicillin, chloramphenicol, and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.

⁴ ACSSuTAuCf = ACSSuT, amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, and ceftiofur.

Table 8. Multidrug Resistance among Salmonella Isolates by Antimicrobial Class, 2002-2008¹

Year		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Chicken Breast	60	83	157	153	152	99	199
Number of Isolates	Ground Turkey	74	114	142	183	159	190	245
Tested by Source	Ground Beef Pork Chop	9 10	10 5	14 11	8 9	19 8	13 18	24 23
Resistance Pattern ²	Isolate Source	10	J		<u> </u>	U	.0	
		51.7%	45.8%	40.1%	46.4%	38.8%	47.5%	45.7%
1. No Resistance	Chicken Breast	31	38	63	71	59	47	91
Detected	Ground Turkey	37.8%	34.2%	28.9%	30.1%	17.6%	15.3%	20.8%
		28	39	41 78.6%	55 75.0%	28 73.7%	29	51 79.2%
	Ground Beef	77.8%	60.0% 6	78.6% 11	75.0% 6	73.7% 14	92.3% 12	79.2% 19
		20.0%	20.0%	45.5%	44.4%	25.0%	44.4%	65.2%
	Pork Chop	2	1	5	4	2	8	15
	Chicken Breast	20.0%	30.1%	34.4%	25.5%	24.3%	25.3%	38.2%
2. Resistant to ≥ 3		12	25	54	39	37	25	76
Antimicrobial Classes	Ground Turkey	20.3% 15	29.0% 33	26.1% 37	29.0% 53	24.5% 39	42.6% 81	51.0% 125
		22.2%	40.0%	14.3%	25.0%	10.5%		20.8%
	Ground Beef	2	4	2	2	2	_2	5
	Pork Chop	60.0%	40.0%	18.2%	22.2%	25.0%	5.6%	17.4%
	Fork Chop	6	2	2	2	2	1	4
	Chicken Breast	5.0%	16.9%	24.2%	18.3%	15.1%	13.1%	23.1%
3. Resistant to ≥ 4		3 13.5%	14 24.6%	38 12.7%	28 7.7%	23 8.2%	13 14.7%	46 15.1%
Antimicrobial Classes	Ground Turkey	10.5%	24.0%	18	14	13	28	37
		22.2%	40.0%	14.3%	12.5%	5.3%	20	12.5%
	Ground Beef	2	4	2	1	1	_	3
	Pork Chop	40.0%	40.0%	18.2%	22.2%	25.0%	5.6%	13.0%
		4	2	2	2	2	1	3
	Chicken Breast	3.3%	13.3%	22.3%	17.7%	14.5%	12.1%	19.1%
4. Resistant to ≥ 5		2	11	35	27	22	12	38
Antimicrobial Classes	Ground Turkey	12.2% 9	14.0% 16	4.9% 7	2.7% 5	3.1% 5	3.2% 6	2.9% 7
	Orangel Book	22.2%	40.0%	14.3%	12.5%	5.3%		12.5%
	Ground Beef	2	4	2	1	1	_	3
	Pork Chop	40.0%	40.0%	9.1%	22.2%	_	_	_
	· ·	4	2	1 5 7%	2 3.9%	5.00/	4.00/	4.00/
5. Resistant to ≥ 6	Chicken Breast	-	4.8% 4	5.7% 9	3.9% 6	5.9% 9	4.0% 4	4.0% 8
Antimicrobial Classes	Ground Turkey	10.8%	3.5%	2.8%	2.2%	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%
		8 22.2%	4 40.0%	4 14.3%	4	3	4	5 8.3%
	Ground Beef	2	4	2	-	_	_	2
	Pork Chop	20.0%	40.0% 2					_

¹ Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance. ² Cephem class includes Cephalothin for 2002 and 2003.

Table 9a. MIC Distribution among Salmonella from Chicken Breast. 2002-2008

				9a. MIC Dis			<u></u>								n/m:1\4						
			_	•								on (%)			•						
Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%l ¹	%R ²	[95% CI] ³	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	102
Aminoglycosides																					
Amikacin	2002 (60)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 6.0]						6.7	58.3	30.0	5.0			Į					
	2003 (83)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 4.3]						8.4	47.0	41.0	3.6			l					
	2004 (157)		0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]						7.6			5.7			ļ					
	2005 (153)		0.0	[0.0 - 2.4]						7.2		20.3	3.3			Į.					
	2006 (152)		0.0	[0.0 - 2.4]						1.3	44.1	44.1	10.5								
	2007 (99)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 3.7]						9.1	42.4	45.5	2.0	1.0							
	2008 (199)		0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]						0.5	41.2	52.3	5.5	0.5							
Gentamicin	, ,	0.0	10.0	[3.8 - 20.5]					36.7	48.3	5.0				1.7	8.3					
	2003 (83)	1.2	6.0	[2.0 - 13.5]					33.7	54.2	4.8			1.2	2.4	3.6					
	2004 (157)		3.8	[1.4 - 8.1]					46.5	45.2	3.8			0.6	1.9	1.9					
	2005 (153)		3.3	[1.1 - 7.5]					64.7	30.1	2.0			4.0	0.7	2.6					
	2006 (152)		9.2	[5.1 - 15.0]					42.1	46.1	1.3	4.0		1.3		9.2					
	2007 (99)	1.0	6.1	[2.3 - 12.7]					52.5	35.4	4.0	1.0		1.0	2.0	4.0					
Kanamycin	2008 (199)		7.0	[3.9 - 11.5]					28.6	56.3	8.0			01.7	17	7.0	I	6.7			
Kanamycin		0.0	6.7	[1.8 - 16.2]										91.7				6.7			
	2003 (83) 2004 (157)	1.2	4.8 11.5	[1.3 - 11.9] [6.9 - 17.5]										94.0 84.7		1.2 0.6		4.8 11.5			
	2004 (157)													95.4		0.0		4.6			
	2005 (153)		4.6 9.9	[1.9 - 9.2] [5.6 - 15.8]										88.8				9.9			
	2000 (132)	0.0	5.1	[1.7 - 11.4]										91.9				5.1			
	2007 (33)		10.6	[6.7 - 15.7]										86.9			0.5	10.1			
Streptomycin		N/A	28.3	[17.5 - 41.4]										00.5	2.0	71.7	10.0	18.3			
Caroptomyom	2003 (83)	N/A	26.5	[17.4 - 37.3]												73.5	14.5	12.0			
	2004 (157)		28.0	[21.2 - 35.7]												72.0	16.6	11.5			
	2005 (153)		30.1	[22.9 - 38.0]												69.9	21.6	8.5			
	2006 (152)		36.2	[28.6 - 44.4]												63.8	23.0	13.2			
	2007 (99)	N/A	30.3	[21.5 - 40.4]												69.7	21.2				
	2008 (199)		23.6	[17.9 - 30.1]												76.4	9.6	14.1			
Aminopenicillins	, ,																				
Ampicillin	2002 (60)	0.0	16.7	[8.3 - 28.5]							53.3	30.0					16.7				
	2003 (83)	0.0	33.7	[23.7 - 44.9]							43.4	22.9					33.7				
	2004 (157)	0.0	30.6	[23.5 - 38.4]							60.5	8.9					30.6				
	2005 (153)	0.0	26.8	[20.0 - 34.5]							69.3	3.3	0.7				26.8				
	2006 (152)	0.0	22.4	[16.0 - 29.8]							74.3	2.6	0.7				22.4				
	2007 (99)	0.0		[11.1 - 27.2]							68.7	12.1	1.0				18.2				
	2008 (199)	0.0	29.1	[22.9 - 36.0]							60.8	9.6	0.5				29.2				
β-Lactams/																					
β-Lactamase																					
Inhibitor																					
Combinations	2002 (60)	17	0.4	[2.0. 20.5]							76.7	6.7		F 0	1 7	l	40.0				
Amoxicillin-		1.7	0.1	[3.8 - 20.5]							76.7	6.7		5.0	1.7		10.0				
Clavulanic Acid		6.0	25.3	[16.4 - 36.0]							65.1	1.2		2.4	6.0		25.3				
	2004 (157) 2005 (153)		24.8	[18.3 - 32.4]							61.8 70.6	7.6 2.0		4.5 2.0	1.3 3.9	2 0	24.8				
	2005 (153)		21.6	[15.3 - 28.9] [13.2 - 26.2]							75.7		0.7	2.6	0.7	2.0 0.7	19.6 18.4				
				[9.5 - 24.9]								3.0	1.0	1.0		1.0					
				[9.5 - 24.9]								5.0	1.0		3.5						
Cephalosporins	_555 (199)	5.5	0	[17.0 20.1]							30.0	5.0		5.0	0.0	1.5	21.1				
• •	2002 (60)	0.0	10.0	[3.8 - 20.5]					1.7	71.7	16.7	0.0			10.0						
	2002 (83)	0.0		[16.4 - 36.0]						51.8	21.7	1.2			25.3						
	2004 (157)			[18.3 - 32.4]					0.6	47.1	27.4				24.8						
	2005 (153)			[14.8 - 28.2]					2.6	61.4	15.0	0.0			20.9						
	2006 (152)			[13.2 - 26.2]						17.8	62.5	0.7		0.7	18.4						
	2007 (99)	0.0	16.2	[9.5 - 24.9]						22.2		3.0		1.0	15.2						
	2008 (199)			[17.0 - 29.1]							64.8			1.5	21.1						
Ceftriaxone		0.0	10.0	[0.0 - 6.0]					90.0					5.0	3.3	1.7					
	2003 (83)	0.0	26.5	[0.0 - 4.3]					73.5				1.2	1.2	16.9	7.2					
	2004 (157)		24.8	[0.0 - 2.3]					75.2					1.9	18.5	4.5					
	2005 (153)	0.0	21.6	[0.0 - 2.4]					77.8	0.7				2.0	17.0	2.6					
	2006 (152)	0.0	19.1	[0.0 - 3.6]					80.9				0.7	0.7	13.8	3.3	0.7				
	2000 (102)								02.0				ı	2.0	10.1	4.0					
	2007 (99) 2008 (199)	0.0	16.2	[9.5 - 24.9] [17.0 - 29.1]					83.8 77.4					2.0	10.1	4.0					

 $^{^{\}rm 2}$ Percent of isolates with resistance. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %'s are due to rounding.

 $^{^3}$ 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

⁴ Unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Susceptibility breakpoints are indicated by black vertical bars and resistance breakpoints are double red bars. Numbers in shaded areas indicate % of isolates with MIC's greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensitire plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent % of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin.

Table 9a. MIC Distribution among Salmonella from Chicken Breast, 2002-2008 continued

				i. MIC Distri								on (%)			_						
Autimianabial	V ()	1	2	TOTO(OI) 2	0.045	0.00	0.00	0.405	0.05			` ′			•			400	050	F40	4004
Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%l ¹	%R ²	[95% CI)3	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
Cephamycins																11					
Cefoxitin	2002 (60)	0.0	10.0	[3.8 - 20.5]									13.3	1.2		25.3					
	2003 (83)	0.0	25.3	[16.4 - 36.0]									13.3	1.2		25.3					
	2004 (157)		24.8	[18.3 - 32.4]							2.5	56.7		1.3	0.7	5.7	19.1				
	2005 (153)		20.9	[14.8 - 28.2]							25.5		4.6 21.1	0.0	0.7	11.1	9.8				
	2006 (152) 2007 (99)	2.0	18.4 15.2	[12.6 - 25.5] [8.7 - 23.8]							3.0		22.2	1.3 2.0	0.7 2.0	6.6 3.0	11.8 12.1				
	2007 (99)		21.6	[16.1 - 28.0]							2.5		21.6	0.5	1.0	6.5	15.1				
Folate Pathway	2000 (100)	1.0	20	[10.1 20.0]							2.0	02.0	21.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	13.1				
Inhibitors																					
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (60)	N/A	16.7	[8.3 - 28.5]											38.3	31.7	13.3			I	16.7
	2002 (83)	N/A	14.5	[7.7 - 23.9]											32.5	33.7	15.7	3.6			14.5
Sulfisoxazole	. ,		28.7	[21.7 - 36.4]											12.1	14.6	43.3	1.3		28.7	
	2005 (153)		17.0	[11.4 - 23.9]											11.1	28.1	41.8	2.0		17.0	
	2006 (152)		23.0	[16.6 - 30.5]											5.3	16.4	53.9	1.3		23.0	
	2007 (99)	N/A	25.3	[17.1 - 35.0]											13.1	20.2	31.3	10.1		25.3	
	2008 (199)	N/A	39.2	[32.4 - 46.3]											3.0	18.6	37.7	1.0	0.5	39.2	
Trimethoprim-	2002 (60)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 6.0]				98.3	1.7												
Sulfamethoxazole	2003 (83)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 4.3]				97.6	2.4												
	2004 (157)		0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]				96.8	3.2												
	2005 (153)		0.0	[0.0 - 2.4]				98.7	1.3												
	2006 (152)		1.3	[0.2 - 4.7]				94.7	3.3	0.7				1.3							
	2007 (99)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 3.7]				84.8	15.2												
DI	2008 (199)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]				90.5	7.0	2.5											
Phenicols	2002 (60)	0.0		10.0 6.01								17	60.2	20.0		11					
Chloramphenicol	2002 (80)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 6.0]								1.7	68.3 32.5	30.0 65.1			2.4				
	2003 (83)		2.4 1.9	[0.3 - 8.4] [0.4 - 5.5]								2.5	14.6	80.3	0.6		1.9				
	2004 (157)		0.7	[0.4 - 3.6]								1.3	65.4	32.7	0.0		0.7				
	2006 (152)		2.6	[0.7 - 6.6]								0.7	32.9	63.2	0.7		2.6				
	2007 (99)	5.1	1.0	[0.0 - 5.5]								0.7	28.3	65.7	5.1	1.0	2.0				
	2008 (199)		0.5	[0.0 - 2.8]								1.0	27.1	71.4	•••		0.5				
Quinolones																					
Ciprofloxacin	2002 (60)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 6.0]	90.0	10.0															
·	2003 (83)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 4.3]	83.1	14.5	1.2		1.2												
	2004 (157)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]	96.2	3.8															
	2005 (153)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.4]	88.2	11.1		0.7													
	2006 (152)		0.0	[0.0 - 2.4]	68.4	30.9			0.7												
	2007 (99)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 3.7]	85.9	14.1															
	2008 (199)		0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]	81.9	17.1	1.0						١			п					
Nalidixic Acid	` '	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 6.0]							4.0	4.0		31.7							
	2003 (83)	N/A	1.2	[0.0 - 6.5]							1.2	1.2	84.3	12.0			1.2				
	2004 (157) 2005 (153)		0.0 0.7	[0.0 - 2.3]							0.7	12.1 27.5		5.1 1.3	0.7	0.7					
	2005 (153)		0.7	[0.0 - 3.6] [0.0 - 3.6]							0.7	25.0	71.1	3.3	0.7	0.7	0.7				
	2007 (99)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 3.0]									62.6	4.0			0.7				
	2007 (33)		0.0	[0.0 - 3.7]									70.4								
Tetracyclines	_555 (155)	,, .	0.0	[0.0 1.0]								_0.1	, 5.7	0.0]]					
Tetracycline	2002 (60)	1.7	33.3	[21.7 - 46.7]									65.0	1.7			33.3				
	2003 (83)	0.0		[18.4 - 38.6]									72.3			1.2	26.5				
	2004 (157)			[38.5 - 54.6]									52.9	0.6			46.5				
	2005 (153)			[35.8 - 52.0]									56.2			0.7	43.1				
	2006 (152)	0.0	46.7	-									53.3			1.3	45.4				
	2007 (99)	0.0		[31.6 - 51.8]									58.6				41.4				
	2008 (199)		46.7	[39.6 - 53.9]									52.8	0.5	1.5		45.2				

¹ Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility. N/A used when there is no intermediate breakpoint established.

² Percent of isolates with resistance. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %'s are due to rounding.

 $^{^3}$ 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

⁴ Unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Susceptibility breakpoints are indicated by single black vertical bars and resistance breakpoints are double red vertical bars. Numbers in shaded areas indicate % of isolates with MIC's greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent % of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin.

Table 9b. MIC Distribution among Salmonella from Ground Turkey, 2002-2008

			Iai	ole 9b. MIC	Distribu	tion a	illolig	Sannoi	iciia ii		ributio		-								
Antimiarabial	Vaar (n)	a1	o. - 2	F0.E0/ 0.E3	0.045	0.02	0.00	0.405	0.05			` '		•••	• ,		64	420	OE6	E40	4004
Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%l ¹	%R²	[95% CI] ³	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	120	256	512	1024
Aminoglycosides	2002 (74)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 4.9]						6.8	55.4	32.4	5.4			1					
Amikacin	2002 (74)	0.0	0.0 0.0	[0.0 - 4.9]						0.6	52.6	32. 4 44.7	2.6								
	2003 (114)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 3.2]						2.1	50.0	44.4	3.5								
	2005 (183)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.0]						0.0	62.3	35.5	1.6	0.5							
	2006 (159)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]							34.6	59.1		0.6							
	2007 (190)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.9]						1.1	46.8	42.6	8.9	0.5							
	2008 (245)	0.0	0.4	[0.0 - 1.5]							11.0	74.7	12.7	1.2		0.4					
Gentamicin	` ,	2.7	14.9	[7.7 - 25.0]					40.5	39.2	2.7			2.7	5.4	9.5					
	2003 (114)	5.3	22.8	[15.5 - 31.6]					25.4	37.7	5.3	3.5		5.3	14.9	7.9					
	2004 (142)		20.4	[14.1 - 28.0]					33.8	37.3	4.9	0.7	4.4	2.8	9.2	11.3					
	2005 (183) 2006 (159)		26.8 28.9	[20.5 - 33.8] [22.0 - 36.6]					36.6 18.9	29.0 45.3	1.1 4.4	1.3	1.1	5.5 1.3	14.2 6.9	12.6 22.0					
	2000 (139)		24.7						27.9	41.1	3.7	0.5		2.1	5.8	18.9					
	2007 (130)		27.8	[22.2 - 33.8]					8.2	51.0	11.0	1.2	0.4	0.4	4.9	22.9					
Kanamycin		2.7	18.9	[10.7 - 29.7]					0.2	01.0			0.1	74.3	4.1	2.7	2.7	16.2			
	2003 (114)		27.2	[19.3 - 36.3]										70.2		2.6	14.0	13.2			
	2004 (142)	1.4	18.3	[12.3 - 25.7]										78.9	1.4	1.4	7.0	11.3			
	2005 (183)	0.0	20.2	[14.7 - 26.8]										77.6	2.2		3.3	16.9			
	2006 (159)		15.1	[9.9 - 21.6]										81.1	2.5	1.3	3.1	11.9			
	2007 (190)		23.7	[17.8 - 30.4]										69.5	5.3	1.6	2.1	21.6			
C++	2008 (245)		18.0	[13.4 - 23.3]										72.7	7.4	2.0	0.4	17.6			
Streptomycin	` '	N/A	37.8	[26.8 - 49.9]												62.2	8.1	29.7 25.4			
	2003 (114) 2004 (142)		45.6 34.5	[36.3 - 55.2] [26.7 - 42.9]												54.4 65.5	20.2 21.1	13.4			
	2004 (142)		44.3	[36.9 - 51.8]												55.7	23.5	20.8			
	2006 (159)		40.9	[33.2 - 48.9]												59.1	20.1	20.8			
	2007 (190)		45.8	[38.6 - 53.2]												54.2	27.9	17.9			
	2008 (245)		58.4	[52.3 - 65.0]												41.2	25.7	33.1			
Aminopenicillins																					
Ampicillin	2002 (74)	0.0	16.2	[8.7 - 26.6]							41.9	36.5	4.1	1.4			16.2				
	2003 (114)		28.9	[20.8 - 38.2]							36.8	31.6	1.8	0.9			28.9				
	2004 (142)		20.4	[14.1 - 28.0]							64.1	14.1	1.4				20.4				
	2005 (183) 2006 (159)		26.8 25.8	[20.5 - 33.8] [19.2 - 33.3]							63.9 67.9	8.7 6.3	0.5				26.8 25.8				
	2000 (139)		42.6	[35.5 - 50.0]							49.5	7.9					42.6				
	2008 (245)		50.6	[44.2 - 57.0]							43.2	5.7	0.4			0.4	50.2				
β-Lactams/	()			[J						
β-Lactamase																					
Inhibitor																					
Combinations	0000 (74)										- 0.0					11 - 4					
Amoxicillin-	` '	1.4	12.2	[5.7 - 21.8]							73.0	9.5	2.7	1.4	1.4	5.4	6.8				
Clavulanic Acid			11.4	[6.2 - 18.7]							58.8 71.8	11.4 8.5	0.9	10.8	15.8	II .	2.6				
	2004 (142) 2005 (183)		7.7 8.7	[3.9 - 13.4] [5.1 - 13.8]							69.4	3.8		3.5 7.7	8.5 10.4	2.8 2.7	4.9 6.0				
	2006 (159)		5.0	[2.2 - 9.7]							71.7	2.5		9.4	11.3		5.0				
	2007 (190)		5.3	[2.6 - 9.5]							53.2		0.5	14.7	22.6	1.1	4.2				
	2008 (245)		5.3	[2.9 - 8.9]							43.7			18.4	26.9	0.8	4.5				
Cephalosporins														n							
Ceftiofur	2002 (74)	0.0	8.1	[3.0 - 16.8]						51.4	35.1	5.4		1.4	6.8						
	2003 (114)	0.0	2.6	[0.5 - 7.5]						41.2	54.4	1.8			2.6						
	2004 (142) 2005 (183)		4.9 7.1	[2.0 - 9.9]						43.0	47.9 46.4	4.2			4.9						
	2005 (183)		7.1 5.0	[3.8 - 11.8] [2.2 - 9.7]						44.8 4.4	46.4 87.4	1.6 3.1			7.1 5.0						
	2006 (159)		5.0 5.3	[2.2 - 9.7]						9.5	82.6	2.6			5.3						
	2007 (130)		4.5	[2.3 - 7.9]						7.4	82.5				4.5						
Ceftriaxone		0.0	8.1	[0.0 - 4.9]					91.9				1.4	5.4	1.4						
	2003 (114)		2.6	[0.0 - 3.2]					97.4					0.9		1.8					
	2004 (142)		5.6	[0.0 - 2.6]					94.4						2.1	3.5					
	2005 (183)		7.1	[0.9 - 6.3]					92.9						3.3	1.1	1.6	1.1			
	2006 (159)		5.0	[0.0 - 3.5]					95.0					0.6	3.1	0.6	0.6				
	2007 (190)		5.8	[2.9 - 10.1]					93.7	0.5					1.1	2.6	1.6	0.5			
1	2008 (245)		4.5	[2.3 - 7.9] ed when there is r		ioto bas	moint -	tobliot - 4	95.5				<u> </u>		2.9	1.2		0.4			

Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility. N/A used when there is no intermediate breakpoint established.

² Percent of isolates with resistance. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %'s are due to rounding.

³95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

^{**}Unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Susceptibility breakpoints are indicated by black vertical bars and resistance breakpoints are double red bars. Numbers in shaded areas indicate with MIC's greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent % of isolates with MIC's equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin.

Table 9b. MIC Distribution among Salmonella from Ground Turkey, 2002-2008 continued

			ibic Ji	. MIC Distri	Julion	inong	Saiiii	Ullella	iroini e							;u					
							Distribution (%) of MICs (µ								g/ml) ⁻						
Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%l ¹	R^2	[95% CI] ³	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
Cephamycins																					
	2002 (74)	1.4	8.1	[3.0 - 16.8]							1.8	55.3	31.6	7.0	1.8	2.6					
	2003 (114)	1.8	2.6	[0.5 - 7.5]							1.8	55.3	31.6	7.0	1.8	2.6					
	2004 (142)		4.9	[2.0 - 9.9]							1.4		28.2	3.5	1.4	0.7	4.2				
	2005 (183)	0.0	7.1	[3.8 - 11.8]							23.5	46.4		2.2		3.8	3.3				
	2006 (159)	0.0	5.0	[2.2 - 9.7]								54.7	38.4	1.9		3.1	1.9				
	, ,	0.5	5.3	[2.6 - 9.5]							2.6	65.3	24.7	1.6	0.5	0.5	4.7				
	2008 (245)		4.5	[2.3 - 7.9]							0.8		24.9	4.1		0.4	4.1				
Folate Pathway				[=																	
Inhibitors																					
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (74)	N/A	20.3	[11.8 - 31.2]											20.3	51.4	6.8	1.4			20.3
Guilametroxazore	2002 (14)		33.3	[24.8 - 42.8]											18.4	33.3	13.2	1.8		0.9	32.5
Sulfisoxazole	, ,		28.2	[20.9 - 36.3]											4.9	17.6	49.3			28.2	02.0
Gumooxazoio	2005 (183)		34.4	[27.6 - 41.8]											3.3	23.0	39.3			34.4	
	2006 (159)		32.1	[24.9 - 39.9]											1.9	10.7		3.1	0.6	32.1	
	2007 (190)		34.7	[28.0 - 42.0]											4.2	23.7		7.9	1.6	34.7	
	2008 (245)		27.3	[21.9 - 33.4]											1.6		35.9	1.6		27.4	
Trimethoprim-		N/A	1.4	[0.0 - 7.3]				89.2	8.1	1.4		- 1	I	1.4	1.0	02.2	00.0	1.0			
Sulfamethoxazole			0.0	[0.0 - 3.2]				86.0	13.2	0.9											
Gunamotrioxazoro	2004 (142)		0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]				89.4	6.3	4.2											
	2005 (183)		0.5	[0.0 - 3.0]				96.2	2.7	0.5				0.5							
	2006 (159)		0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]				93.1	5.7	1.3				0.0							
	2007 (190)		0.5	[0.0 - 2.9]				78.4	20.5	0.5				0.5							
	2007 (130)		0.4	[0.0 - 2.3]				83.7	13.1	2.9				0.4							
Phenicols	2000 (2.0)		01	[0.00]				00				- '		V1							
Chloramphenicol	2002 (74)	6.8	1.4	[0.0 - 7.3]									39.2	52.7	6.8	ll .	1.4				
omorampinomoo.	2003 (114)		0.9	[0.0 - 4.8]									13.2	83.3	2.6		0.9				
	2004 (142)		2.8	[0.8 - 7.1]									12.7	80.3	4.2		2.8				
	2005 (183)		0.5	[0.0 - 3.0]									41.0	55.7	2.7		0.5				
	2006 (159)		0.6	[0.0 - 3.5]									27.7	71.1	0.6		0.6				
	2007 (190)		1.6	[0.3 - 4.5]									32.1	64.7	1.6		1.6				
	2008 (245)		1.6	[0.4 - 4.1]									35.1	62.0	1.2		1.6				
Quinolones				[ll					
Ciprofloxacin	2002 (74)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 4.9]	71.6	17.6	2.7	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.7										
	2003 (114)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 3.2]	86.0	8.8	0.9		3.5	0.9											
	2004 (142)		0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]	93.7	4.9	1.4														
	2005 (183)		0.0	[0.0 - 2.0]	80.9	16.4	1.6	0.5	0.5												
	2006 (159)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]	74.8	24.5				0.6											
	2007 (190)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.9]	87.4	10.0			2.6												
	2008 (245)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.5]	78.4	20.4	8.0		0.4												
Nalidixic Acid		N/A	8.1	[3.0 - 16.8]							1.4	•	64.9	24.3	1.4		8.1				
	2003 (114)	N/A	4.4	[1.4 - 9.9]								0.9	82.5	11.4	0.9		4.4				
	2004 (142)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]								4.2	85.2	9.9	0.7						
	2005 (183)	N/A	1.1	[0.1 - 3.9]								14.2	80.9	3.8			1.1				
	2006 (159)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]								10.1	86.2	3.1	0.6						
	2007 (190)	N/A	2.6	[0.9 - 6.0]							1.1	28.4	67.4	0.5			2.6				
	2008 (245)	N/A	0.4	[0.0 - 2.3]								18.0	78.4	2.9	0.4		0.4				
Tetracyclines	, ,			- •																	
Tetracycline	2002 (74)	0.0	55.4	[43.4 - 67.0]									44.6		1.4	2.7	51.4				
•	2003 (114)	2.6	39.5	[30.4 - 49.1]									57.9	2.6			39.5				
	2004 (142)			[47.8 - 64.6]									35.9		4.2	0.7	51.4				
	2005 (183)	0.0		[32.7 - 47.4]									60.1			0.5	39.3				
	2006 (159)			[47.9 - 63.8]									44.0			0.6	55.3				
	2007 (190)			[60.2 - 74.0]									32.1	0.5	0.5	3.7	63.2				
	2008 (245)		66.1										33.5	0.4		4.1					

¹ Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility. N/A used when there is no intermediate breakpoint established.

² Percent of isolates with resistance. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %'s are due to rounding.
³ 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

⁴ Unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Susceptibility breakpoints are indicated by single black vertical bars and resistance breakpoints are double red vertical bars. Numbers in shaded areas indicate % of isolates with MIC's greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent % of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin.

Table 9c. MIC Distribution among Salmonella from Ground Beef, 2002-2008

	Table 30. Mil				Distribution among Salmonella from Ground Beef, 2002-2008 Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) ⁴																
Antimicrobial	Voor (n)	0/1	o/ D 2	rose/ 011 ³	0.015	0.02	0.06	0.125	0.25		1	2	4	ιοs (μ 8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
	Year (n)	%l ¹	%R²	[95% CI] ³	0.013	0.03	0.00	0.123	0.23	0.50	<u> </u>				10	32	04	120	230	312	1024
Aminoglycosides	2002 (9)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 4.9]						1.1	66.7	22.2									
Allikacii	2002 (9)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 4.9]						1.1	60.0	40.0									
	2004 (14)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]							64.3	28.6	7.1								
Ì	2005 (8)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.0]						12.5		12.5									
	2006 (19)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]								73.7	5.3	5.3							
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]								46.2	7.7								
	2008 (24)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 14.2]							8.3	79.2	12.5	_							
Gentamicin		0.0	0.0	[7.7 - 25.0]					55.6	44.4											
	2003 (10)	0.0	0.0	[15.5 - 31.6]					30.0	40.0	30.0										
	2004 (14)	0.0	0.0	[14.1 - 28.0]					57.1	42.9											
	2005 (8)	0.0	25.0	[20.5 - 33.8]					37.5	37.5	4= 0				25.0						
	2006 (19)	0.0	0.0	[22.0 - 36.6]					15.8	68.5	15.8										
	2007 (13)	0.0	7.7	[0.2 - 36.0]					15.4	76.9	0.2	4.0			7.7	0.2					
Kanamycin	2008 (24)	0.0	8.3 0.0	[1.0 - 27.0] [10.7 - 29.7]					4.2	75.0	8.3	4.2		100.0		8.3					
Kananiyon	2002 (9)	0.0	0.0	[19.3 - 36.3]										100.0							
	2004 (14)	0.0	0.0	[12.3 - 25.7]										100.0							
	2005 (8)	0.0	25.0	[14.7 - 26.8]										75.0				25.0			
	2006 (19)	0.0	5.3	[9.9 - 21.6]										94.7				5.3			
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]										100.0							
	2008 (24)	0.0	8.3	[1.0 - 27.0]										83.3				8.3			
Streptomycin	2002 (9)	N/A	22.2	[26.8 - 49.9]												77.8		22.2			
, ,	2003 (10)	N/A	40.0	[36.3 - 55.2]												60.0		40.0			
	2004 (14)	N/A	14.3	[26.7 - 42.9]												85.7		14.3			
	2005 (8)	N/A	25.0	[36.9 - 51.8]												75.0	12.5	12.5			
	2006 (19)	N/A	10.5	[33.2 - 48.9]												89.2	5.3	5.3			
	2007 (13)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]												100.0					
A i i . i !!!	2008 (24)	N/A	20.8	[7.1 - 42.2]												79.2		20.8			
Aminopenicillins	2002 (9)	0.0	22.2	[0 7 26 6]							33.3	22.2	11.1			I	22.2				
Ampicillin	2002 (9)	0.0	40.0	[8.7 - 26.6] [20.8 - 38.2]							10.0	50.0	11.1				22.2	40.0			
	2003 (10)	0.0	21.4	[14.1 - 28.0]							78.6	50.0					21.4	₹0.0			
	2005 (8)	0.0	25.0	[20.5 - 33.8]							75.0						25.0				
	2006 (19)	0.0	10.5	[19.2 - 33.3]							84.2	5.3					10.5				
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]							76.9										
	2008 (24)	0.0	12.5	[2.7 - 32.4]							70.8						12.5				
β-Lactams/	. ,														•	"					
β-Lactamase																					
Inhibitor																					
Combinations																					
Amoxicillin-		0.0	22.2	[5.7 - 21.8]								22.2					22.2				
Clavulanic Acid	, ,	0.0	40.0	[6.2 - 18.7]							50.0	10.0		7 1			40.0				
	2004 (14) 2005 (8)	0.0 25.0	14.3 0.0	[3.9 - 13.4] [5.1 - 13.8]							71.4 75.0	7.1		7.1	25.0		14.3				
	2005 (8)	5.3	0.0	[2.2 - 9.7]							84.2	5.3		5.3	5.3						
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]							92.3			5.0	0.0						
	2008 (24)	4.2	8.3	[1.0 - 27.0]								12.5			4.2		8.3				
Cephalosporins	` ′		-	,											•	"					
	2002 (9)	0.0	22.2	[3.0 - 16.8]						44.4	33.3				22.2						
	2003 (10)	0.0	40.0	[0.5 - 7.5]				30.0	30.0						40.0						
	2004 (14)	0.0	14.3	[2.0 - 9.9]						50.0	35.7				14.3						
	2005 (8)	0.0	0.0	[3.8 - 11.8]						37.5	62.5										
	2006 (19)	0.0	0.0	[2.2 - 9.7]						10.5	89.5										
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]						30.8	61.5	7.7									
0-40	2008 (24)	0.0	8.3	[1.0 - 27.0]					77.0	8.3	70.8	12.5		II	8.3	44.4					
Ceftriaxone		0.0	22.2	[0.0 - 4.9]					77.8						11.1	11.1	40.0				
	2003 (10)	0.0	40.0	[0.0 - 3.2]					60.0 85.7						30.0	7 4	10.0				
	2004 (14) 2005 (8)	0.0	14.3 0.0	[0.0 - 2.6] [0.9 - 6.3]					85.7 100.0							7.1	7.1				
	2005 (8)	0.0	0.0	[0.9 - 6.5]					100.0												
Ì	2000 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 3.3]					100.0												
Ì	2008 (24)	0.0	8.3	[1.0 - 27.0]					91.7					4.2		4.2					
Decree of a Constant of the Con-				d when there is no	intermedia	ate break	point esta	ablished.					•								

Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility. N/A used when there is no intermediate breakpoint established

² Percent of isolates with resistance. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %'s are due to rounding.

³95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

⁴ Unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Susceptibility breakpoints are indicated by black vertical bars and resistance breakpoints are double red bars. Numbers in shaded areas indicate % of isolates with MIC's greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent % of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin.

Table 9c. MIC Distribution among Salmonella from Ground Beef, 2002-2008 continued

				C. WIIC DIST			<u> </u>														
Autimianabial	V(-)	1	2	3	0.045	0.00	0.00	0.405	0.05			on (%)						400	050	540	4004
Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%l ¹	%R ²	[95% CI] ³	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
Cephamycins																11					
	2002 (9)	11.1		[3.0 - 16.8]									20.0			40.0					
	2003 (10)	0.0	40.0	[0.5 - 7.5]									20.0	04.4		40.0	440				
	2004 (14)	0.0	14.3	[2.0 - 9.9]									14.3				14.3				
	2005 (8) 2006 (19)	0.0	0.0 0.0	[3.8 - 11.8] [2.2 - 9.7]								50.0 52.6	37.5 47.4	12.5							
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]									38.5								
	2008 (24)	0.0	8.3	[1.0 - 27.0]							4.2					4.2	4.2				
Folate Pathway	2000 (2.)	0.0	0.0	[]												II					
Inhibitors																					
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (9)	N/A	22.2	[11.8 - 31.2]											22.2	44.44	11.1				22.2
	2003 (10)	N/A	40.0	[24.8 - 42.8]											20.0	30.0	10.0				40.0
Sulfisoxazole		N/A	14.3	[20.9 - 36.3]											7.1	7.1	71.4			14.3	
	2005 (8)	N/A	25.0	[27.6 - 41.8]											0.0	12.5	62.5			25.0	
	2006 (19)	N/A	10.5	[24.9 - 39.9]											5.3	21.1	57.9	5.3		10.5	
	2007 (13)	N/A	7.7	[0.2 - 36.0]												38.5	30.8	7.7	15.4	7.7	
	2008 (24)	N/A	20.8	[7.1 - 42.2]												20.8	54.2	4.2		20.8	
Trimethoprim-		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 7.3]				100.0													
Sulfamethoxazole		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 3.2]				60.0	40.0												
	2004 (14)	N/A	7.1	[0.0 - 2.6]				92.9						7.1							
	2005 (8)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 3.0]				87.5	12.5												
	2006 (19)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]				94.7	5.3												
	2007 (13)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]				76.9	23.1	4.0											
Dhaniaala	2008 (24)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 14.2]				91.7	4.2	4.2											
Phenicols Chloramphenicol	2002 (0)	0.0	22.2	[0.0.7.2]									11 1	66.7	1	1	22.2				
Chloramphenicol	2002 (9)	0.0	40.0	[0.0 - 7.3] [0.0 - 4.8]									11.1 10.0	50.0			40.0				
	2003 (10)	0.0	14.3	[0.8 - 7.1]									7.1	78.6			14.3				
	2005 (8)	0.0	12.5	[0.0 - 3.0]									12.5	75.0			12.5				
	2006 (19)	5.3	5.3	[0.0 - 3.5]										78.9	5.3		5.3				
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]										100.0	0.0		0.0				
	2008 (24)	0.0	12.5	[2.7 - 32.4]									8.3	79.2			12.5				
Quinolones	, ,																				
Ciprofloxacin	2002 (9)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 4.9]	66.7	22.2	11.1														
	2003 (10)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 3.2]	70.0	30.0															
	2004 (14)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]	100.0																
	2005 (8)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.0]	75.0	25.0															
	2006 (19)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]	68.4	31.6															
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]	76.9	23.1															
Mattatista A - 1-1	2008 (24)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 14.2]	95.8	4.2						l l	66.7	20.0	44 4 1						
Nalidixic Acid	2002 (9) 2003 (10)	N/A	0.0	[3.0 - 16.8]								10.0		22.2 20.0	11.1						
	2003 (10)	N/A N/A	0.0 0.0	[1.4 - 9.9]								7.1	70.0 92.9	∠∪.∪							
	2004 (14)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6] [0.1 - 3.9]								1.1	100.0								
	2005 (8)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]								10.5	89.5								
	2007 (13)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]									69.2								
	2008 (24)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 14.2]									62.5								
Tetracyclines		-														"					
Tetracycline	2002 (9)	0.0	22.2	[43.4 - 67.0]									77.8				22.2				
	2003 (10)	0.0	40.0	[30.4 - 49.1]									60.0				40.0				
	2004 (14)	0.0		[47.8 - 64.6]									85.7				14.3				
	2005 (8)	0.0		[32.7 - 47.4]									87.5				12.5				
	2006 (19)	0.0		[47.9 - 63.8]									78.9			15.8	5.3				
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]									100.0								
	2008 (24)	0.0	20.8	[7.1 - 42.2]									79.2			4.2	16.7				

¹ Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility. N/A used when there is no intermediate breakpoint established ² Percent of isolates with resistance. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %'s are due to rounding.

³ 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

⁴ Unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Susceptibility breakpoints are indicated by single black vertical bars and resistance breakpoints are double red vertical bars. Numbers in shaded areas indicate % of isolates with MIC's greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent % of isolates with MIC's greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin.

Table 9d. MIC Distribution among Salmonella from Pork Chop, 2002-2008

			i abie s	9d. MIC Dist	i ibulioi	ailiol	ıy Jali	nonena	2 11 OIII						,1						
												` '		ICs (µ	• •						
Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%l ¹	%R ²	[95% CI] ³	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
Aminoglycosides																					
Amikacin	2002 (10)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 4.9]							80.0	20.0									
	2003 (5)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 3.2]							100.0										
	2004 (11)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]								27.3	9.1								
	2005 (9)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.0]							55.6		11.1								
	2006 (8)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]								87.5	40.7								
	2007 (18)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 18.5]							33.3		16.7								
Gentamicin	2008 (23)	0.0	0.0 30.0	[0.0 - 14.8] [7.7 - 25.0]					30.0	40.0	8.7	82.6	8.7	ı	I	30.0	II .				
Gentamicin	2002 (10)	20.0	0.0	[15.5 - 31.6]					40.0	40.0				20.0		30.0					
	2004 (11)	0.0	0.0	[14.1 - 28.0]					63.6	36.4				20.0							
	2005 (9)	0.0	0.0	[20.5 - 33.8]					55.6	33.3		11.1									
	2006 (8)	12.5	50.0	[22.0 - 36.6]					12.5	25.0				12.5	25.0	25.0					
	2007 (18)	0.0	5.6	[0.1 - 27.3]					27.8	50.0	16.7					5.6					
	2008 (23)	0.0	13.0	[2.8 - 33.6]					4.4	52.2	26.1	4.4			8.7	4.4					
Kanamycin	2002 (10)	0.0	10.0	[10.7 - 29.7]										70.0	20.0			10.0			
	2003 (5)	20.0	0.0	[19.3 - 36.3]										80.0		20.0					
	2004 (11)	0.0	9.1	[12.3 - 25.7]										81.8	9.1			9.1			
	2005 (9)	0.0	0.0	[14.7 - 26.8]										100.0							
	2006 (8)	0.0	25.0	[9.9 - 21.6]										75.0				25.0			
	2007 (18)	0.0	5.6	[0.1 - 27.3]										94.4				5.6			
	2008 (23)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 14.8]										100.0		J					
Streptomycin	. ,	N/A	70.0	[26.8 - 49.9]												30.0	10.0	60.0			
	2003 (5)	N/A	40.0	[36.3 - 55.2]												60.0	20.0	20.0			
	2004 (11) 2005 (9)	N/A N/A	27.3 33.3	[26.7 - 42.9] [36.9 - 51.8]												72.7 66.7	22.2	27.3 11.1			
	2005 (9)	N/A	25.0	[33.2 - 48.9]												75.0	22.2	25.0			
	2007 (18)	N/A	16.7	[3.6 - 41.4]												83.3	11.1	5.6			
	2008 (23)	N/A	13.0	[2.8 - 33.6]												87.0	8.7	4.4			
Aminopenicillins				[=													II				
•	2002 (10)	0.0	40.0	[8.7 - 26.6]							50.0	10.0					40.0				
	2003 (5)	0.0	40.0	[20.8 - 38.2]							40.0	20.0					40.0				
	2004 (11)	0.0	9.1	[14.1 - 28.0]							81.8		9.1				9.1				
	2005 (9)	0.0	22.2	[20.5 - 33.8]							66.7		11.1				22.2				
	2006 (8)	0.0	25.0	[19.2 - 33.3]							50.0		25.0				25.0				
	2007 (18)	0.0	5.6	[0.1 - 27.3]							44.4		27.8				5.6				
0.1.5555557	2008 (23)	0.0	13.0	[2.8 - 33.6]							82.6	4.4					13.0				
β-Lactams/ β-Lactamase																					
p-Lactamase Inhibitor																					
Combinations																					
Amoxicillin-	2002 (10)	20.0	20.0	[5.7 - 21.8]							60.0				20.0		20.0				
Clavulanic Acid	` '	20.0	20.0	[6.2 - 18.7]							40.0	20.0			20.0		20.0				
	2004 (11)	18.2	0.0	[3.9 - 13.4]							72.7	9.1			18.2						
	2005 (9)	22.2	0.0	[5.1 - 13.8]							66.7	11.1		22.2							
	2006 (8)	25.0	0.0	[2.2 - 9.7]							50.0	25.0			25.0						
	2007 (18)	5.6	0.0	[0.0 - 18.5]							66.7	27.8			5.6						
	2008 (23)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 14.8]							82.6	4.4		13.0							
Cephalosporins														п							
Ceftiofur	2002 (10)	0.0	20.0	[3.0 - 16.8]						50.0	30.0	05.5			20.0						
	2003 (5)	0.0	20.0	[0.5 - 7.5]						60.0	07.0	20.0			20.0						
	2004 (11)	0.0	0.0	[2.0 - 9.9]							27.3	44.0									
	2005 (9)	0.0	0.0	[3.8 - 11.8]						22.2	66.7										
	2006 (8) 2007 (18)	0.0	0.0	[2.2 - 9.7]						5.6		37.5 27.8									
	2007 (16)	0.0	0.0 0.0	[0.0 - 18.5] [0.0 - 14.8]							87.0	21.0									
Ceftriaxone		0.0	20.0	[0.0 - 14.8]					80.0	10.0	57.0	I	ı	II	20.0						
Seithaxone	2002 (10)	0.0	20.0	[0.0 - 4.9]					80.0						20.0	20.0					
	2004 (11)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]					100.0							_5.5					
	2005 (9)	0.0	0.0	[0.9 - 6.3]					100.0												
	2006 (8)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 3.5]					100.0												
	2007 (18)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 18.5]					94.4	5.6											
	2008 (23)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 14.8]					100.0												
Percent of isolates with in	termediate susc	entibility	. N/A use	d when there is n	o intermed	iate brea	kpoint es	tablished.													

Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility. N/A used when there is no intermediate breakpoint established.

 $^{^2}$ Percent of isolates with resistance. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %'s are due to rounding.

 $^{^3}$ 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

⁴ Unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Susceptibility breakpoints are indicated by black vertical bars and resistance breakpoints are double red bars. Numbers in shaded areas indicate which is of isolates with MIC's greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent which of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin.

Table 9d. MIC Distribution among Salmonella from Pork Chop, 2002-2008 continued

				io Distributi				<i>na</i> 11011				on (%)			a/ml) ⁴						
Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%l ¹	%R²	[95% CI] ³	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25		1	2 2	4	8 8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
	Tour (II)	70I	70K	[95% CI]	0.010	0.00	0.00	0.120	0.20	0.00								120		0.2	1024
Cephamycins	2002 (10)	0.0	20.0	[3.0 - 16.8]								20.0	20.0	40.0		20.0					
Celoxitiii	2002 (10)	0.0	20.0	[0.5 - 7.5]								20.0	20.0	40.0		20.0					
	2004 (11)	0.0	0.0	[2.0 - 9.9]									18.2	10.0		20.0					
	2005 (9)	11.1	0.0	[3.8 - 11.8]							11.1	22.2			11.1						
	2006 (8)	25.0	0.0	[2.2 - 9.7]									12.5		25.0						
	2007 (18)	27.8	0.0	[0.0 - 18.5]									50.0		27.8						
	2008 (23)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 14.8]								39.1	60.9								
Folate Pathway																					
Inhibitors																					
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (10)	N/A	70.0	[11.8 - 31.2]											10.0		20.0				70.0
	2003 (5)	N/A	40.0	[24.8 - 42.8]											20.0	40.0					40.0
Sulfisoxazole	. ,	N/A	18.2	[20.9 - 36.3]												9.1	72.7			18.2	
	2005 (9)	N/A	33.3	[27.6 - 41.8]											11.1	22.2				33.3	
	2006 (8)	N/A	75.0	[24.9 - 39.9]													12.5			75.0	
	2007 (18)	N/A	16.7	[3.6 - 41.4]													33.3	38.9		16.7	
	2008 (23)	N/A	30.4	[13.2 - 52.9]								- 11				8.7	60.9		I	30.4	
Trimethoprim-		N/A	20.0	[0.0 - 7.3]				70.0	10.0					20.0							
Sulfamethoxazole		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 3.2]				60.0	40.0												
	2004 (11)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]				100.0	44.4					44.4							
	2005 (9)	N/A	11.1	[0.0 - 3.0]				77.8	11.1				E0.0	11.1							
	2006 (8) 2007 (18)	N/A	50.0 5.6	[0.0 - 2.3] [0.0 - 18.5]				37.5 88.9	12.5 5.6				50.0	5.6							
	2007 (18)	N/A N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 16.5]				91.3	4.4	4.4				5.0							
Phenicols	2006 (23)	IN/A	0.0	[0.0 - 14.6]				91.3	4.4	4.4		II									
Chloramphenicol	2002 (10)	0.0	40.0	[0.0 - 7.3]									30.0	30.0		l	40.0				
Onioramphenicol	2002 (10)	0.0	40.0	[0.0 - 4.8]									30.0	60.0			40.0				
	2004 (11)	0.0	18.2	[0.8 - 7.1]										81.8			18.2				
	2005 (9)	11.1	22.2	[0.0 - 3.0]								11.1	22.2		11.1		22.2				
	2006 (8)	37.5	0.0	[0.0 - 3.5]										62.5	37.5						
	2007 (18)	33.3	0.0	[0.0 - 18.5]									5.6	61.1							
	2008 (23)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 14.8]										100.0							
Quinolones	, ,			-											•	"					
Ciprofloxacin	2002 (10)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 4.9]	80.0	20.0															
	2003 (5)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 3.2]	60.0	20.0	20.0														
	2004 (11)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]	100.0																
	2005 (9)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.0]	77.8	22.2															
	2006 (8)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]	62.5	12.5	25.0														
	2007 (18)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 18.5]	66.7	5.6	27.8														
.,	2008 (23)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 14.8]	82.6	13.0	4.4							46.5		1					
Nalidixic Acid	. ,	N/A	0.0	[3.0 - 16.8]									60.0	40.0							
	2003 (5)	N/A	0.0	[1.4 - 9.9]									80.0		20.0						
	2004 (11)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]								11 1	100.0 77.8	11 1							
	2005 (9) 2006 (8)	N/A N/A	0.0 0.0	[0.1 - 3.9] [0.0 - 2.3]								11.1	77.8 75.0	25.0	l,						
	2007 (18)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]								22.2	75.0 44.4		56						
	2007 (18)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 16.5]									73.9								
Tetracyclines	_500 (20)	14// (0.0	[5.5 11.0]									, 0.0		I	II					
Tetracycline	2002 (10)	0.0	70.0	[43.4 - 67.0]									30.0			10.0	60.0				
]	2003 (5)	0.0		[30.4 - 49.1]									20.0				80.0				
	2004 (11)	0.0		[47.8 - 64.6]									45.5			18.2					
	2005 (9)	0.0		[32.7 - 47.4]									44.4			11.1					
	2006 (8)	0.0	25.0	[47.9 - 63.8]									75.0				25.0				
	2007 (18)	0.0	50.0	[26.0 - 74.0]									50.0			5.6	44.4				
	2008 (23)	0.0	34.8	[16.4 - 57.3]									65.2				34.8				
1 Percent of isolates with int	ermediate susc	entibility	N/A use	d when there is n	o intermedi	iate brea	kpoint es	tablished.													

¹ Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility. N/A used when there is no intermediate breakpoint established.

² Percent of isolates with resistance. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %'s are due to rounding.

 $^{^3}$ 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

⁴ Unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Susceptibility breakpoints are indicated by single black vertical bars and resistance breakpoints are double red vertical bars. Numbers in shaded areas indicate % of isolates with MIC's greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent % of isolates with MIC's equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin.

Table 10. Campylobacter Species by Meat Type, 2002-2008¹

	Species	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Species (a)	C. jejuni	202	330	517	414	439	356	339
Per Year	C. coli	95	147	204	160	157	162	200
	C. lari	0	2	0	2	3	0	2
	Total (A)	297	479	721	576	599	518	541
Meat Type ²	Species ³							
	C. jejuni	98.0% 198	98.5% 325	98.6% 510	97.3% 403	97.0% 426	93.3% 332	97.1% 329
Chicken Breast	C. coli	94.7% 90	96.6% 142	96.1% 196	94.4% 151	92.4% 145	88.3% 143	90.5% 181
	C. lari		100.0% 2			33.3% 1		
	Total (N) ⁴	97.0% 288	97.9% 469	97.9% 706	96.2% 554	95.5% 572	91.7% 475	94.3% 510
	C. jejuni	1.0% 2	1.2% 4	1.4% 7	2.4% 10	2.7% 12	5.6% 20	3.0% 10
Ground Turkey	C. coli	2.1% 2	0.7% 1	2.5% 5	5.6% 9	6.4% 10	8.6% 14	9.5% 19
	C. lari				50.0% 1	66.7% 2		100.0% 2
	Total (N)	1.3% 4	1.0% 5	1.7% 12	3.5% 20	4.0% 24	6.6% 34	5.7% 31

¹ Grey areas indicate no isolates were identified for this species per meat type.

² Ground beef and pork chop are no longer tested for *Campylobacter* due to low recovery from 2002-2007.

³ Where % = Number of isolates per species per meat type (n) / total # of isolates per species (a).

⁴ Where % in Total (N) = total # of isolates in meat type for any given year (N) / total # of isolates in that year (A).

Table 11a. Campylobacter jejuni Isolates from Chicken Breast by Month for All Sites, 2002-2008

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Month	n (%¹)	n (%)					
January	13 (6.6)	26 (8.0)	42 (8.2)	30 (7.4)	32 (7.5)	29 (8.7)	24 (7.3)
February	25 (12.6)	26 (8.0)	40 (7.8)	44 (10.9)	42 (9.9)	24 (7.2)	31 (9.4)
March	23 (11.6)	21 (6.5)	32 (6.3)	37 (9.2)	49 (11.5)	32 (9.6)	21 (6.4)
April	16 (8.1)	15 (4.6)	27 (5.3)	31 (7.7)	20 (4.7)	25 (7.5)	39 (11.9)
Мау	15 (7.6)	29 (8.9)	41 (8.0)	37 (9.2)	30 (7.0)	18 (5.4)	16 (4.9)
June	7 (3.5)	30 (9.2)	49 (9.6)	28 (6.9)	45 (10.6)	26 (7.8)	22 (6.7)
July	17 (8.6)	29 (8.9)	51 (10.0)	36 (8.9)	36 (8.5)	32 (9.6)	37 (11.3)
August	24 (12.1)	24 (7.4)	45 (8.8)	41 (10.2)	35 (8.2)	33 (9.9)	26 (7.9)
September	19 (9.6)	30 (9.2)	52 (10.2)	28 (6.9)	44 (10.3)	17 (5.1)	21 (6.4)
October	11 (5.6)	39 (12.0)	55 (10.8)	28 (6.9)	32 (7.5)	35 (10.5)	32 (9.7)
November	19 (9.6)	22 (6.8)	33 (6.5)	31 (7.7)	29 (6.8)	35 (10.5)	34 (10.3)
December	9 (4.5)	34 (10.5)	43 (8.4)	32 (7.9)	32 (7.5)	26 (7.8)	26 (7.9)
Total N (%) ²	198 (100)	325 (100)	510 (100)	403 (100)	426 (100)	332 (100)	329 (100)

Table 11b. Campylobacter coli Isolates from Chicken Breast by Month for All Sites, 2002-2008

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Month	n (%)						
January	5 (5.6)	4 (2.8)	18 (9.2)	15 (9.9)	7 (4.8)	5 (3.5)	14 (7.7)
February	4 (4.4)	5 (3.5)	19 (9.7)	16 (10.6)	8 (5.5)	10 (7.0)	12 (6.6)
March	6 (6.7)	6 (4.2)	15 (7.7)	9 (6.0)	10 (6.9)	10 (7.0)	29 (16.0)
April	6 (6.7)	15 (10.6)	8 (4.1)	11 (7.3)	11 (7.6)	12 (8.4)	11 (6.1)
Мау	11 (12.2)	11 (7.7)	10 (5.1)	10 (6.6)	12 (8.3)	14 (9.8)	9 (5.0)
June	17 (18.9)	11 (7.7)	10 (5.1)	17 (11.3)	12 (8.3)	10 (7.0)	13 (7.2)
July ³		24 (16.9)	16 (8.2)	15 (9.9)	16 (11.0)	14 (9.8)	14 (7.7)
August	7 (7.8)	5 (3.5)	17 (8.7)	6 (4.0)	7 (4.8)	11 (7.7)	16 (8.8)
September	8 (8.9)	20 (14.1)	20 (10.2)	7 (4.6)	14 (9.7)	10 (7.0)	16 (8.8)
October	10 (11.1)	19 (13.4)	18 (9.2)	19 (12.6)	14 (9.7)	16 (11.2)	18 (9.9)
November	2 (2.2)	4 (2.8)	25 (12.8)	11 (7.3)	23 (15.9)	14 (9.8)	10 (5.5)
December	14 (15.6)	18 (12.7)	20 (10.2)	15 (9.9)	11 (7.6)	17 (11.9)	19 (10.5)
Total N (%)	90 (100)	142 (100)	196 (100)	151 (100)	145 (100)	143 (100)	181 (100)

 $^{^1}$ Where % = # of isolates that month (n) / total # of isolates that year (N). 2 Where % in Total N = the total % of isolates from January to December.

³ Grey area indicates that no isolates were identified in that month.

Table 12. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Campylobacter* Species by Meat Type, 2002-2008¹

Meat			Aminoglycosides	Ketolides	Lincosamides	Macro	olides	Phenicols	Quino	lones	Tetracyclines
Type ²	Species	Year (N)	GEN	TEL	CLI	AZI	ERY	FFN	CIP	NAL	TET ³
		2002 (198)	-				-		15.2%		38.4%
		2003 (325)	0.3%				-		14.5%		40.6%
		2004 (510)	-	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.8%	-	15.1%	15.1%	50.2%
	C. jejuni	2005 (403)	-	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	-	15.1%	14.9%	46.4%
	C. jejuili	2006 (426)	-	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	-	16.7%	16.7%	47.2%
		2007 (332)	-	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	-	17.2%	17.2%	48.6%
		2008 (329)	-	0.3%	0.9%	1.2%	1.2%	-	14.6%	14.6%	49.9%
		Total (2523)	< 0.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	-	15.5%	15.7%	46.7%
		2002 (90)	-				7.8%		10.0%		44.4%
Chicken		2003 (142)	-				7.0%		13.4%		50.7%
Breast		2004 (196)	-	8.2%	7.1%	9.2%	9.2%	-	16.3%	16.3%	46.4%
	C. coli	2005 (151)	-	7.9%	8.6%	9.9%	9.9%	-	29.1%	29.1%	42.4%
	C. COII	2006 (145)	-	4.8%	4.8%	5.5%	5.5%	-	22.1%	20.7%	46.9%
		2007 (143)	0.7%	7.0%	4.9%	6.3%	6.3%	-	25.9%	25.9%	39.9%
		2008 (181)	1.7%	7.7%	5.0%	9.9%	9.9%	-	20.4%	20.4%	46.4%
		Total (1048)	0.4%	7.2%	6.1%	8.3%	8.1%	-	20.0%	22.1%	45.4%
		2003 (2)	-				-		-		-
	C. lari	2006 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%		-
		Total (3)		-	-	-	-	-	33.3%	100.0%	-
	Total (N=		0.1%	1.9%	2.2%	3.0%	2.8%		16.8%	33.7%	46.3%
		2002 (2)	-				-		50.0%		100.0%
		2003 (4)	-				-		-		75.0%
		2004 (7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.6%	28.6%	42.9%
	C. jejuni	2005 (10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0%	10.0%	70.0%
	O. jojanii	2006 (12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0%	50.0%	75.0%
		2007 (20)	-	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	-	30.0%	30.0%	90.0%
		2008 (10)	-	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	-	60.0%	60.0%	100.0%
		Total (65)	-	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.1%	-	33.8%	35.6%	80.0%
		2002 (2)					-		50.0%		50.0%
Ground		2003 (1)					-		100.0%		100.0%
Turkey		2004 (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C. coli	2005 (9)	-	22.2%	-	22.2%	22.2%	-	55.6%	55.6%	88.9%
	0.0011	2006 (10)	-	-	=	-	-	-	30.0%	30.0%	80.0%
		2007 (14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0%	50.0%	64.3%
		2008 (19)	-	5.3%	-	5.3%	5.3%	-	47.4%	47.4%	94.7%
		Total (60)	-	5.3%	-	5.3%	5.0%	-	43.3%	42.1%	75.0%
		2005 (1)		-	-	-	-	-	100.0%		-
	C. lari	2006 (2)		-	=	-	-	-	100.0%		-
		2008 (2)		-	-	-	-	-	100.0%		-
		Total (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%		-
_	Total (N=		-	3.8%	1.7%	4.1%	3.8%	-	40.8%	41.3%	74.6%
Grand To	otal (N=370	04)	0.1%	2.0%	2.2%	3.0%	2.9%	-	17.7%	34.0%	47.2%

¹ Gray areas indicate antimicrobial not included in testing that year. Totals for these antimicrobials exclude years when they were not tested. Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance.
² Ground beef and pork chop are no longer tested for *Campylobacter* due to low recovery from 2002-2007.
³ Results for 2002 and 2003 are for Doxycycline.

Table 13. Trends in Antimicrobial Resistance among Campylobacter Species from Chicken Breast, 2002-2008¹

			Aminoglycosides	Ketolides	Lincosamides	Macro	olides	Phenicols	Quine	olones	Tetracyclines ²
Species	Voor (NI)		GEN (MIC ≥ 8)	TEL (MIC ≥ 16)	CLI (MIC ≥ 8)	AZI (MIC ≥ 8)	ERY (MIC ≥ 32)	FFN ³	CIP (MIC ≥ 4)	NAL (MIC ≥ 64)	TET (MIC ≥ 16)
	Year (N) 2002 (198)		_	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	-	Not Tested	30 (15.2)	Not Tested	76 (38.4)
	2003 (325)		1 (0.3)	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	_	Not Tested	47 (14.5)	Not Tested	132 (40.6)
	2004 (510)		_	2 (0.4)	2 (0.4)	4 (0.8)	4 (0.8)	_	77 (15.1)	77 (15.1)	256 (50.2)
C. jejuni	2005 (403)	n (%R⁴)	_	2 (0.5)	2 (0.5)	2 (0.5)	2 (0.5)	_	61 (15.1)	60 (14.9)	187 (46.4)
	2006 (426)		_	3 (0.7)	3 (0.7)	4 (0.9)	4 (0.9)	_	71 (16.7)	71 (16.7)	201 (47.2)
	2007 (332)		_	2 (0.6)	2 (0.6)	2 (0.6)	2 (0.6)	_	57 (17.2)	57 (17.2)	161 (48.6)
	2008 (329)		-	1 (0.3)	3 (0.9)	4 (1.2)	4 (1.2)	1	48 (14.6)	48 (14.6)	164 (49.9)
	Z Statistic		1.1759	-0.0370*	-0.9417*	-0.6150*	-1.9332	N/A 6	-0.5454	-0.2945*	-2.5646
	P Value ⁵		0.1198	0.9705	0.3463	0.5385	0.0532	N/A	0.5855	0.7684	0.0103
	2002 (90)		-	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	7 (7.8)	Not Tested	9 (10.0)	Not Tested	40 (44.4)
	2003 (142)		_	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	10 (7.0)	Not Tested	19 (13.4)	Not Tested	72 (50.7)
	2004 (196)		_	16 (18.2)	14 (7.1)	18 (9.2)	18 (9.2)	_	32 (16.3)	32 (16.3)	91 (46.4)
C. coli	2005 (151)	n (%R)	_	12 (7.9)	13 (8.6)	15 (9.9)	15 (9.9)	_	44 (29.1)	44 (29.1)	64 (42.4)
	2006 (145)		_	7 (4.8)	7 (4.8)	8 (5.5)	8 (5.5)	_	32 (22.1)	30 (20.7)	68 (46.9)
	2007 (143)		1 (0.7)	10 (7.0)	7 (4.9)	9 (6.3)	9 (6.3)	_	37 (25.9)	37 (25.9)	57 (39.9)
	2008 (181)		3 (1.7)	14 (7.7)	9 (5.0)	18 (9.9)	18 (9.9)	-	37 (20.4)	37 (20.4)	84 (46.4)
	Z Statistic P Value		-2.6440 0.0082	0.2960* 0.7672	1.3435* 0.1791	0.2416* 0.8091	-0.1667 0.8676	N/A N/A	-3.0156 0.0026	-0.6470* 0.5176	0.7340 0.4630

¹ Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance.

 $^{^{\}rm 2}$ Results for 2002 and 2003 are for Doxycycline.

³ Percent non susceptible is reported rather than percent resistant as no CLSI breakpoint has been established. NARMS breakpoint established to determine resistance.

 $^{^4}$ % R = the number of resistant isolates (n) / the number of positive isolates (N).

⁵ P value for percent resistant for trend was calculated using Cochran-Armitage trend test method.

⁶ N/A = Z Statistic and P value could not be calculated due to insufficient data or no resistance observed.

^{*} Z statistic and P value calculated based on 5 years data.

Figure 4a. Antimicrobial Resistance among Campylobacter jejuni from Chicken Breast, 2002-2008

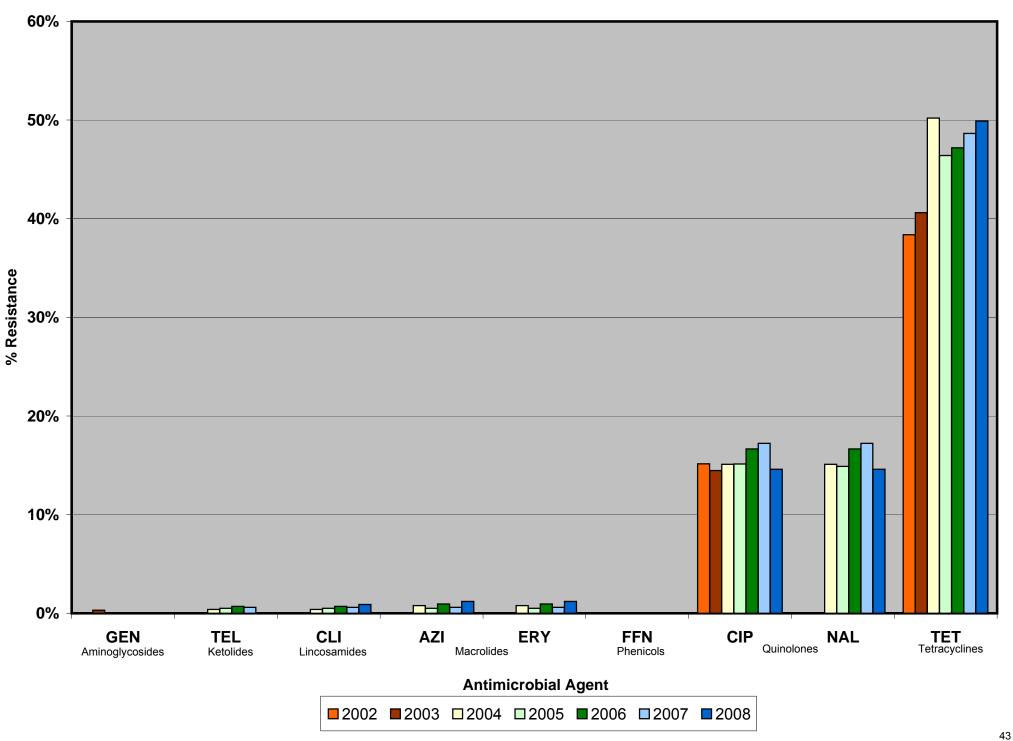


Figure 4b. Antimicrobial Resistance among Campylobacter coli from Chicken Breast, 2002-2008

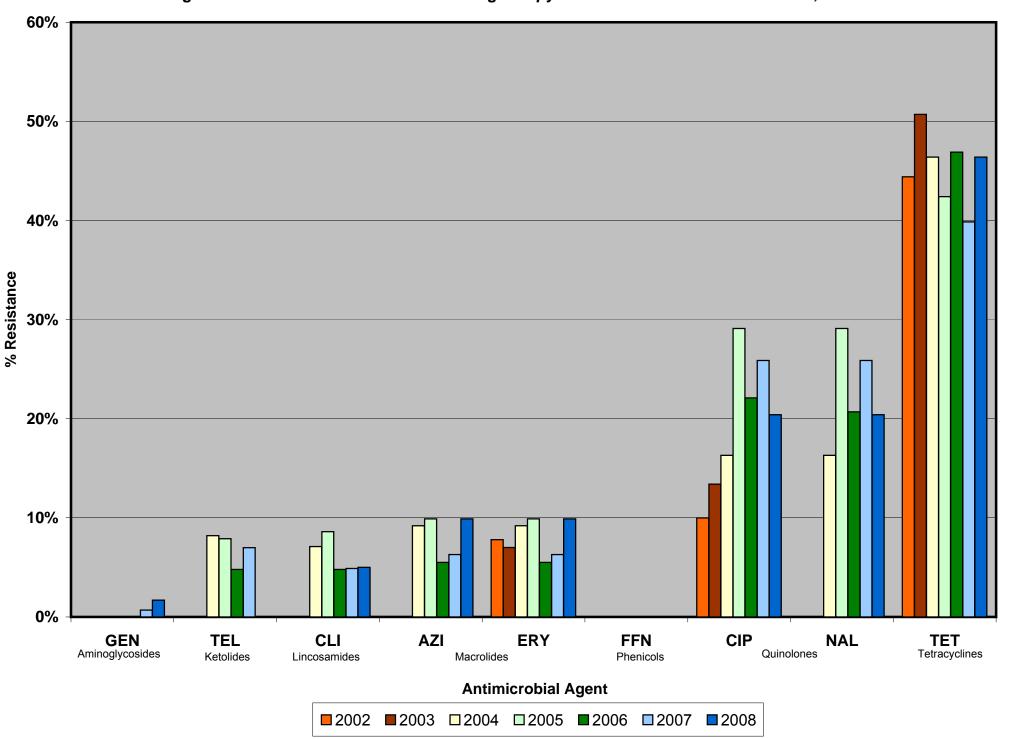


Table 14. Multidrug Resistance among Campylobacter Isolates by Species, 2002-2008¹

			2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		Chicken Breast	198	325	510	403	426	332	329
Number of Isolates Tested	C. jejuni	Ground Turkey	2	4	7	10	12	20	10
by Species and Source		Chicken Breast	90	142	196	151	145	143	181
	C. coli	Ground Turkey	2	1	5	9	10	14	19
					J	<u> </u>	10	17	10
Resistance Pattern S	Species	Isolate Source ²	54.00/	L = 4 = 0/	44.00/	10.10/	40.00/	40.40/	40.40/
1. No Resistance		Chicken Breast	54.6% 108	51.7% 168	41.0% 209	43.4% 175	43.9% 187	40.4% 134	40.4% 133
Detected	C. jejuni		100	25.0%	42.9%	30.0%	16.7%	10.0%	100
2000000		Ground Turkey	_	1	3	3	2	2	-
		Chicken Breast	51.1%	43.0%	38.3%	36.4%	38.6%	45.5%	41.4%
	C. coli	Official Breast	46	61	75	55	56	65	75
		Ground Turkey	50.0% 1	_	100.0% 5	11.1% 1	20.0% 2	28.6% 4	5.3% 1
			8.1%	7.1%	7.1%	6.0%	8.7%	7.2%	7.0%
2. Resistance to ≥ 2	o	Chicken Breast	16	23	36	24	37	24	23
Antimicrobial Classes	C. jejuni	Ground Turkey	50.0%	_	14.3%	10.0%	41.7%	30.0%	70.0%
		Ground Turkey	1		1	1	5	6	7
		Chicken Breast	12.2%	10.6%	15.3%	19.9%	15.2%	19.6%	24.3%
	C. coli		11	15	30	30	22 30.0%	28 42.9%	44 52.6%
		Ground Turkey	50.0% 1	100.0% 1	_	55.6% 5	30.0%	42.9% 6	52.6% 10
				'	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%
3. Resistance to ≥ 3	C. jejuni	Chicken Breast	_	_	2	2	3	2	1
Antimicrobial Classes	C. jejurn	Ground Turkey	_	_	_	-	_	5.0%	10.0%
		Ground runkey						1	1
		Chicken Breast	1.1%	3.5%	8.2%	9.3% 14	5.5%	7.0%	6.1% 11
	C. coli		1	5	16	22.2%	8	10	5.3%
		Ground Turkey	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
		Chicken Breast	_	_	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	_	_
4. Resistance to ≥ 4	C. jejuni	Chicken Breast	-	_	2	1	3		
Antimicrobial Classes	,-,	Ground Turkey	_	_	_	_	_	5.0%	10.0%
-					1.5%	4.6%	2.1%	1 2.8%	2.2%
		Chicken Breast	-	-	3	7	3	4	4
	C. coli	On a conditional and				22.2%			· ·
		Ground Turkey	ı	_	-	2	1	-	-
		Chicken Breast	_	_	-	1	_	-	_
5. Resistance to ≥ 5 Antimicrobial Classes	C. jejuni							5.0%	
Antimicropial Classes		Ground Turkey	_	_	_	_	-	5.0% 1	_
		Chielen Desert			0.5%	0.7%		0.7%	
	C. coli	Chicken Breast	_	_	1	1	_	1	_
	C. 0011	Ground Turkey	-	-	-	_	_	_	_

¹ Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance.

² Ground beef and pork chop are no longer tested for Campylobacter due to low recovery from 2002-2007.

Table 15a. MIC Distribution among Campylobacter jejuni from Chicken Breast, 2002-2008

			24. 1111	C Distribution		. g Juiii	, , , , , , ,			ributio					-				
Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%l ¹	%R²	[95% CI] ³	0.008	0.015	0 03	0.06	0.125			1	ος (μυ 2	4	8	16	32	64	128
Aminoglycosides	Teal (II)	%l	%K	[95% CI]	0.008	0.013	0.03	0.00	0.123	0.23	0.50				-	10	JZ	04	120
_ · ·	2002 (198)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]				1.0	3.5	24.7	65.7	5.1		ı					
	2003 (325)	0.0	0.3	[0.0 - 1.7]					0.9	15.4	67.7	15.7							
	2004 (510)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.7]					1.8	5.1	85.1	8.0							
	2005 (403)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]						5.5	89.1	5.5							
	2006 (426)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]					0.2	12.9	82.9	3.8	0.2						
	2007 (332)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.1]					0.6	17.2	79.8	2.4							
	2008 (329)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.1]						3.7	88.2	8.2							
Ketolides																,			
Telithromycin	` ,	0.4	0.4	[0.0 - 1.4]		0.2		0.4	0.2	13.1	56.5	23.7	4.9	0.2	0.4	0.4			
	2005 (403)	0.0	0.5	[0.1 - 1.8]		0.2			1.0	11.4	45.4	35.7	5.7			0.5			
	2006 (426)	0.2	0.7	[0.1 - 2.0]					0.9	11.5	50.0	31.7	4.9		0.2	0.7			
	2007 (332)		0.6	[0.1 - 2.2]					0.6	11.4	39.8	40.1	6.6	0.9		0.6			
	2008 (329)	0.9	0.3	[0.0 - 1.7]					1.2	10.6	42.9	30.4	13.7		0.9	0.3			
Lincosamides	0004 (540)	0.0		10.0 4.1			0.0	40.0		00.0	0.0	4.0	0.0		II	•			
Clindamycin	` ,	0.0	0.4	[0.0 - 1.4]			0.6	10.2	55.5 55.4	29.6	2.0	1.2	0.6		۸-	0.4			
	2005 (403)	0.0	0.5	[0.1 - 1.8]			0.5	8.4	55.1	30.3 32.4	4.5 4.2	0.7			0.5				
	2006 (426) 2007 (332)	0.0	0.7 0.6	[0.1 - 2.0]			1.6 1.2	14.1 12.7	46.9 58.4	32.4 24.7	4.2 2.4				0.7		0.6		
	2007 (332)	0.0	0.0	[0.1 - 2.2] [0.2 - 2.6]			3.7	20.4	45.3	27.4	1.5	0.6		0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0		
Macrolides	2000 (323)	0.5	0.3	[0.2 - 2.0]			5.1	∠∪.→	70.0	41.7	1.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.5			
Azithromycin	2004 (510)	0.0	0.8	[0.2 - 2.0]		4.9	49.6	38.2	5.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2						0.8
Azitinomyoni	2005 (403)	0.0	0.5	[0.1 - 1.8]		4.5	49.9	46.4	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2						0.5
	2006 (426)	0.0	0.9	[0.3 - 2.4]			54.5	39.4	5.2	0.2									0.9
	2007 (332)	0.0	0.6	[0.1 - 2.2]			46.4	48.5	4.5										0.6
	2008 (329)	0.0	1.2	[0.3 - 3.1]		3.7	32.2	45.6	15.8	1.5									1.2
Erythromycin	` ,	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]							6.1	48.0	39.4	6.6	"				
, ,	2003 (325)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.1]						0.9	18.5	55.7	21.2	3.7					
	2004 (510)	0.0	0.8	[0.2 - 2.0]				0.4	2.5	53.1	35.3	7.8							0.8
	2005 (403)	0.0	0.5	[0.1 - 1.8]				0.5	4.5	36.7	46.2	11.2	0.5						0.5
	2006 (426)	0.0	0.9	[0.3 - 2.4]					8.0	39.4	39.0	12.7							0.9
	2007 (332)	0.0	0.6	[0.1 - 2.2]				0.3	6.9	43.7	34.3	13.6	0.6						0.6
	2008 (329)	0.0	1.2	[0.3 - 3.1]				0.6	6.1	35.9	38.6	14.9	2.7						1.2
Phenicols																			
Florfenicol ⁵	2004 (510)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 0.7]					0.6		5.1	85.9	8.0	0.4					
	2005 (403)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]							10.4	77.7	11.7	0.2					
	2006 (426)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]					0.2		8.2	77.9	13.6						
	2007 (332)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.1]							9.3	80.7	9.9						
	2008 (329)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.1]						0.6	14.9	73.6	10.3	0.6					
Quinolones	0000 (400)	0.0	45.0	[40.5 00.0]				0.0	44.0	00.0	0.4	0.0		II		40.4	^ F	^ F	
Ciprofloxacin	` ,	0.0	15.2	[10.5 - 20.9]				2.0	41.9	29.8	9.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	12.1	2.5	0.5	
	2003 (325) 2004 (510)	0.3	14.5	[10.8 - 18.8] [12.1 - 18.5]			0.2	2.2 39.8	58.2 37.3	21.5 7.6	3.4		0.3	0.6 0.4	2.5 9.0	6.2 4.5	4.9 1.2	0.3	
	2004 (510)	0.0		[12.1 - 18.5]			0.2				0.2			0.4	9.0 6.2				
	2005 (403)	0.0	15.1 16.7	[13.3 - 20.6]			0.7	24.8 29.8	50.9 44.8	8.9 8.0	0.2			0.5	6.2 7.0	6.7 7.5	1.7 1.9		
	2000 (420)	0.0	17.2	[13.3 - 20.0]			0.7	30.1	44.0	7.8				0.2	6.3	7.5	3.3		
	2007 (332)	0.0		[11.0 - 18.9]			0.3	26.4	46.8	11.6	0.3				4.0	7.9	2.7		
Nalidixic acid				[12.1 - 18.5]			0.0	20.7	- 0.0	11.0	0.0			64.3	20.4		0.2	0.4	14.7
	2005 (403)	0.2		[11.6 - 18.7]											15.9		0.2	0.2	14.6
	2006 (426)	0.0		[13.3 - 20.6]										71.4	12			0.5	16.2
	2007 (332)			[13.3 - 21.7]											13.6			0.3	16.9
	2008 (329)			[11.0 - 18.9]											15.8	0.3		0.9	13.7
Tetracyclines				-															
	2002 (198)	9.1	38.4	[31.6 - 45.5]				15.2	16.2	6.6	4.0	2.5	8.1	9.1	17.7	11.1	9.6		
	2003 (325)		40.6	[35.2 - 46.2]				23.4	20.9	4.0	1.5	0.6	2.8	6.2	17.8	16.6	6.2		
Tetracycline	2004 (510)	0.2	50.2	[45.8 - 54.6]				0.6	24.3	15.3	7.6	1.8		-	0.2	2.2	4.9	25.9	17.3
	2005 (403)	0.0	46.4	[41.5 - 51.4]				0.7	19.1	20.6	9.4	3.2	0.5			1.0	3.2	17.9	24.3
	2006 (426)	0.0	47.2	[42.4 - 52.0]				1.4	23.2	13.8	10.3	2.8	0.7	0.5		1.2	3.3	17.4	25.4
	2007 (332)		48.5	[43.0 - 54.0]				1.2	13.3	21.1	10.5	5.1		0.3		2.4	6.3	14.5	
	2008 (329)	0.0	49.9	[44.3 - 55.4]				0.6	16.1	19.5	9.7	3.7	0.6			0.6	4.6	20.4	24.3
1 Percent of isolates with	intermediate	suscep	tibility.		_														

Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility.

² Percent of isolates that were resistant. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %s are due to rounding.

 $^{^3}$ 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

⁴ The unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Single black vertical bars indicate the breakpoints for susceptibility, while double red vertical bars indicate the breakpoints for resistance. Numbers in the shaded area indicate the percentages of isolates with MICs greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent the isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints were used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin.

⁵For Florfenicol, percent non-susceptible (MIC ≥8 µg/ml) is reported rather than percent resistant because a resistance breakpoint has not been established.

Table 15b. MIC Distribution among Campylobacter coli from Chicken Breast, 2002-2008

									Dist	ributio	n (%)	of MIC	Cs (µg	/ml) ⁴					
Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%l ¹	%R²	[95% CI] ³	0.008	0.015	0.03	0.06				1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128
Aminoglycosides		/01	7011	[0070 0.]															
Gentamicin	2002 (198)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 4.0]						23.3	75.6	1.1							
	2003 (325)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]					1.4	36.6	52.8	9.2							
	2004 (196)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.9]					0.5	4.1	85.7	9.7							
	2005 (151)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.4]						4.0	88.1	7.9							
	2006 (145)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.5]						2.8	93.1	4.1							
	2007 (143)	0.0	0.7	[0.0 - 3.8]					0.7	2.8	88.8	7.0					0.7		
	2008 (181)	0.0	1.7	[0.3 - 4.8]						1.1	73.5	23.2	0.6					1.7	
Ketolides	0004 (400)	0.0		[4 7 40 0]		0.5			4.0	00.4	5.0	40.0	05.7	7.4					
Telithromycin		2.6	8.2	[4.7 - 12.9]		0.5			1.0	20.4	5.6	18.9	35.7	7.1	2.6	8.2			
	2005 (151)	2.0	7.9	[4.2 - 13.5]					4.0	17.2	5.3	17.2	33.1	13.2	2.0	7.9			
	2006 (145)	0.7	4.8	[2.0 - 9.7]					1.4	13.1	2.1	11.7	47.6	18.6	0.7	4.8			
	2007 (143)	0.0	7.0	[3.4 - 12.5]				0.6	0.6	11.2	8.4	17.5	48.3	7.7	4 7	7.0			
incosamides	2008 (181)	1.7	7.7	[4.3 - 12.6]				0.6	0.6	14.4	6.1	22.1	32.6	14.4	1.7	7.7			
	2004 (106)	2.0	71	[4.0 11.7]				1.5	19.4	51.0	14.3	4.6		2.0	3.1	4.1			
Clindamycin	2004 (196)	2.0 1.3	7.1 8.6	[4.0 - 11.7] [4.7 - 14.3]			0.7	1.5 0.7	20.5	42.4	25.2	4.6	0.7	2.0 1.3	5.3	3.3			
	2005 (151)	0.7	4.8	[2.0 - 9.7]			0.7	0.7	20.5	44.1	15.9	5.5	4.8	0.7	4.8	3.3			
	2007 (143)	1.4	4.9	[2.0 - 9.8]			0.7	0.7	16.8	60.8	11.9	3.5	4.0	1.4	2.1	2.8			
	2008 (181)	2.8	5.0	[2.3 - 9.2]				4.4	27.1	40.9	13.3	5.5	1.1	2.8	2.8	1.1	1.1		
Macrolides	2000 (101)	2.0	3.0	[2.0 0.2]				7.7	27.1	40.0	10.0	0.0	1.1	2.0	0	•••	•••		
Azithromycin	2004 (196)	0.0	9.2	[5.5 - 14.1]			14.3	42.9	29.6	3.1	0.5	0.5							9.2
7 LEIGH OTTI YOU	2005 (151)	0.0	9.9	[5.7 - 15.9]			13.2	44.4	29.1	3.3	0.0	0.0							9.9
	2006 (145)	0.0	5.5	[2.4 - 10.6]			11.7	37.9	37.9	5.5	0.7	0.7							5.5
	2007 (143)	0.0	6.3	[2.9 - 11.6]			9.1	61.5	21.7	0.7	٠	0.7							6.3
	2008 (181)	0.0	9.9	[6.0 - 15.3]			8.3	40.3	33.2	7.7	0.6	•							9.9
Erythromycin	` ,	0.0	7.8	[11.4 - 28.5]						2.2	26.7	10.0	26.7	15.6	11.1				7.8
, ,	2003 (142)	0.7	7.0	[5.0 - 15.1]						5.6	11.3	16.9	27.5	29.6	1.4	0.7			7.0
	2004 (196)	0.0	9.2	[5.5 - 14.1]					1.0	21.9	17.3	39.8	8.7	1.5	0.5				9.2
	2005 (151)	0.0	9.9	[5.7 - 15.9]					2.6	21.2	10.6	39.1	15.9	0.7					9.9
	2006 (145)	0.0	5.5	[2.4 - 10.6]					2.1	13.1	10.3	49.0	17.9	2.1					5.5
	2007 (143)	0.7	6.3	[2.9 - 11.6]				0.7	1.4	19.6	11.2	46.2	14.0			0.7		6.3	
	2008 (181)	0.0	10.0	[6.0 - 15.3]					2.2	12.7	19.3	39.8	14.9	0.6	0.6			0.6	9.4
Phenicols																			
Florfenicol ⁵	2004 (196)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.9]							1.5	64.3	33.7	0.5					
	2005 (151)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.4]							3.3	55.6	39.1	2.0					
	2006 (145)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.5]							1.4	61.4	33.8	3.4					
	2007 (143)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.5]							2.1	78.3	19.6						
	2008 (181)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.0]							6.6	63.0	29.3	1.1					
Quinolones	0000 (00)								o= o		10 -			1					
Ciprofloxacin	` ,	0.0	10.0	[4.7 - 18.1]				1.1	27.8	36.7	16.7	7.8				5.6	4.4		
	2003 (142)	0.0	13.4	[8.3 - 20.1]				1.4	28.2	37.3	19.7	0.5			0.7	0.7	11.3	0.7	
	2004 (196)	0.0	16.3	[11.4 - 22.3]				23.0	36.7	23.5	0.7	0.5			2.0	12.8	1.5		
			29.1	[22.0 - 37.1] [15.6 - 29.7]				11.3	29.1 36.6	29.1	0.7 3.4	0.7			7.3	15.2	6.6 5.5		
	2006 (145) 2007 (143)	0.0	22.1 25.0					6.2 9.8	36.6 34.3	31.7 30.1	3.4				2.8 3.5	13.8 18.2	5.5 4.2		
	2007 (143)	0.0	25.9	[18.9 - 33.9]				9.8 7.2	34.3 45.9	25.4	1 1			O E	3.5 4.4	18.2	4.2 3.3		
Nalidixic acid	` ,	0.0	20.5 16.3	[14.8 - 27.1] [11.4 - 22.3]				1.2	45.9	∠5.4	1.1			0.6 47.4	4.4 34.7	12.2	ა.ა	3.6	14.7
inaliuixic aciu	2004 (196)	0.0	29.1	[22.0 - 37.1]										44.4	26.5	1.5		5.3	23.8
	2005 (151)	0.0		[14.4 - 28.2]											24.8	3.4		4.8	15.9
	2000 (143)	0.0	25.9	[18.9 - 33.9]											22.4	1.4		6.3	19.6
	2008 (181)	0.0	20.4	[14.8 - 27.1]										47.5		0.6		5.5	14.9
Tetracyclines	2000 (101)	0.0	20.4	[14.0 - 27.1]										77.5	01.0	0.0		3.3	17.
Doxycycline	2002 (90)	0.0	44.4	[34.0 - 55.3]				4.4	32.2	12.2	4.4	2.2			2.2	7.8	26.7	7.8	
Doxyoyomic	2002 (30)	0.7	50.7	[42.2 - 59.2]				3.5	30.3	7.7	2.1	2.8	2.1	0.7	5.6	14.8	23.9	6.3	
Tetracycline		0.0	46.4	[39.3 - 53.7]				0.0	6.6	21.4	9.7	9.7	5.6	0.7	J.5		1.0	2.6	42.9
. 50.40,50010	2005 (151)	0.0	42.4	[34.4 - 50.7]					2.6	22.5	11.3	13.9	5.3	2.0				4.6	36.4
	2006 (145)	0.0	46.9	[38.6 - 55.4]					2.8	19.3	18.6	6.9	5.5	2.0				3.4	43.4
	2007 (143)	0.0	39.9	[31.8 - 48.4]				0.7		32.9	18.2	6.3	1.4					3.5	36.4
	2008 (181)	0.6	46.5	[39.0 - 54.0]				J.,	0.6	24.9	21.6	3.3	1.7	1.1	0.6			2.8	43.7
			70.0	100.0 - 07.0					0.0	4-7.0	- 1.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	ii .			

² Percent of isolates that were resistant. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %s are due to rounding.

 $^{^3}$ 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

⁴The unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Single black vertical bars indicate the breakpoints for susceptibility, while double red vertical bars indicate the breakpoints for resistance. Numbers in the shaded area indicate the percentages of isolates with MICs greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent the isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints were used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin.

⁵For Florfenicol, percent non-susceptible (MIC ≥8 µg/ml) is reported rather than percent resistant because a resistance breakpoint has not been established.

Table 16. *Enterococcus* Species by Meat Type, 2002 - 2008¹

	Species	2	002	2	003	2	004	2	005	2	006	2	007	2	800
Total (a)	E. faecalis		893	1	014	Ü	355	1	001	(945	8	352	(901
Isolates	E. faecium		506	Ę	575		757	(618	(649	÷	357	;	341
per Year	E. hirae		102	·	129	•	129	•	117	•	115		87		70
	Total (A) ²	1	520	1	742	1	755	1	765	1	731	1	312	1	337
Meat															
Туре	Species	n	% ³	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
	E. faecalis	134	15.0%	188	18.5%	88	10.3%	116	11.6%	126	13.3%	123	14.4%	164	18.2%
Chicken	E. faecium	231	45.7%	248	43.1%	348	46.0%	307	49.7%	315	48.5%	189	52.9%	162	47.5%
Breast	E. hirae	12	11.8%	28	21.7%	27	20.9%	30	25.6%	27	23.5%	22	25.3%	16	22.9%
	Total (N) ⁴	381	25.1%	466	26.8%	466	26.6%	457	25.9%	469	27.1%	339	25.8%	346	25.9%
	E. faecalis	294	32.9%	289	28.5%	260	30.4%	339	33.9%	291	30.8%	261	30.6%	273	30.3%
Ground	E. faecium	89	17.6%	118	20.5%	172	22.7%	107	17.3%	139	21.4%	65	18.2%	70	20.5%
Turkey	E. hirae	2	2.0%	3	2.3%	_4	_	1	0.9%	3	2.6%	2	2.3%	_	_
	Total (N)	387	25.5%	418	24.0%	437	24.9%	452	25.6%	435	25.1%	329	25.1%	345	25.8%
	E. faecalis	210	23.5%	224	22.1%	194	22.7%	226	22.6%	227	13.1%	205	24.1%	200	22.2%
Ground	E. faecium	93	18.4%	112	19.5%	162	21.4%	129	20.9%	125	19.3%	70	19.6%	74	21.7%
Beef	E. hirae	76	74.5%	84	65.1%	88	68.2%	82	70.1%	77	67.0%	57	65.5%	49	70.0%
	Total (N)	383	25.2%	432	24.8%	448	25.5%	447	25.3%	438	25.3%	334	25.5%	336	25.1%
	E. faecalis	255	28.6%	313	30.9%	313	36.6%	320	32.0%	301	31.9%	263	30.9%	264	29.3%
Pork	E. faecium	93	18.4%	97	16.9%	75	9.9%	75	12.1%	70	10.8%	33	9.2%	35	10.3%
Chop	E. hirae	12	11.8%	14	10.9%	14	10.9%	4	3.4%	8	7.0%	6	6.9%	5	7.1%
	Total (N)	369	24.3%	426	24.5%	404	23.0%	409	23.2%	389	22.5%	310	23.6%	310	23.2%

¹ Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance.

 ² Totals reflect all species found including those not shown on chart.
 ³ Where % = Number of Isolates per species per meat type (n) / total # of isolates per species (a).
 ⁴ Where Total (N) % = total # of isolates in meat type (N) / total # of isolates in that year (A).

Table 17. Trend in Antimicrobial Resistance among Enterococcus by Meat Type, 2002-2008¹

		Aı	minoglycosi	des	Glyco- peptides	Glycyl- cycline	Lincos- amides	Lipo- peptides	Macr	olides	Nitro- furans	Oxazolidi- nones	Penicillins	Phenicols	Quino- lones	Strepto- gramins	Tetra- cyclines
Meat		GEN	KAN	STR	VAN	TGC*	LIN	DAP*	ERY	TYL	NIT	LZD	PEN	CHL	CIP	QDA ²	TET
Туре	Year (n)	(MIC ≥ 512)	(MIC ≥ 1024)	(MIC ≥ 1024)	(MIC ≥ 32)	(MIC ≥ 1)	(MIC ≥ 8)	(MIC ≥ 16)	(MIC ≥ 8)	(MIC ≥ 32)	(MIC ≥ 128)	(MIC ≥ 8)	(MIC ≥ 16)	(MIC ≥ 32)	(MIC ≥ 4)	(MIC ≥ 4)	(MIC ≥ 16)
	2002 (381)	10.0% ³	15.7%	21.0%	_	Not Tested	91.9%	Not Tested	32.8%	31.2%	33.9%	ı	27.3%	_	8.1%	56.3%	61.2%
	2003 (466)	11.2%	18.2%	21.2%	_	Not Tested	92.7%	Not Tested	31.1%	28.1%	35.6%	_	27.9%	_	11.6%	61.9%	59.2%
	2004 (457)	7.1%	11.8%	11.4%	_	Not Tested	86.7%	3.0%	17.0%	15.0%	65.5%	_	30.9%	_	40.8%	29.9%	49.1%
	2005 (457)	9.6%	16.0%	15.5%	_	_	85.1%	_	22.8%	21.7%	38.7%	0.2%	21.4%	0.2%	23.2%	39.0%	58.9%
Breast	2006 (469)	10.4%	12.6%	6.4%	_	_	81.9%	_	16.6%	16.2%	26.4%	_	15.4%	_	26.2%	35.0%	56.7%
	2007 (339)	13.0%	18.6%	9.1%	_	_	90.3%	_	30.1%	29.8%	18.6%	_	7.4%	_	11.5%	54.6%	66.4%
	2008 (346)	15.0%	20.2%	9.5%	_	1.5%	90.8%	0.3%	27.5%	26.6%	22.5%	_	13.0%	0.3%	22.8%	50.6%	65.0%
	Z Statistic	-2.5099	-1.2349	7.1176	N/A ⁵	N/A	1.9822	N/A	1.9797	1.1702	8.3571	-0.0638	9.1063	-1.2176	-2.9054	2.8241	-2.3784
	P Value ⁴	0.0121	0.2169	<0.0001	N/A	N/A	0.0475	N/A	0.0477	0.2419	<0.0001	0.9491	<0.0001	0.2234	0.0037	0.0047	0.0174
	2002 (387)	20.4%	28.9%	27.6%	_	Not Tested	96.6%	Not Tested	35.1%	32.6%	13.4%	_	15.2%	0.3%	5.4%	79.6%	85.8%
	2003 (418)	22.7%	33.3%	30.1%	_	Not Tested	96.2%	Not Tested	43.1%	38.5%	15.8%	_	18.4%	_	11.2%	79.8%	87.3%
	2004 (437)	20.1%	31.8%	29.5%	_	Not Tested	94.7%	3.0%	37.1%	34.6%	27.0%	_	24.3%	_	24.7%	62.7%	87.0%
	2005 (452)	17.9%	28.1%	24.8%	_	-	96.2%	_	38.5%	36.1%	11.9%	_	15.5%	_	12.4%	61.1%	85.8%
Turkey	2006 (435)	19.8%	32.4%	20.9%	_	-	98.4%	_	46.4%	43.7%	7.6%	_	22.5%	_	12.9%	75.0%	87.8%
	2007 (329)	34.0%	41.6%	32.5%	_	-	97.6%	_	43.2%	41.9%	2.4%	_	12.5%	0.6%	7.6%	73.5%	94.8%
	2008 (345)	34.5%	46.1%	34.2%	-	1.7%	97.4%	1.5%	48.7%	42.9%	5.5%	ı	12.5%	0.3%	13.9%	66.7%	87.5%
	Z Statistic	-5.1745	-5.0284	-0.9419	N/A	N/A	-1.8518	N/A	-3.7200	-3.5572	7.7602	N/A	1.9049	-1.1517	-0.7141	3.0704	-2.2354
	P Value	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.3463	N/A	N/A	0.0641	N/A	0.0002	0.0004	<0.0001	N/A	0.0568	0.2495	0.4752	0.0021	0.0254
	2002 (383)	1.8%	2.1%	3.9%	-	Not Tested	91.9%	Not Tested	7.6%	6.5%	4.7%	_		0.5%	3.1%	46.2%	28.2%
	2003 (432)	0.9%	4.4%	4.2%	_	Not Tested	85.9%	Not Tested	7.9%	5.8%	10.0%	_	2.1%	_	8.8%	54.3%	27.8%
	2004 (448)	0.4%	4.5%	5.4%	-	Not Tested	84.4%	4.7%	6.5%	5.1%	20.1%	_	1.3%	0.4%	15.8%	7.5%	30.4%
	2005 (447)	1.3%	3.4%	5.6%	_	_	91.1%	_	6.9%	7.2%	7.8%	_	0.7%	0.2%	6.5%	9.0%	38.5%
Beef	2006 (438)	0.7%	2.1%	3.7%	_	_	78.8%	_	6.8%	6.4%	3.7%	_	1.4%	0.7%	6.2%	5.7%	27.6%
	2007 (336)	0.3%	1.2%	3.3%	_	-	88.9%	-	5.4%	5.4%	0.9%	_	0.3%	0.6%	2.4%	6.2%	33.2%
	2008 (336)	1.2%	4.2%	1.5%	-	0.3%	91.7%	3.6%	6.6%	4.5%	5.1%	-	2.1%	0.3%	7.7%	10.3%	35.4%
	Z Statistic P Value	1.0797 0.2803	0.6833 0.4944	1.8997 0.0575	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	0.4116 0.6807	N/A N/A	1.1085 0.2677	0.7841 0.433	4.7363 <0.0001	N/A N/A	-0.8237 0.4101	-0.5254 0.5993	1.3550 0.1754	12.8453 <0.0001	-2.3085 0.0210
	2002 (369)	2.2%	4.1%	8.9%	_	Not Tested	97.0%	Not Tested	11.4%	8.7%	1.4%	-	0.8%	0.3%	1.9%	27.2%	76.2%
	2003 (426)	0.2%	4.0%	6.1%	_	Not Tested	95.8%	Not Tested	6.8%	5.9%	4.2%	_	0.2%	0.9%	1.6%	60.2%	73.7%
	2004 (404)	1.5%	2.7%	8.4%	_	Not Tested	92.1%	_	8.7%	7.7%	7.9%	_	1.7%	0.5%	8.2%	5.5%	73.5%
Pork	2005 (409)	1.2%	3.9%	7.6%	_	_	93.9%	_	6.6%	6.1%	3.2%	_	1.2%	1.0%	3.7%	13.5%	80.0%
_	2006 (389)	0.8%	2.3%	6.4%	_	_	91.3%	0.3%	6.9%	7.5%	0.8%	_	0.3%	0.8%	1.5%	8.0%	74.3%
	2007 (310)	0.6%	2.3%	7.7%	_	_	93.5%	-	8.7%	8.7%	1.3%	_	-	0.3%	1.0%	2.1%	82.3%
	2008 (310)	0.3%	2.9%	9.0%	_	1.9%	92.6%	0.3%	9.7%	8.1%	1.3%	_	0.3%	0.3%	5.5%	6.5%	72.3%
	Z Statistic	1.8136	1.5141	-0.1734	N/A	N/A	2.8624	N/A	0.4709	-0.4798	2.7896	N/A	1.3484	0.3123	-0.5030	8.7440	-0.5896
	P Value	0.0697	0.1300	0.8624	N/A	N/A	0.0042	N/A	0.6377	0.6313	0.0053	N/A	0.1775	0.7548	0.6150	<0.0001	0.5554

^{*} Percent non susceptible is reported rather than percent resistant as no CLSI breakpoint has been established. NARMS breakpoint established to determine resistance.

³ Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance to antimicrobial.

² Data presented for all species except *E. faecalis*, which is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin.

³ Where % resistance = (# isolates resistant to antimicrobial per meat type) / (Total # isolates per meat type).

⁴ P value for percent resistant for trend was calculated using Cochran-Armitage trend test method.

⁵ N/A = No Z statistic or P value could be calculated.

Figure 5a. Antimicrobial Resistance among Enterococcus from Chicken Breast, 2002-2008 100% 90% 80% 70% 60% % Resistance 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% **GEN** KAN **STR TGC** LIN DAP **ERY TYL PEN CHL** CIP QDA **TET VAN** NIT **LZD** Aminoglycosides Glyco-Glycyl-Lipo-Macrolides Lincos-Tetra-Penicillins Phenicols Quino-Strepto-Nitro-Oxazolipeptide cycline amides peptide cyclines furans dinones gramins **Antimicrobial Agent ■**2002 **■**2003 **□**2004 **□**2005 **■**2006 **□**2007 **□**2008

^{*}Data presented for all species except *E. faecalis*, which is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin.

Figure 5b. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Enterococcus* from Ground Turkey, 2002-2008 100% 90% 80% 70% 60% % Resistance 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0% QDA* CIP **GEN KAN STR TGC** LIN DAP **ERY TYL** NIT LZD **PEN CHL TET VAN** Aminoglycosides Macrolides Nitro-Glyco-Glycyl-Lipo-Penicillin Lincos-Oxazoli-Phenicols Quino-Strepto-Tetracycline furans cyclines peptide peptide dinones gramins amides s lones **Antimicrobial Agent**

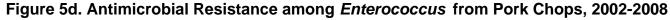
■2002 **■**2003 **□**2004 **□**2005 **■**2006 **□**2007 **■**2008

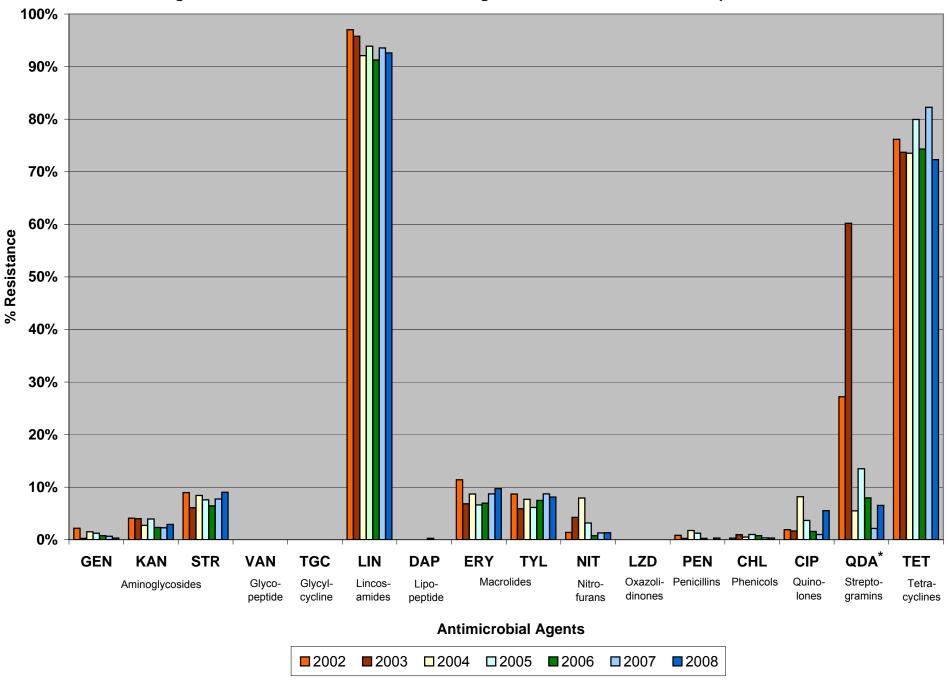
^{*}Data presiented for all species except *E. faecalis*, which is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin.

100% 90% 80% 70% 60% % Resistance 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% QDA^* LIN **ERY** CIP **TET GEN STR VAN TGC** DAP **TYL** NIT LZD **PEN** CHL **KAN** Aminoglycosides Glycyl-Glyco-Lipo-Lincos-Macrolides Nitro-Oxazoli-Penicillins Phenicols Quino-Strepto-Tetrapeptide cycline amides peptide Iones furans dinones gramins cyclines **Antimicrobial Agent □**2004 **□**2005 **■**2006 **2002 2003 2007 2008**

Figure 5c. Antimicrobial Resistance among Enterococcus from Ground Beef, 2002-2008

^{*}Data presiented for all species except *E. faecalis*, which is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin.





^{*}Data presiented for all species except *E. faecalis*, which is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin.

Table 18a. Trends in Antimicrobial Resistance among Enterococcus faecalis by Meat Type, 2002-2008¹

Meat Type	Year (n)	Am	inoglycos	ides	Glyco- peptides	Glycyl- cycline	Lincos- amides	Lipo- peptides	Macr	olides	Nitro- furans	Oxazolidi- nones	Penicillins	Phenicols	Quino- Iones	Strepto- gramins	Tetra- cyclines
		GEN	KAN	STR	VAN	TGC*	LIN	DAP*	ERY	TYL	NIT	LZD	PEN	CHL	CIP	QDA ²	TET
	2002 (134)	22.4% ³	32.1%	29.1%	_	Not Tested	99.3%	Not Tested	45.5%	48.5%	0.7%	_	_	_	_	_	67.2%
	2003 (188)	20.2%	27.1%	22.9%	_	Not Tested	99.5%	Not Tested	43.1%	42.6%	1.1%	_	_	_	_	_	68.6%
	2004 (88)	19.3%	22.7%	18.2%	_	Not Tested	98.9%	_	35.2%	34.1%	1.1%	_	_	_	8.0%	_	63.6%
Chicken	2005 (116)	18.1%	26.7%	18.1%	_	_	99.1%	_	37.1%	37.1%	4.3%	_	_	_	0.9%	_	75.0%
Breast	2006 (126)	23.0%	30.2%	10.3%	_	_	100.0%	_	34.9%	36.5%	_	_	_	_	0.8%	_	70.6%
	2007 (123)	19.5%	28.5%	17.9%	_	_	99.2%	_	44.7%	44.7%	_	_	_	_	_	_	65.9%
	2008 (164)	19.5%	29.9%	11.0%		1.2%	100.0%	_	32.3%	32.3%	1.2%	_	_	_	3.1%	_	69.5%
	Z Statistic	-1.7697	-0.1574	4.3247	N/A ⁵	N/A	-0.8519	N/A	1.9807	2.1992	0.2855	N/A	N/A	N/A	-1.1580	N/A	-0.3481
	P Value ⁴	0.0768	0.8749	<0.0001	N/A	N/A	0.3942	N/A	0.0476	0.0279	0.7753	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.2469	N/A	0.7278
	2002 (294)	22.1%	26.2%	24.1%	_	Not Tested	97.3%	Not Tested	31.0%	32.0%	2.0%	_	_	0.3%	0.3%	_	85.0%
	2003 (289)	27.7%	36.0%	30.4%	_	Not Tested	99.0%	Not Tested	43.6%	43.9%	1.4%	_	_	_		_	87.9%
_	2004 (260)	24.6%	29.6%	26.9%	_	Not Tested	98.8%	_	33.8%	34.6%	1.2%	_		_	5.8%	_	88.1%
Ground	2005 (339)	20.1%	27.4%	21.5%	_	_	97.3%	_	38.3%	38.3%	2.4%	_	1.5%	_	2.4%	_	84.4%
Turkey	2006 (291)	22.0%	32.0%	20.3%	_	_	98.6%	_	47.1%	47.1%	_	_	0.3%		0.7%	_	85.9%
	2007 (261)	42.1%	50.2%	36.4%	_		98.9%		48.7%	49.4%	_	_	_	0.8%		_	94.3%
	2008 (273)	41.0%	55.0%	38.8%		1.5%	99.3%	0.4%	51.3%	50.9%	-		_	0.4%	3.7%	-	89.4%
	Z Statistic	-5.6699	-7.3325	-3.3342	N/A	N/A	-1.4054	N/A	-5.3726	-5.0991	3.1145	N/A	-0.2611	-1.0567	-1.3248	N/A	-2.1993
	P Value	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0009	N/A	N/A	0.1599	N/A	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0018	N/A	0.7940	0.2907	0.1852	N/A	0.0279
	2002 (210)	2.4%	1.9%	4.8%	_	Not Tested	98.6%	Not Tested	1.4%	1.9%	_	_	_	_	-	_	18.6%
	2003 (224)	1.8%	3.1%	5.4%	_	Not Tested	96.4%	Not Tested	4.9%	4.9%	_	_	_	_	0.4%	_	20.5%
0	2004 (194)	1.0%	3.1%	7.7%	_	Not Tested	97.4%	_	3.6%	3.6%	- 00/	_	_	- 0.40/	12.9%	_	25.3%
Ground	2005 (226)	1.8%	4.0%	8.4%	_	_	97.8%	_	4.4%	5.8%	0.9%	_	_	0.4%	0.9%	_	34.1%
Beef	2006 (227)	0.9%	2.6%	5.7%	_	_	97.8%	_	4.0%	4.0%	_	_	_	1.3%	_	_	22.5%
	2007 (205)	0.5% 2.0%	2.0% 4.0%	4.9% 1.5%	_	_	98.0% 99.0%	_	2.4% 2.5%	2.4% 3.0%	0.5%	_	_	1.0%	3.5%	_	32.7% 32.0%
	2008 (200) Z Statistic	0.9201	-0.5438	1.4384	N/A	N/A	- 0.9248	N/A	0.2051	0.1877	-0.8962	N/A	N/A	-1.4754	0.4471	N/A	-3.8098
	P Value	0.3575	0.5866	0.1503	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	0.3551	N/A N/A	0.2031	0.1677	0.3701	N/A N/A	N/A	0.1401	0.6548	N/A	0.0001
	2002 (255)	2.7%	4.7%	10.6%	_	Not Tested	99.2%	Not Tested	9.0%	9.0%	_	_	_	0.4%	1.2%	_	80.4%
	2003 (313)	0.3%	4.8%	7.3%	_	Not Tested	98.1%	Not Tested	7.0%	7.0%	_	_	_	1.0%	_	_	78.0%
	2004 (313)	1.9%	2.6%	9.3%	_	Not Tested	94.9%	_	9.9%	9.9%	0.3%	_	_	0.6%	6.1%	_	75.7%
Pork	2005 (320)	1.6%	3.1%	7.8%	_	_	95.3%	_	5.9%	6.3%	0.3%	_	1.3%	1.3%	2.5%	_	86.3%
Chop	2006 (301)	0.7%	2.3%	7.6%	_	_	97.3%	0.3%	6.6%	7.3%	_	_	_	1.0%	0.3%	_	81.4%
	2007 (263)	0.8%	2.3%	8.7%	_	_	97.7%	_	9.1%	9.1%	_	_	_	0.4%	_	_	90.1%
	2008 (264)	0.4%	3.0%	10.2%	_	1.9%	97.4%	_	8.3%	8.0%	_	_	0.4%	0.4%	4.6%	_	76.9%
	Z Statistic	2.0172	1.8275	-0.0576	N/A	N/A	0.6448	N/A	0.1383	0.1762	0.3352	N/A	-0.7432	0.3179	-0.8611	N/A	-1.6740
	P Value	0.0437	0.0676	0.9541	N/A	N/A	0.5190	N/A	0.8900	0.8601	0.7374	N/A	0.4573	0.7506	0.3892	N/A	0.0941

^{*} Percent non susceptible is reported rather than percent resistant as no CLSI breakpoint has been established. NARMS breakpoint established to determine resistance.

¹ Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance to antimicrobial.

² Data not presented as *E. faecalis* is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin.

³ Where % resistance = (# isolates resistant to antimicrobial per meat type) / (Total # isolates per meat type).

⁴ P value for percent resistant for trend was calculated using Cochran-Armitage trend test method.

⁵ N/A = No Z statistic or P value could be calculated.

Table 18b. Trends in Antimicrobial Resistance among Enterococcus faecium by Meat Type, 2002-2008¹

Meat Type	Year (n)	Am	inoglycos	ides	Glyco- peptides	Glycyl- cycline	Lincos- amides	Lipo- peptides	Macr	olides	Nitro- furans	Oxazolidi- nones	Penicillins	Phenicols	Quino- Iones	Strepto- gramins	Tetra- cyclines
		GEN	KAN	STR	VAN	TGC*	LIN	DAP*	ERY	TYL	NIT	LZD	PEN	CHL	CIP	QDA	TET
	2002 (231)	$3.0\%^{2}$	6.5%	16.9%	_	Not Tested	87.0%	Not Tested	25.5%	21.2%	54.5%	-	44.2%	-	13.0%	55.4%	56.7%
	2003 (248)	5.6%	10.5%	16.9%	_	Not Tested	86.7%	Not Tested	17.3%	12.5%	64.5%	_	51.2%	_	21.8%	59.7%	51.6%
	2004 (348)	4.3%	9.5%	8.3%	_	Not Tested	83.3%	4.0%	12.6%	10.3%	85.3%	_	39.1%	_	52.3%	31.6%	45.1%
Chicken	2005 (307)	6.2%	10.7%	14.0%	_	-	78.2%	_	13.7%	12.4%	54.7%	0.3%	31.9%	_	33.9%	39.1%	54.4%
Breast	2006 (315)	6.0%	6.3%	3.8%	_	_	74.9%	_	9.5%	7.9%	38.4%	_	22.2%	_	37.5%	36.5%	53.0%
	2007 (189)	9.5%	12.2%	3.7%	_	_	84.1%	_	19.6%	19.0%	32.8%	_	12.2%	_	19.6%	57.1%	66.1%
	2008 (162)	11.7%	11.7%	6.8%	_	1.9%	80.9%	_	22.2%	20.4%	46.3%	_	27.8%	0.6%	43.8%	54.9%	64.2%
	Z Statistic	-3.8001	-1.1902	5.8100	N/A ⁴	N/A	2.8127	N/A	1.3154	-0.0123	8.5240	-0.1101	9.0025	-1.7709	-3.9786	0.7678	-3.0829
	P Value ³	0.0001	0.2340	<0.0001	N/A	N/A	0.0049	N/A	0.1884	0.9902	<0.0001	0.9123	<0.0001	0.0766	<0.0001	0.4426	0.0020
	2002 (89)	15.7%	39.3%	39.3%	_	Not Tested	94.4%	Not Tested	50.6%	36.0%	50.6%	_	66.3%	_	22.5%	82.0%	88.8%
	2003 (118)	12.7%	28.0%	32.2%	_	Not Tested	89.0%	Not Tested	44.1%	27.1%	52.5%	_	65.3%	_	39.0%	79.7%	91.5%
	2004 (172)	13.4%	35.5%	34.3%	_	Not Tested	88.4%	7.6	43.0%	35.5%	66.9%	_	61.6%	_	53.5%	64.5%	86.6%
Ground	2005 (107)	12.1%	29.9%	34.6%	_	_	92.5%	_	41.1%	29.9%	43.0%	_	59.8%	_	43.9%	63.6%	91.6%
Turkey	2006 (139)	15.1%	33.8%	22.3%	_	_	97.8%	_	44.6%	36.0%	22.3%	_	67.6%	_	37.4%	75.5%	92.8%
	2007 (65)	1.5%	7.7%	16.9%	_		92.3%		23.1%	13.8%	12.3%	_	60.0%	_	35.4%	76.9%	96.9%
	2008 (70)	10.0%	12.9%	17.1%		2.9%	91.4%	5.7%	37.1%	12.9%	27.1%		61.4%		54.3%	68.6%	81.4%
	Z Statistic	1.6510	4.0538	4.1708	N/A	N/A	-1.0943	N/A	2.5115	3.0246	7.6310	N/A	0.4932	N/A	-2.0594	1.2436	-0.0096
	P Value	0.0987	<0.0001	<0.0001	N/A	N/A	0.2738	N/A	0.0120	0.0025	<0.0001	N/A	0.6219	N/A	0.0395	0.2137	0.9924
	2002 (93)	1.1%	4.3%	3.2%	_	Not Tested	76.3%	Not Tested	11.8%	6.5%	18.3%	_	-	1.1%	12.9%	47.3%	22.6%
	2003 (112)	-	8.0%	2.7%	_	Not Tested	58.9%	Not Tested	8.9%	0.9%	36.6%	_	8.0%	-	33.0%	50.0%	28.6%
Ground	2004 (162)	-	8.6%	5.6%	_	Not Tested	67.9%	0.6%	9.3%	5.6%	51.9%	_	3.1%	1.2%	27.2%	6.2%	24.7%
Beef	2005 (129)	0.8%	3.9%	1.6%	_	_	74.4%	_	4.7%	2.3%	18.6%	_	2.3%	_	20.9%	7.8%	28.7%
Deei	2006 (125)	_	1.6%	0.8%	_	_	41.6%	_	7.2%	4.8%	12.8%	_	4.8%	_	21.6%	6.4%	20.0%
	2007 (70)	_	-	- 70/	_	_	55.7%	-	4.3%	2.9%	4.3%	_	1.4%	-	10.0%	5.7%	18.6%
	2008 (74)	-	6.8%	2.7%	-	-	75.7%	1.4%	13.5%	4.1%	20.3%	-	9.5%	1.4%	25.7%	16.2%	29.7%
	Z Statistic	0.9974	1.6376	1.5548	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	1.8001	N/A N/A	0.5885	0.3126	4.7315	N/A	-1.3465	0.2979	0.7564	8.6615	0.2693
	P Value	0.3186	0.1015	0.1200		Not Tested	0.0718 90.3%	Not Tested	0.5562	0.7546 9.7%	<0.0001 5.4%	N/A	0.1781	0.7658	0.4494	<0.0001 24.7%	0.7877
	2002 (93)	1.1%	3.2%	5.4%	_				20.4%			_	3.2%	_	4.3%		68.8%
	2003 (97)	_	2.1%	3.1%	_	Not Tested	89.7%	Not Tested	6.2%	2.1%	16.5%	_	1.0%	_	6.2%	64.9%	69.1%
Pork	2004 (75)	_	2.7%	6.7%	_	Not Tested	84.0%	_	5.3%	- F 20/	37.3%	_	8.0%	_	17.3%	6.7%	72.0%
Chop	2005 (75)	- 1.4%	8.0%	6.7%	_	_	88.0%	_	9.3%	5.3%	10.7%	_	1.3%	_	9.3%	13.3%	56.0%
Citop	2006 (70)		2.9%	2.9%	_	_	64.3% 66.7%	_	7.1%	5.7% 3.0%	4.3% 9.1%	_	1.4%	_	4.3%	10.0%	54.3%
	2007 (33)	_	3.0%	-	_	- 00/		2.00/	3.0%			_	_	_	9.1%	3.0%	33.3%
	2008 (35)	-	2.9%	4 2042	_ N/A	2.9%	54.3%	2.9%	14.3%	5.7%	8.6%	_ N/A	4 2474	_ N/A	14.3%	5.7%	45.7%
	Z Statistic	0.2636	-0.3915	1.3842	N/A	N/A	5.9928	N/A	1.7368	0.5775	1.0523	N/A	1.3171	N/A	0.4593	6.6911	4.3043
	P Value	0.7921	0.6954	0.1663	N/A	N/A	<0.0001	N/A	0.0824	0.5636	0.2927	N/A	0.1878	N/A	0.6460	<0.0001	<0.0001

^{*} Percent non susceptible is reported rather than percent resistant as no CLSI breakpoint has been established. NARMS breakpoint established to determine resistance.

¹ Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance to antimicrobial.

² Where % resistance = (# isolates resistant to antimicrobial per meat type) / (total # isolates per meat type).

³ P value for percent resistant for trend was calculated using Cochran-Armitage trend test method.

⁴ N/A = No Z Statistic or P value could be calculated.

Table 18c. Trends in Antimicrobial Resistance among Enterococcus hirae by Meat Type, 2002-2008¹

Meat Type	Year (n)	Am	inoglycos	ides	Glyco- peptides	Glycyl- cycline	Lincos- amides	Lipo- peptides	Macro	olides	Nitro- furans	Oxazolidi- nones	Penicillins	Phenicols	Quino- lones	Strepto- gramins	Tetra- cyclines
		GEN	KAN	STR	VAN	TGC*	LIN	DAP*	ERY	TYL	NIT	LZD	PEN	CHL	CIP	QDA	TET
	2002 (12)	8.3% ²	16.7%	16.7%	_	Not Tested	100.0%	Not Tested	16.7%	16.7%	8.3%	_	8.3%	_	8.3%	66.7%	83.3%
	2003 (28)	_	28.6%	42.9%	_	Not Tested	100.0%	Not Tested	67.9%	64.3%	10.7%	_	7.1%	_	_	82.1%	64.3%
	2004 (27)	_	3.7%	22.2%	_	Not Tested	92.6%	_	11.1%	11.1%	14.8%	_	25.9%	_	3.7%	7.4%	51.9%
Chicken	2005 (30)	10.0%	26.7%	23.3%	_	_	100.0%	_	63.3%	60.0%	6.7%	_	-	3.3%	_	40.0%	46.7%
Breast	2006 (27)	3.7%	3.7%	18.5%	_	_	77.8%	_	14.8%	18.5%	7.4%	_	7.4%	_	14.8%	18.5%	33.3%
	2007 (22)	4.5%	18.2%	9.1%	_	_	95.5%	_	45.5%	45.5%	_	_	4.5%	_	4.5%	40.9%	81.8%
	2008 (16)	6.3%	12.5%	25.0%		_	100.0%	6.3%	37.5%	37.5%	_	_	_	_	_	18.8%	43.8%
	Z Statistic	-0.6559	0.9689	1.5737	N/A ⁴	N/A	1.1645	N/A	0.4560	0.1829	1.8672	N/A	1.6363	0.0000	-0.4373	3.6585	1.2525
	P Value ³ 2002 (2)	0.5119	0.3326	0.1156 50.0%	N/A –	N/A Not Tested	0.2442 100.0%	Not Tested	0.6484 -	0.8549 _	0.0619 50.0%	N/A _	0.1018	1.0000	0.6619	0.0003 50.0%	0.2104 100.0%
	2002 (2)	_	- 66.7%		_	Not Tested	100.0%	Not Tested	- 66.7%	- 66.7%	50.0%	_	_	_	_	66.7%	100.0%
Ground	2005 (3)	_	-	_		-	100.0%	Not resteu	00.7 70	00.7 %	_	_	_	_	_	00.7 %	_
Turkey	2005 (1)	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%		_	100.0%	_	- 66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	_	66.7%	_	33.3%	33.3%	66.7%
rurkcy	2007 (2)	33.3%	33.3%	33.370	_	_	100.0%	_	00.7 %	00.7 70	00.7 %	_	100.0%	_	100.0%	33.3%	100.0%
	Z Statistic	-0.8130	0.5904	0.4545	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0607	0.0607	-0.1312	N/A	-2.6116	N/A	-2.2961	1.3970	0.8800
	P Value	0.4162	0.5549	0.4343	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0007	0.0007	0.8956	N/A	0.0090	N/A	0.0217	0.1620	0.3790
	2002 (76)	-	-	2.6%	-	Not Tested	93.4%	Not Tested	19.7%	19.7%	-	-	-	1.3%	-	44.7%	60.5%
	2003 (84)	_	3.6%	3.6%	_	Not Tested	91.7%	Not Tested	15.5%	15.5%	_	_	_	_	_	60.7%	46.4%
	2004 (88)	_	-	_	_	Not Tested	85.2%	22.7%	8.0%	8.0%	6.8%	_	1.1%	_	1.1%	10.2%	53.4%
Ground	2005 (82)	1.2%	1.2%	4.9%	_	_	98.8%		17.1%	17.1%	4.9%	_	_	_	_	11.0%	65.9%
Beef	2006 (77)	1.3%	1.3%	2.6%	_	_	81.8%	_	14.3%	15.6%	_	_	_	_	_	5.2%	53.2%
	2007 (57)	_	_	1.8%	_	_	96.5%	_	17.5%	19.3%	_	_	_	_	1.8%	5.3%	52.6%
	2008 (49)	_	2.0%	_	_	2.0%	91.8%	20.4%	12.2%	12.2%	_	_	_	_	_	4.1%	53.1%
	Z Statistic	0.591	0.064	0.713	N/A	N/A	0.09	N/A	0.487	0.249	0.536	N/A	0.381	1.446	0.591	9.389	0.163
	P Value	0.554	0.949	0.476	N/A	N/A	0.928	N/A	0.626	0.804	0.592	N/A	0.703	0.148	0.554	<0.0001	0.87
	2002 (12)	_	_	-	_	Not Tested	100.0%	Not Tested	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	25.0%	66.7%
	2003 (14)	-		_	_	Not Tested	100.0%	Not Tested	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	_		_		35.7%	14.3%
ъ.	2004 (14)	_	7.1%		_	Not Tested	71.4%	_	-	_	21.4%	_	7.1%	_	7.1%		35.7%
Pork	2005 (4)	_	_	25.0%	_	_	100.0%	_	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	_	_	_		25.0%	50.0%
Chop	2006 (8)	_	_	_	_	_	87.5%	_	25.0%	25.0%	_	_	_	_	12.5%	_	50.0%
	2007 (6)	-	-	16.7%	_	_	83.3%	_	33.3%	33.3%	-	_	_	_	_	-	83.3%
	2008 (5)	-		4.076	-	_	100.0%	-	60.0%	40.0%	20.0%	-	-	_ N/A	- 0.546	20.0%	60.0%
	Z Statistic P Value	N/A N/A	0.169 0.866	1.278 0.201	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	0.702 0.483	N/A N/A	3.642 0.0003	3.091 0.002	0.475 0.635	N/A N/A	0.169 0.866	N/A N/A	0.518 0.604	1.671 0.095	1.308 0.191

^{*} Percent non-susceptible is reported rather than percent resistant as no CLSI breakpoint has been established. NARMS breakpoint established to determine resistance.

¹ Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance to antimicrobial.

² Where % resistance = (# isolates resistant to antimicrobial per meat type) / (total # isolates per meat type).

³ P value for percent resistant for trend was calculated using Cochran-Armitage trend test method.

⁴ N/A = No Z statistic or P value could be calculated.

⁵ There were no *E. hirae* isolates among any NARMS retail ground turkey isolates in 2004 and 2008.

Table 19a. Multidrug Resistance among Enterococcus faecalis Isolates by Antimicrobial Class, 2002-2008

Year		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Chicken Breast	134	188	88	116	126	123	164
Number of Isolates	Ground Turkey	294	289	260	339	291	261	273
Tested by Source	Ground Beef	210	224	194	226	227	205	200
2	Pork Chop	255	313	313	320	301	263	264
Resistance Pattern ²	Isolate Source							
1. No Resistance	Chicken Breast	_	-	-	0.9% 1	-	-	-
Detected	Ground Turkey	_	_	-	0.6% 2	0.3% 1	_	_
	Ground Beef	_	_	_	1.3%	1.8%	2.0%	0.5%
					3 1.3%	4	0.4%	0.4%
	Pork Chop	_	-	-	4	-	1	1
2. Resistance to ≥ 3	Chicken Breast	52.2% 70	47.9% 90	42.0% 37	50.0% 58	43.7% 55	45.5% 56	40.9% 67
Antimicrobial Classes		49.3%	54.3%	52.7%	43.4%	56.7%	67.4%	69.2%
7.11.11.11.01.00.10.1	Ground Turkey	145	157	137	147	165	176	189
	Crown d Doof	4.8%	6.7%	10.8%	10.2%	7.9%	7.3%	5.5%
	Ground Beef	10	15	21	23	18	15	11
	Pork Chop	16.5%	9.9%	18.8%	14.4%	12.3%	17.1%	18.6%
	Fork Gliop	42	31	59	46	37	45	49
	Chicken Breast	32.1%	19.1%	18.2%	20.7%	19.8%	22.8%	21.3%
3. Resistance to ≥ 4	Omokon Broadt	43	36	16	24	25	28	35
Antimicrobial Classes	Ground Turkey	17.7%	31.1%	22.3%	26.0%	22.7%	36.4%	42.5%
	,	52	90	58	88	66	95	116
	Ground Beef	1.9%	3.1%	3.1%	4.9%	2.2%	1.5%	2.0%
		4	7	6	11	5	3	4
	Pork Chop	5.9%	5.1%	5.8%	4.7%	3.3%	2.3%	5.7%
		15	16	18	15	10	6	15
4 Basistanas ta S.E.	Chicken Breast	_	0.5%	1.1%	1.7%	-	-	1.2%
4. Resistance to ≥ 5 Antimicrobial Classes		0.7%	0.7%	1	2.7%	0.3%		2 1.5%
Allullicionial Classes	Ground Turkey	2	2	_	9	1	_	4
					0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	7
	Ground Beef	_	_	_	1	1	1	_
	Pork Chop	0.4%	0.6%	1.0%	1.6%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%
	1 OIK OHOP	1	2	3	5	2	1	2
5. Resistance to ≥ 6	Chicken Breast	_	_	-	_	-	_	_
Antimicrobial Classes	Ground Turkov	0.3%			1.2%	0.3%		0.4%
	Ground Turkey	1	_	_	4	1	_	1
	Ground Beef	_	_	_	0.4% 1	_	_	_
	Pork Chop	_	_	-	_	_	_	_

¹ Dash indicates 0.0% resistance.

²Resistance pattern does not include QDA, as E. faecalis is considered intrinsically resistant.

Table 19b. Multidrug Resistance among *Enterococcus faecium* Isolates by Antimicrobial Class, 2002-2008 ¹

Year		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Chicken Breast	231	248	348	307	315	189	162
Number of Isolates	Ground Turkey	89	118	172	107	139	65	70
Tested by Source	Ground Beef Pork Chop	93 93	112 97	162 75	129 75	125 70	70 33	74 35
Resistance Pattern	Isolate Source		<u> </u>	<u> </u>				
	Chicken Breast				1.6%	1.3%		4.9%
1. No Resistance	Chicken Breast	_	_	_	5	4	_	8
Detected	Ground Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9% 2
	Ground Beef	-	-	-	1.6% 2	-	2.9% 2	8.1% 6
	Pork Chop	_	_	_	1.3%	1.4%		17.1%
	1 Olk Gliop				1	1		6
	Chicken Breast	90.0%	95.6%	90.8%	79.2%	71.1%	73.5%	64.8%
2. Resistance to ≥ 3		208	237	316	243	224	139	105
Antimicrobial Classes	Ground Turkey	97.8%	98.3%	96.5%	90.7%	96.4%	96.9%	85.7%
		87	116	166	97	134	63	60
	Ground Beef	63.4%	68.8%	55.6%	40.3%	27.2%	22.9%	29.7%
		59 80.6%	77 84.5%	90 81.3%	52 57.3%	34 34.3%	16 30.3%	22 14.3%
	Pork Chop	75	84.5% 82	61	43	34.3% 24	30.3% 10	14.3% 5
		70.6%	79.4%	72.1%	57.3%	49.8%	64.0%	51.9%
3. Resistance to ≥ 4	Chicken Breast	163	197	251	176	157	121	84
Antimicrobial Classes		86.5%	87.3%	91.9%	84.1%	89.2%	83.1%	80.0%
7	Ground Turkey	77	103	158	90	124	54	56
	One and Dead	29.0%	39.3%	26.5%	14.0%	8.0%	7.1%	14.9%
	Ground Beef	27	44	43	18	10	5	11
	Pork Chop	32.3%	50.5%	37.3%	17.3%	7.1%	3.0%	5.7%
	1 OIK CHOP	30	49	28	13	5	1	2
	Chicken Breast	48.9%	52.4%	50.9%	42.0%	27.9%	32.3%	34.6%
4. Resistance to ≥ 5		113	130	177	129	88	61	56
Antimicrobial Classes	Ground Turkey	77.5%	72.9%	78.5%	72.0%	74.8%	61.5%	58.6%
		69	86	135	77	104	40	41
	Ground Beef	11.8%	18.8%	9.9%	6.2%	4.8%	4.3%	8.1%
		8.6%	21 7.2%	16 12.0%	9.3%	6 4.3%	3	6 2.9%
	Pork Chop	8.6%	7.2%	12.0% 9	9.3%	4.3%	_	2.9% 1
		29.0%	33.9%	27.6%	23.1%	14.0%	13.8%	23.5%
5. Resistance to ≥ 6	Chicken Breast	67	84	96	71	44	26	38
Antimicrobial Classes		62.9%	67.8%	61.6%	52.3%	54.7%	35.4%	31.4%
	Ground Turkey	56	80	106	56	76	23	22
	Ground Poof	5.4%	7.1%	5.6%	4.7%	4.0%		4.1%
	Ground Beef	5	8	9	6	5	_	3
	Pork Chop	4.3%	5.2%	4.0%	5.3%	2.9%	_	2.9%
	. Sik Gliop	4	5	3	4	2		1

¹ Dash indicates 0.0% resistance.

Table 20a. MIC Distribution among Enterococcus faecalis and E. faecium from Chicken Breast, 2008

				a. MIC DISTI									tion (%				-						
Antimicrobial	Species	%l ¹	%R²	[95% CI] ³	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	., 64	128	256	512	1024	2048	>2048
Aminoglycosides	Species	/01	/0IX	[95 % Ci]	0.0.0	0.00	0.00	01120	0.20	0.00													7 20 10
	focoolio	N/A	10 E	[0.4.4 20.0]														75.0	5 E I	1.8	1 2	16 E	
Gentamicin			19.5	[24.1 - 38.8]																	1.2	16.5	
V a a a sussissis	faecium	N/A	11.7	[7.2 - 17.7]														87.7		3.1	4.9	3.7	
Kanamycin		N/A	29.9	[23.0 - 37.5]														64.0	6.1	10.5	0.6	29.3	
Ctrantamyain	faecium	N/A	11.7	[7.2 - 17.7]														55.1	24.7		3.1	8.6	C 4
Streptomycin		N/A	11.0	[6.6 - 16.8]																89.0		3.1	6.1
Glycopeptides	faecium	N/A	6.8	[3.4 - 11.8]																93.2	3.7	3.1	
Vancomycin	foogolio	0.0	0.0	10 0 0 01							40.4	42.7	7.0	1		I							
vancomycin		0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.2]						E0 6	29.6		1.9										
Chraulavalina	faecium	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]						0.00	29.0	9.9	1.9										
Glycylcycline	C P .	N 1/A	4.0			0.0	44.0	00.0	04.4	1 40													
Tigecycline ⁵		N/A	1.2	[0.1 - 4.3]		0.6	11.0	62.8	24.4	1.2													
	faecium	N/A	1.9	[0.4 - 5.3]		3.1	16.1	51.2	27.8	1.9													
Lincosamides	C P .	0.0	400.0	[07.0 400.0]										4.0	00.0								
Lincomycin		0.0		[97.8 - 100.0]							40.5			1.2	98.8								
	faecium	0.6	80.8	[74.0 - 86.6]							18.5		0.6	8.6	72.2								
Lipopeptides																							
Daptomycin ⁵		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.2]						18.3	76.8	4.3	0.6										
	faecium	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]						1.9	8.6	39.5	50.0										
Macrolides																							
Erythromicin		47.0	32.4	[25.2 - 40.1]						20.7		17.7		3.1	29.3								
	faecium	58.6	22.3	[16.1 - 29.4]									14.8	1.9	20.4								
Tylosin	faecalis	0.0	32.3	[25.2 - 40.1]						0.6		45.7					32.3						
	faecium	0.0	20.4	[14.5 - 27.4]							14.8	23.5	30.9	10.5			20.4						
Nitrofurans																		11					
Nitrofurantoin		0.6	1.2	[0.1 - 4.3]										57.3	35.4	5.5	0.6						
	faecium	47.5	46.3	[38.4 - 54.3]										1.2		4.9	47.5	46.3					
Oxazolidinones												,											
Linezolid		0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.2]						0.6		44.5											
	faecium	2.5	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]							11.7	85.8	2.5										
Penicillins															1								
Penicillin		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.2]									67.7										
	faecium	N/A	27.8	[21.0 - 35.3]						4.3	3.7	4.3	40.7	19.1 	20.4	7.4							
Phenicols																II							
Chloramphenicol		2.4	0.0	[0.0 - 2.2]								0.6		65.9									
[a	faecium	0.6	0.6	[0.0 - 3.4]									30.9	67.9	0.6	0.6							
Quinolones		00.6								0.4													
Ciprofloxacin		32.9	3.0	[1.0 - 7.0]						6.1		32.9		1.2									
L	faecium	40.7	43.8	[36.1 - 51.8]						2.5	13.0	40.7	35.2	8.6									
Streptogramins																							
Quinupristin-		04.5									06												
Dalfopristin	taecium	21.6	54.9	[46.9 - 62.8]							23.5	21.6	15.4	21.6	14.2	3.7							
Tetracyclines																							
Tetracycline		0.0	69.6	[61.9 - 76.5]									30.5	ا ا	4.3	9.8	55.5						
	faecium	1.2	64.3	[56.3 - 71.6]									34.6	1.2	1.9	2.5	59.9						

¹ Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility. N/A used when there is no intermediate breakpoint established.

² Percent of isolates with resistance. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %'s are due to rounding. % non-susceptible is reported when no CLSI breakpoint available.

³ 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

⁴ The unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Both CMV2AGPF and CMV3AGPF plates were used for 2008 retail meat testing. Data is presented using the smaller range from either plate. Single vertical black lines indicate the breakpoints for susceptibility, while double vertical red lines indicate the breakpoints for resistance. Numbers in the shaded areas indicate percentage of isolates with MIC's greater than the highest concentrations on the plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent the percentage of isolates with MIC's equal to or less than the lowest tested

⁵ For daptomycin and tigecycline, percent non-susceptible is reported rather than percent resistant because a resistance breakpoint has not been established.

⁶ Data not presented as *E. faecalis* is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin.

Table 20b. MIC Distribution among Enterococcus faecalis and E. faecium from Ground Turkey, 2008

				o. MIC Distri												μg/ml							
Antimicrobial	Species	%l ¹	%R²	[95% CI] ³	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024	2048	>2048
Aminoglycosides																							
Gentamicin	faecalis	N/A	41.0	[35.1 - 47.1]														57.5	1.5	0.7	1.1	39.2	
	faecium	N/A	10.0	[4.1 - 19.5]														90.0		2.9	5.7	1.4	
Kanamycin	faecalis	N/A	54.9	[48.8 - 60.9]														40.3	4.0	0.7	0.7	54.2	
	faecium	N/A	12.8	[6.1 - 23.0]														48.6	24.3	14.3	1.4	11.4	
Streptomycin	faecalis	N/A	38.8	[33.0 - 44.9]																61.2	2.9	9.5	26.4
	faecium	N/A	17.1	[9.2 - 28.0]																82.9	8.6	7.1	1.4
Glycopeptides																							
Vancomycin	faecalis	0.4	0.0	[0.0 - 1.3]							59.0	35.9	4.8	0.4									
	faecium	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 5.1]						52.9	27.1	20.0											
Glycylcycline																							
Tigecycline ⁵	faecalis	N/A	1.5	[0.4 - 3.7]		0.7	10.3	57.1	30.4	1.5													
	faecium	N/A	2.8	[0.3 - 9.9]		1.4	18.6	35.7	41.4	1.4	1.4												
Lincosamides																							
Lincomycin	faecalis	0.0	99.2	[97.4 - 99.9]								0.7		0.7	98.5								
•	faecium	2.9	91.5	[82.3 - 96.8]							4.3	1.4	2.9	8.6	82.9								
Lipopeptides																							
Daptomycin ⁵	faecalis	N/A	0.4	[0.0 - 2.0]						31.5	64.5	3.7		0.4									
. ,	faecium	N/A	5.7	[1.6 - 14.0]							12.9	41.4	40.0	5.7									
Macrolides																							
Erythromicin	faecalis	32.0	51.3	[45.2 - 57.4]						16.9	20.2	11.4	0.4	2.9	48.4								
,	faecium	45.7	37.2	[25.9 - 49.5]						17.1	17.1	15.7	12.9		24.3								
Tylosin		0.0	50.9	[44.8 - 57.0]							9.5	33.0	5.9	0.7		50.9							
, i	faecium	1.4	12.9	[6.1 - 23.0]							8.6	17.1		8.6	1.4	12.9							
Nitrofurans																							
Nitrofurantoin	faecalis	1.8	0.0	[0.0 - 1.3]									1.5	63.4	29.7	3.7	1.8						
	faecium	55.7	27.1	[17.2 - 39.1]											5.7	11.4	55.7	27.1					
Oxazolidinones																							
Linezolid	faecalis	0.4	0.0	[0.0 - 1.3]						0.4	64.5	34.8	0.4										
	faecium	1.4	0.0	[0.0 - 5.1]						1.4	14.3	82.9	1.4										
Penicillins																							
Penicillin	faecalis	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.3]							0.4	21.6	69.2	8.8									
	faecium	N/A	61.4	[49.0 - 72.8]						8.6	2.9	1.4	14.3	11.4	31.4	30.0							
Phenicols																							
Chloramphenicol	faecalis	0.7	0.4	[0.0 - 2.0]								0.4	28.9	69.6	0.7	0.4							
	faecium	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 5.1]									24.3	75.7									
Quinolones				_																			
Ciprofloxacin	faecalis	30.8	3.7	[1.8 - 6.6]						1.8	63.7	30.8	2.6	1.1									
	faecium	24.3	54.3	[41.9 - 66.3]					1.4	5.7	14.3	24.3	42.9	11.4									
Streptogramins				_																			
Quinupristin-	faecalis ⁶																						
Dalfopristin		25.7	68.6	[56.4 - 79.1]							5.7	25.7	8.6	14.3	31.4	14.3							
Tetracyclines				•																			
Tetracycline	faecalis	0.4	89.4	[85.1 - 92.8]									10.3	0.4	0.7	5.9	82.8						
,	faecium	1.4	81.4	[70.3 - 89.7]									17.2	1.4	1.4		80.0						

¹ Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility. N/A used when there is no intermediate breakpoint established.

² Percent of isolates with resistance. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %'s are due to rounding. % non-susceptible is reported when no CLSI breakpoint available.

³ 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

⁴ The unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Both CMV2AGPF and CMV3AGPF plates were used for 2008 retail meat testing. Data is presented using the smaller range from either plate. Single vertical black lines indicate the breakpoints for susceptibility, while double vertical red lines indicate the breakpoints for resistance. Numbers in the shaded areas indicate percentage of isolates with MIC's greater than the highest concentrations on the plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent the percentage of isolates with MIC's equal to or less than the lowest tested

⁵ For daptomycin and tigecycline, percent non-susceptible is reported rather than percent resistant because a resistance breakpoint has not been established.

⁶ Data not presented as E. faecalis is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin.

Table 20c. MIC Distribution among Enterococcus faecalis and E. faecium from Ground Beef, 2008

				oc. IVIIO DISC												(µg/ml	-						
Antimicrobial	Species	%l ¹	%R²	[95% CI] ³	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024	2048	>2048
Aminoglycosides																							
Gentamicin	faecalis	N/A	2.0	[0.5 - 5.0]														96.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	
	faecium	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 4.9]														100.0					
Kanamycin	faecalis	N/A	4.0	[1.7 - 7.7]														90.5	5.5	' III	0.5	3.5	
	faecium	N/A	6.8	[2.2 - 15.1]														48.7	35.1	9.5	1.4	5.4	
Streptomycin	faecalis	N/A	1.5	[0.3 - 4.3]																98.5	1.0	0.5	
	faecium	N/A	2.7	[0.3 - 9.4]																97.3		2.7	
Glycopeptides																				- "			
Vancomycin	faecalis	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]							40.0	51.0	9.0										
	faecium	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 4.9]						60.8	24.3	14.9											
Glycylcycline																							
Tigecycline ⁵	faecalis	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]		2.5	16.0	64.5	17.0														
	faecium	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 4.9]			14.9	55.4	29.7														
Lincosamides										-													
Lincomycin	faecalis	0.5	99.0	[96.4 - 99.9]							0.5		0.5	1.0	98.0								
	faecium	1.4	75.7	[64.3 - 84.9]							23.0		1.4	17.6	58.1								
Lipopeptides																							
Daptomycin ⁵	faecalis	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]						23.0	73.0	3.5	0.5										
	faecium	N/A	1.4	[0.0 - 7.3]						1.4	12.2	33.8	51.4	1.4									
Macrolides																							
Erythromicin	faecalis	73.5	2.5	[0.8 - 5.7]						24.0	48.5	22.5	2.5		2.5								
	faecium	59.4	13.5	[6.7 - 23.5]						27.0	10.8	32.4	16.2	5.4	8.1								
Tylosin	faecalis	0.0	3.0	[1.1 - 6.4]							18.0	61.0	17.0	1.0			3.0						
	faecium	2.7	4.1	[0.8 - 11.4]							9.5	28.4	27.0	28.4	2.7		4.1						
Nitrofurans																							
Nitrofurantoin	faecalis	0.5	0.5	[0.0 - 2.8]										49.5	46.0	3.5	0.5						
	faecium	64.9	20.3	[11.8 - 31.2]										1.4		13.5	64.9	20.3					
Oxazolidinones																							
Linezolid	faecalis	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]						1.5	41.5												
	faecium	1.4	0.0	[0.0 - 4.9]							8.1	90.5	1.4										
Penicillins																							
Penicillin		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]							1.5		62.5										
	faecium	N/A	9.5	[3.9 - 18.5]						17.6	2.7	9.5	47.3	13.5		9.5							
Phenicols																							
Chloramphenicol		0.5	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]									34.5	65.0	0.5								
	faecium	0.0	1.4	[0.0 - 7.3]									33.8	64.9		1.4							
Quinolones																							
Ciprofloxacin		43.5	3.5	[1.4 - 7.1]						5.0		43.5		0.5									
	faecium	37.8	25.7	[16.2 - 37.2]						12.2	24.3	37.8	21.6	4.1									
Streptogramins																							
Quinupristin-																							
Dalfopristin	taecium	59.5	16.3	[8.7 - 26.6]							24.3	59.5	8.1	1.4	5.4	1.4							
Tetracyclines	<i></i>	۰-											o= - 1	'									
Tetracycline		0.5	32.0	[25.6 - 38.9]									67.5	0.5	3.0	7.0	22.0						
¹ Percent of isolates with	faecium	0.0		[19.7 - 41.5]									70.3		1.4	8.1	20.3						

¹ Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility. N/A used when there is no intermediate breakpoint established.

² Percent of isolates with resistance. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %'s are due to rounding, % non-susceptible is reported when no CLSI breakpoint available.

³ 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

⁴ The unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Both CMV2AGPF and CMV3AGPF plates were used for 2008 retail meat testing. Data is presented using the smaller range from either plate. Single vertical black lines indicate the breakpoints for susceptibility, while double vertical red lines indicate the breakpoints for resistance. Numbers in the shaded areas indicate percentage of isolates with MIC's greater than the highest concentrations on the plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent the percentage of isolates with MIC's equal to or less than the lowest tested

⁵ For daptomycin and tigecycline, percent non-susceptible is reported rather than percent resistant because a resistance breakpoint has not been established.

⁶ Data not presented as *E. faecalis* is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin.

Table 20d. MIC Distribution among Enterococcus faecalis and E. faecium from Pork Chop, 2008

				ZUG. MIIC DIS												(µg/ml							
Antimicrobial	Species	%l ¹	%R²	[95% CI] ³	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50			4	•		•	•	128	256	512	1024	2048	>2048
Aminoglycosides	Орсоюз	/01	/011	[95 /6 Ci]																			
Gentamicin	faecalis	N/A	0.4	[0.0 - 2.1]														99.2	0.4	1		0.4	
00	faecium	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 10.0]														100.0				•	
Kanamycin		N/A	3.0	[1.3 - 5.9]														88.3	8.7	' II		3.0	
	faecium	N/A	2.9	[0.1 - 14.9]														82.9	11.4	2.9		2.9	
Streptomycin		N/A	10.3	[6.8 - 14.5]																89.8	2.7	4.9	2.7
5 to 5 p to y s	faecium	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 10.0]																100.0			
Glycopeptides																							
Vancomycin	faecalis	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.4]						0.4	59.1	34.1	6.4										
1	faecium	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 10.0]						82.9	17.1												
Glycylcycline				-																			
Tigecycline ⁵	faecalis	N/A	1.9	[0.6 - 4.4]		0.8	8.7	56.4	32.2	1.9													
"	faecium	N/A	2.9	[0.1 - 14.9]		8.6	25.7	48.6	14.3	2.9													
Lincosamides				-																			
Lincomycin	faecalis	0.0	97.4	[94.6 - 98.9]							2.7			5.7	91.7								
	faecium	22.9	54.3	[36.6 - 71.2]							22.9		22.9	22.9	31.4								
Lipopeptides													•										
Daptomycin ⁵	faecalis	N/A	N/A	[0.0 - 1.4]						19.7	74.6	5.7											
	faecium	N/A	2.9	[0.1 - 14.9]						2.9	25.7	57.1	11.4			2.9							
Macrolides																							
Erythromicin	faecalis	65.2	8.3	[5.3 - 12.3]						26.5	43.2	20.5	1.5		8.3								
	faecium	82.8	14.3	[4.8 - 30.3]						2.9	17.1	40.0	25.7	8.6	5.7								
Tylosin	faecalis	0.0	8.0	[5.0 - 11.9]						0.4	14.4	64.8	12.5				8.0						
	faecium	2.9	5.7	[0.7 - 19.2]							8.6	17.1	45.7	20.0	2.9		5.7						
Nitrofurans																							
Nitrofurantoin		0.4	0.0	[0.0 - 1.4]									8.0	57.6	40.2	1.1	0.4						
	faecium	57.1	8.6	[1.8 - 23.1]											5.7	28.6	57.1	8.6					
Oxazolidinones																							
Linezolid		0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.4]						0.4		55.7	l										
	faecium	5.7	0.0	[0.0 - 10.0]						2.9	20.0	71.4	5.7										
Penicillins	f!:-	N1/A		[0.0.04]							0.0	04.0	00.0	40 0 II									
Penicillin		N/A	0.4	[0.0 - 2.1]						24.4	2.3		62.9			0.4							
Dhaniagla	faecium	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 10.0]						31.4	17.1	14.3	31.4	5.7									
Phenicols Chloramphenicol	focoolio	0.0	0.4	[0.0 - 2.1]								1.1	37.9	60.6		1	0.4						
Chloramphenicol	faecium	0.0	0.4	[0.0 - 2.1]								2.9	54.3	42.9			0.4						
Quinolones	lacciulii	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 10.0]								2.9	J 4 .J	42.5									
Ciprofloxacin	faecalis	38.3	4.6	[2.4 - 7.8]				0.4	0.8	6.8	49.2	38.3	3.8	0.8									
Olprolloxaciii	faecium	40.0	14.3	[4.8 - 30.3]				0.4	0.0	5.7			11.4										
Streptogramins	Joidiii	10.0	14.5	[00.0]						0.7	10.0	10.0											
Quinupristin-	faecalis ⁶																						
Dalfopristin		71.4	5.7	[0.7 - 19.2]							22.9	71.4	5.7										
Tetracyclines																							
Tetracycline	faecalis	0.0	76.9	[71.3 - 81.8]									23.1		0.4	15.5	61.0						
•	faecium	0.0	45.7	[28.8 - 63.4]									54.3			5.7	40.0						
1 Percent of isolates with										P 1 1					•								

¹ Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility. N/A used when there is no intermediate breakpoint established.

² Percent of isolates with resistance. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %'s are due to rounding. % non-susceptible is reported when no CLSI breakpoint available.

³ 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

⁴ The unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Both CMV2AGPF and CMV3AGPF plates were used for 2008 retail meat testing. Data is presented using the smaller range from either plate. Single vertical black lines indicate the breakpoints for susceptibility, while double vertical red lines indicate the breakpoints for resistance. Numbers in the shaded areas indicate percentage of isolates with MIC's greater than the highest concentrations on the plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent the percentage of isolates with MIC's equal to or less than the lowest tested

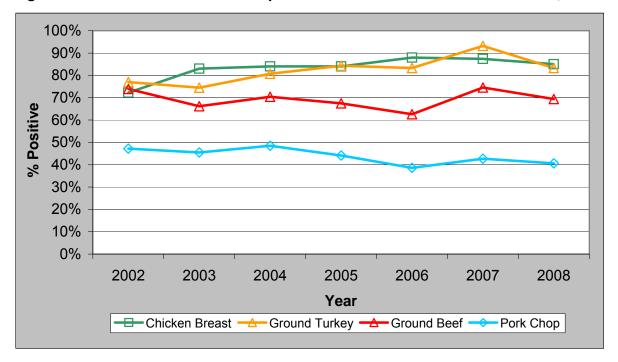
⁵ For daptomycin and tigecycline, percent non-susceptible is reported rather than percent resistant because a resistance breakpoint has not been established.

⁶ Data not presented as *E. faecalis* is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin.

Table 21. Escherichia coli by Meat Type, 2002-2008

	Chi	cken Br	east	Gro	ound Tu	rkey	Gı	ound B	eef	Р	ork Cho	р
Year	N	n	%	N	n	%	N	n	%	N	n	%
2002	390	282	72.3%	395	304	77.0%	399	295	73.9%	390	184	47.2%
2003	477	396	83.0%	447	333	74.5%	470	311	66.2%	479	218	45.5%
2004	476	400	84.0%	466	376	80.7%	480	338	70.4%	478	232	48.5%
2005	468	393	84.0%	470	396	84.3%	468	316	67.5%	465	205	44.1%
2006	475	418	88.0%	466	388	83.3%	471	295	62.6%	472	182	38.6%
2007	342	299	87.4%	338	315	93.2%	343	256	74.6%	356	152	42.7%
2008	360	306	85.0%	360	300	83.3%	360	250	69.4%	360	146	40.6%
Total	2988	2494	83.5%	2942	2412	82.0%	2991	2061	68.9%	3000	1319	44.0%

Figure 6. Percent of Retail Meat Samples Culture Positive for *Escherichia coli*, 2002-2008



N = # of meat samples tested.

n = the number of isolates.

^{% =} the number of isolates (n)/the number of meat samples tested (N).

Table 22. Trends in Antimicrobial Resistance among Escherichia coli by Meat Type, 2002-2008

			Aminogl	ycosides		Amino- penicillins	β-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations	Cephalo	sporins	Cepha- mycins	Folate P	•	Phenicols	Quino	lones	Tetra- cyclines
		AMI	GEN	KAN	STR	AMP	AMC	TIO	AXO	FOX	FIS ¹	COT	CHL	CIP	NAL	TET
Meat Type	Year (N)	(MIC ≥ 64)	(MIC ≥ 16)	(MIC ≥ 64)	(MIC ≥ 64)	(MIC ≥ 32)	(MIC ≥ 32)	(MIC ≥ 32)	(MIC ≥ 4)	(MIC ≥ 32)	(MIC ≥ 512)	(MIC ≥ 4)	(MIC ≥ 512)	(MIC ≥ 4)	(MIC ≥ 32)	(MIC ≥ 16)
	2002 (282)	_2	23.1% ³	6.0%	49.3%	21.6%	12.1%	7.1%	7.8%	11.0%	32.3%	3.6%	0.7%	_	2.8%	46.1%
	2003 (396)	_	29.3%	6.8%	56.1%	25.3%	13.6%	7.6%	9.1%	9.3%	38.4%	7.1%	_	_	4.0%	42.9%
	2004 (400)	_	30.0%	6.8%	56.8%	17.0%	10.0%	5.8%	6.5%	8.3%	41.3%	4.3%	1.8%	_	7.0%	48.0%
Chicken	2005 (393)	_	37.7%	7.1%	50.6%	24.7%	12.2%	8.7%	10.2%	11.2%	48.1%	7.4%	0.5%	_	6.6%	46.6%
Breast	2006 (418)	_	37.3%	11.5%	48.1%	20.1%	11.5%	8.6%	9.1%	11.2%	46.9%	8.9%	2.6%	_	5.0%	50.7%
	2007 (299)	_	34.4%	9.0%	46.8%	18.1%	7.4%	6.0%	6.4%	7.4%	42.1%	5.0%	2.0%	_	3.0%	40.5%
	2008 (306)	_	34.0%	6.9%	43.8%	23.5%	11.8%	10.8%	11.1%	11.8%	39.2%	3.6%	1.0%	_	2.9%	43.8%
	Z Statistic	N/A ⁴	2.9301	-1.6253	3.2332	0.5333	1.2810	-1.4295	-0.8680	-0.3329	-2.3525	-0.1410	-1.9430	N/A	0.6583	0.3913
	P Value ⁵	N/A	0.0034	0.1041	0.0012	0.5938	0.2002	0.1529	0.3854	0.7392	0.0186	0.8879	0.0520	N/A	0.5104	0.6956
	2002 (304)	_	27.0%	13.2%	57.6%	31.3%	5.6%	1.0%	1.3%	3.3%	48.0%	4.0%	0.3%	_	4.3%	77.0%
	2003 (333)	_	29.7%	16.8%	54.7%	35.7%	3.0%	0.3%	0.3%	1.2%	51.7%	6.9%	3.6%	0.3%	11.7%	77.8%
	2004 (376)	_	29.3%	16.0%	49.2%	33.2%	5.3%	1.1%	1.3%	4.5%	48.4%	3.7%	0.8%	0.8%	10.6%	74.2%
Ground	2005 (396)	_	27.5%	11.4%	43.4%	38.1%	3.8%	1.8%	2.3%	3.3%	48.0%	5.1%	4.0%	_	10.4%	78.0%
Turkey	2006 (388)	_	29.6%	14.7%	43.8%	42.0%	6.7%	3.1%	3.1%	6.2%	48.5%	8.0%	2.3%	0.5%	5.2%	76.5%
	2007 (315)	_	27.0%	15.6%	44.8%	48.3%	6.3%	6.0%	6.0%	6.3%	48.9%	7.9%	2.9%	0.3%	2.2%	80.0%
	2008 (300)	_	37.0%	19.0%	57.3%	58.0%	8.3%	3.7%	3.7%	6.3%	51.0%	5.3%	3.7%		3.7%	85.7%
	Z Statistic	N/A	-1.7453	-1.1740	1.8800	-7.7234	-2.4290	-4.8342	-4.4093	-3.5014	-0.1853	-1.5958	-2.0997	0.1775	3.6339	-2.6146
	P Value	N/A	0.0809	0.2404	0.0601	<0.0001	0.0151	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0005	0.8530	0.1105	0.0358	0.8591	0.0003	0.0089
	2002 (295)	_	0.3%	2.4%	9.5%	6.1%	2.0%	_	_	1.4%	9.8%	0.7%	1.0%	-	_	30.9%
	2003 (311)	_	1.0%	2.9%	9.0%	5.1%	2.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	10.3%	0.3%	2.3%	_	1.0%	25.1%
0	2004 (338)	_	0.6%	2.4%	11.8%	5.3%	3.9%	0.9%	1.5%	1.2%	13.0%	0.6%	3.6%	_	1.5%	22.8%
Ground	2005 (316)	_	-	0.6%	5.4%	3.5%	1.3%	0.6%	1.9%	1.0%	7.0%	0.6%	1.6%	_	1.3%	16.5%
Beef	2006 (295)	_	4.1%	4.7%	14.2%	9.2%	2.4%	0.9%	1.7%	2.0%	12.5%	1.4%	1.6%	_	0.6%	25.4%
	2007 (256)	_	_ 2.0%	1.6% 4.0%	6.3% 10.4%	6.6%	0.8%	0.8% 1.6%	0.8% 1.6%	0.8% 2.4%	9.4% 11.6%	1.2% 2.0%	3.9%	_	0.4% 0.4%	21.9%
	2008 (250)	N/A				6.4%	2.4%				0.7360		0.8%	N/A		24.0%
	Z Statistic P Value	N/A N/A	-1.7936 0.0729	-0.4186 0.6755	1.0178 0.3088	-0.5667 0.5709	0.4465 0.6552	-1.9297 0.0536	-1.5741 0.1155	-1.4641 0.1432	0.7360	-1.8438 0.0652	0.2664 0.7899	N/A N/A	0.4942 0.6212	3.4347 0.0006
	2002 (194)	IN/A	1.1%	5.4%	22.3%	13.6%	5.4%	0.05%	0.1133	3.3%	12.5%	1.1%	1.6%	IN/A	0.6212	52.7%
	2002 (194)	_	1.1%	5.4% 8.7%	19.7%	13.0%	5.1%	0.5%	0.5%	2.3%	15.1%	2.8%	4.1%	_	0.5%	46.3%
	2003 (210)	_	1.3%	8.2%	21.1%	15.1%	5.6%	0.4%	0.4%	2.2%	19.4%	3.9%	4.3%	_	O.5 70 —	56.0%
Pork	2005 (205)	_	-	7.3%	13.2%	16.1%	2.9%	0. 4 /0	0.5%	1.5%	14.2%	1.5%	3.4%	_	1.5%	45.9%
Chop	2005 (203)	_	1.1%	6.0%	13.7%	15.9%	2.2%	_	0.6%	1.6%	20.3%	2.2%	6.6%	_	0.5%	52.7%
GGP	2007 (152)	_	1.3%	4.6%	13.7 %	15.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	11.8%	1.3%	3.9%	_	0.570	50.0%
	2008 (146)	_	1.4%	6.2%	19.9%	15.1%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	16.4%	6.2%	3.4%	_	_	54.8%
	Z Statistic	N/A	-0.0200	0.8476	1.9341	-0.7781	2.4781	-1.9795	-1.9300	0.6727	-0.4706	-1.4242	-1.0141	N/A	0.5693	-0.4694
	P Value	N/A	0.9841	0.3967	0.0531	0.4365	0.0132	0.0478	0.0536	0.5011	0.6379	0.1544	0.3105	N/A	0.5691	0.6388
	· value	IVA	J.JU-1	3.3301	J.000 I	0.7303	0.0102	0.0470	3.0330	3.3011	3.0373	0.1044	0.0100	14/7	0.0001	3.0300

¹ Sulfisoxazole replaced Sulfamethoxazole on NARMS panel in 2004.

² Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance to antimicrobial.

³ Where % resistance = (# isolates resistant to antimicrobial per meat type) / (total # isolates per meat type).

⁴ N/A = No Z statistic or P value could be calculated.

⁵ P value for percent resistant trend was calculated using the Cochran-Armitage Trend Test method.

Figure 7a. Antimicrobial Resistance among Escherichia coli from Chicken Breast, 2002-2008

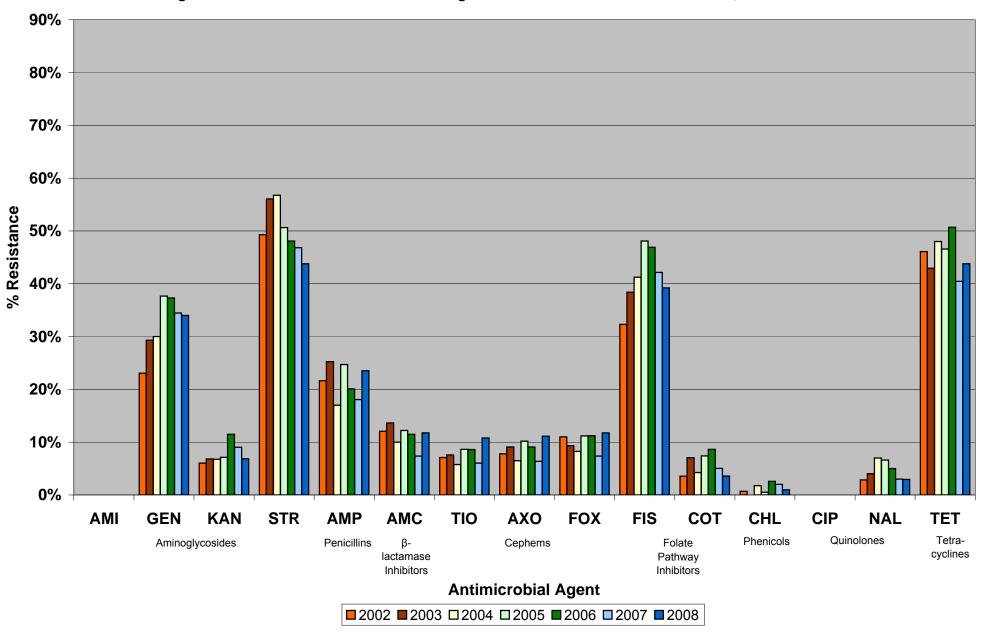


Figure 7b. Antimicrobial Resistance among Escherichia coli from Ground Turkey, 2002-2008

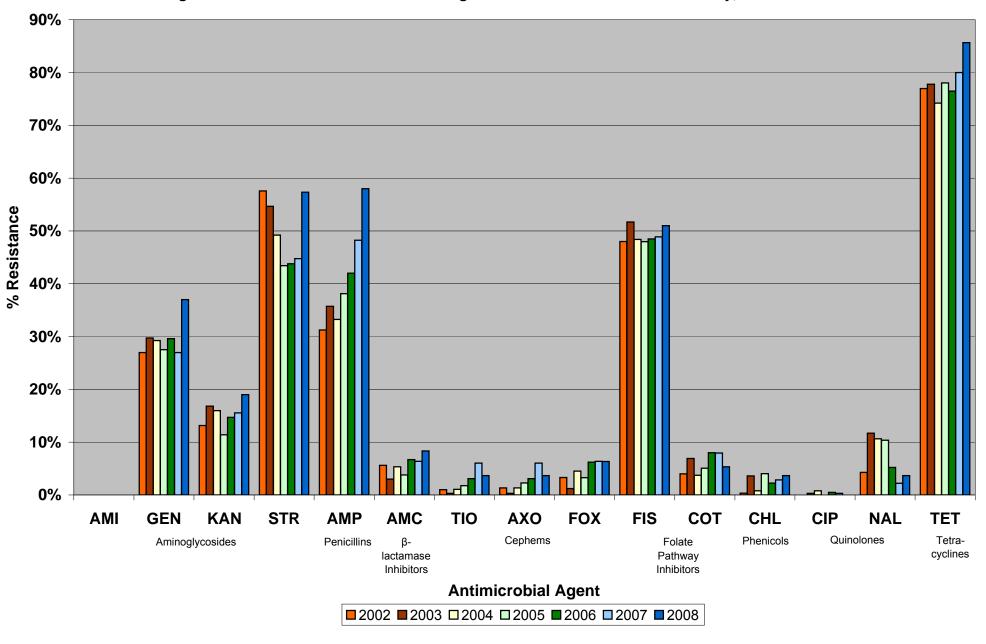


Figure 7c. Antimicrobial Resistance among Escherichia coli from Ground Beef, 2002-2008

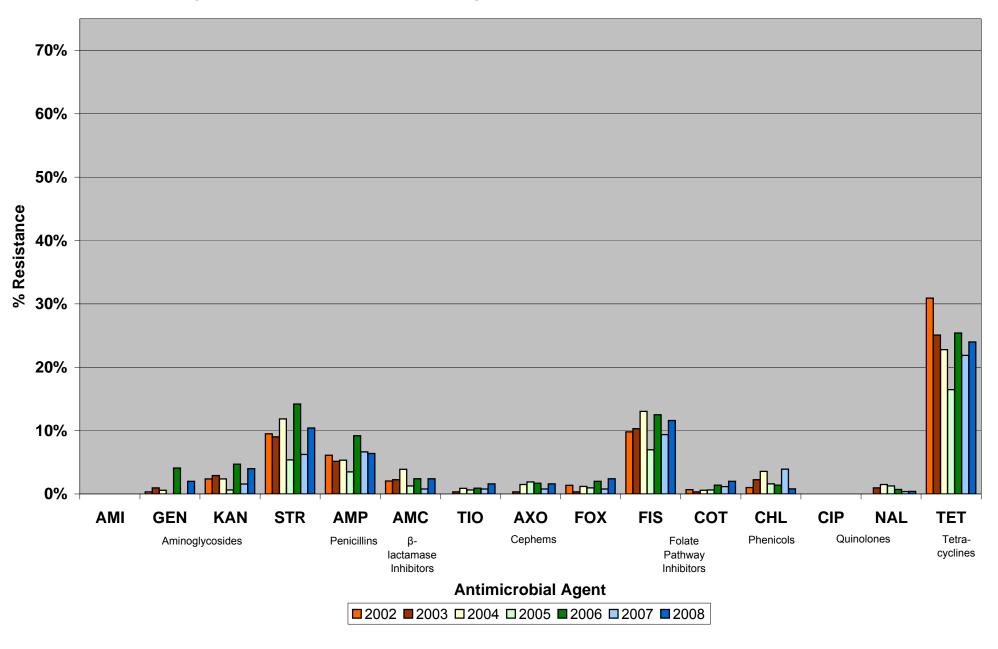


Figure 7d. Antimicrobial Resistance among Escherichia coli from Pork Chops, 2002-2008

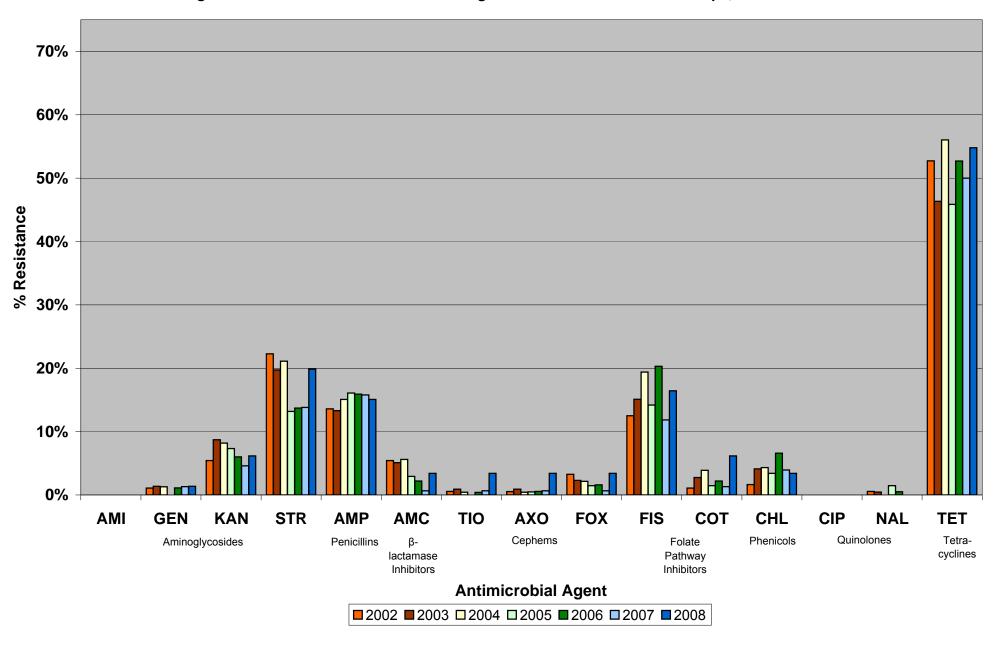


Table 23. Multidrug Resistance Patterns among *Escherichia coli* Isolates by Year, 2002-2008

Year		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
	Chicken Breast	282	396	400	393	418	299	306	
Number of Isolates	Ground Turkey	304	333	376	397	388	315	300	
Tested by Source	Ground Beef	295	311	338	316	295	256	250	
	Pork Chop	184	218	232	205	182	152	146	
Resistance Pattern	Isolate Source								
		0.4%	_2	1.3%	0.3%	1.4%	2.0%	1.0%	
1. At Least ACSSuT ¹	Chicken Breast	1		5	1	6	6	3	
Resistant		_	2.7%	0.5%	1.8%	0.8%	1.9%	2.0%	
	Ground Turkey		9	2	7	3	6	6	
		0.3%	1.0%	1.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	_	
	Ground Beef	1	3	5	2	1	1		
		0.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.0%	1.1%	0.7%	1.4%	
	Pork Chop	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	
		_	_	0.3%	_	_	0.3%	_	
2. At Least ACT/S ³	Chicken Breast			1			1		
Resistant		_	0.9%	_	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	_	
	Ground Turkey		3		3	1	1		
		_	_	_	0.3%	0.3%	_	_	
	Ground Beef				1	1			
		0.5%	_	0.4%	0.5%	_	_	_	
	Pork Chop	1		1	1				
4		0.4%	_	1.0%	0.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%	
3. At Least ACSSuTAuCf ⁴	Chicken Breast	1		4	1	4	2	2	
Resistant		_	0.3%	_	0.3%	_	1.3%	1.3%	
	Ground Turkey		1		1		4	4	
		_	_	0.9%	0.3%	_	_	_	
	Ground Beef		0.50/	3	1		0.70/	0.70/	
	Davis Ob an	_	0.5% 1	0.4%	_	_	0.7% 1	0.7% 1	
	Pork Chop	0.40/	•	1	0.00/	0.00/		·	
4. At Least Ceftiofur and	Chicken Breest	0.4%	0.5% 2	0.8% 3	0.3%	0.2%	_	1.0% 3	
Nalidixic Acid Resistant	Chicken Breast	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	1	1	0.6%	3	
Hallaikie Acia Nesistalit	Ground Turkey	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	_	_	0.6%	_	
	Ground rurkey	1	<u>'</u>	1		0.3%			
	Ground Beef	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	
	Ground Deer	0.5%				'			
	Pork Chop	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	
	I OLK CHOP	_ '	l		i .	l	l	j	

¹ ACSSuT = ampicillin, chloramphenicol, streptomycin, sulfamethoxazole/sulfisoxazole, and tetracycline.

² Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance.

³ ACT/S = ampicillin, chloramphenicol, and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.

⁴ ACSSuTAuCf = ACSSuT, amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, and ceftiofur.

Table 24. Multidrug Resistance among *Escherichia coli* Isolates by Antimicrobial Class, 2002-2008

Year		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Chicken Breast	282	396	400	393	418	299	306
Number of Isolates	Ground Turkey	304	333	376	396	388	315	300
Tested by Source	Ground Beef	295	311	338	316	295	256	250
	Pork Chop	184	218	232	205	182	152	146
Resistance Pattern ¹	Isolate Source							
		27.0%	20.5%	20.8%	20.6%	23.4%	29.1%	33.3%
1. No Resistance	Chicken Breast	76	81	83	81	98	87	102
Detected		16.8%	14.7%	19.1%	16.2%	16.0%	13.0%	8.3%
	Ground Turkey	51	49	72	64	62	41	25
		63.1%	66.9%	73.1%	81.3%	71.5%	77.0%	73.2%
	Ground Beef	186	208	247	257	211	197	183
		41.3%	44.5%	37.9%	48.8%	42.9%	48.0%	43.8%
	Pork Chop	76	97	88	100	78	73	64
		36.2%	42.2%	35.3%	45.0%	43.3%	33.8%	36.6%
2. Resistance to ≥ 3	Chicken Breast	102	167	141	177	181	101	112
Antimicrobial Classes		55.6%	55.6%	51.9%	52.8%	55.2%	57.5%	63.7%
	Ground Turkey	169	185	195	209	214	181	191
		10.2%	7.4%	10.4%	5.4%	11.5%	9.0%	11.2%
	Ground Beef	30	23	35	17	34	23	28
		17.4%	17.9%	21.1%	16.1%	15.9%	15.1%	17.8%
	Pork Chop	32	39	49	33	29	23	26
		13.8%	13.6%	12.5%	12.2%	14.6%	10.4%	13.7%
3. Resistance to ≥ 4	Chicken Breast	39	54	50	48	61	31	42
Antimicrobial Classes		23.0%	30.0%	24.5%	24.2%	25.8%	27.0%	32.3%
	Ground Turkey	70	100	92	96	100	85	97
		1.7%	4.2%	4.7%	1.9%	5.8%	4.7%	4.4%
	Ground Beef	5	13	16	6	17	12	11
		5.4%	6.9%	7.8%	4.9%	7.7%	3.3%	7.5%
	Pork Chop	10	15	18	10	14	5	11
4 Desistance to N.F.	Chieken Breest	6.0%	7.3%	6.0%	5.9%	7.4%	5.7%	8.2%
4. Resistance to ≥ 5 Antimicrobial Classes	Chicken Breast	17 9.2%	29 14.7%	24 6.9%	23 6.3%	31 5.7%	17 4.1%	25 6.3%
Antimicropial Classes	Ground Turkey	28	49	26	25	22	13	19
	Ground Turkey	0.3%	2.6%	2.7%	1.0%	2.4%	0.4%	2.0%
	Ground Beef	1	8	9	3	7	0.4 %	2.0 %
	Ground Beer	3.3%	2.8%	2.2%	1.5%	3.3%	1.3%	4.1%
	Pork Chop	6	6	5	3	6	2	6
	. o.k onop	3.9%	3.5%	3.3%	3.6%	5.3%	3.3%	6.2%
5. Resistance to ≥ 6	Chicken Breast	11	14	13	14	22	10	19
Antimicrobial Classes	Sinonon Broadt	2.6%	4.2%	3.2%	1.8%	3.1%	2.9%	4.0%
	Ground Turkey	8	14	12	7	12	9	12
	Sidding rainey	0.3%	1.3%	2.1%	0.6%	1.7%		1.6%
	Ground Beef	1	4	7	2	5	_2	4
		1 1		, ,			1	7
		1.6%	1.8%	0.4%	0.5%	1.1%	0.7%	2.1%

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Cephem class includes Cephalothin for 2002 and 2003. $^{\rm 2}$ Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance.

Table 25a. MIC Distribution among Escherichia coli from Chicken Breast, 2002-2008

	Table 25a. MIC Distribution among Escherichia coli from Chicken Breast, 2002-2008																				
					Distribution (%) of MICs (μg/ml) ⁴																
Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%l ¹	%R ²	[95% CI] ³	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
Aminoglycosides				-												_					
Amikacin	2002 (282)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.3]						0.7		64.2		3.9							
	2003 (396)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]						8.0			12.4	3.3]				
	2004 (400)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]							15.0	65.0		2.5	0.5						
	2005 (393)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]							14.8		18.6	1.8	0.3						
	2006 (418)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]							3.3	60.3	34.4	1.9							
	2007 (299)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]							10.0		19.7	3.3	0.3						
	2008 (306)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]							0.7	48.7	46.4	4.3]				
Gentamicin		3.2	23.0	[18.3 - 28.4]					3.6	46.1	20.2	2.5	1.4	3.2	9.2	13.8					
	2003 (396)	1.3	29.3	[24.9 - 34.0]					3.5	43.9	20.2	1.5	0.3	1.3	10.6	18.7					
	2004 (400)	2.8	30.0	[25.5 - 34.8]					5.8	43.3	14.8	2.5	1.0	2.8	10.0	20.0					
	2005 (393)	2.8	37.7	[32.9 - 42.7]					3.8	36.6	17.0	1.3	0.8	2.8	17.6	20.1					
	2006 (418)	1.9	37.3	[32.7 - 42.2]					2.4	36.1	18.7	2.4	1.2	1.9	12.2	25.1					
	2007 (299)	2.0	34.4	[29.1 - 40.1]					2.3	43.5	14.4	2.3	1.0	2.0	14.4	20.1					
	2008 (306)	1.3	34.0	[28.7 - 39.6]						15.7	45.8	2.9	0.3	1.3	3.6	30.4	п				
Kanamycin	2002 (282)	0.0	6.0	[3.6 - 9.5]										91.5	2.5			6.0			
	2003 (396)	1.3	6.8	[4.5 - 9.8]										84.1	7.8	1.3	0.5	6.3			
	2004 (400)	1.0	6.8	[4.5 - 9.7]										81.8	10.5	1.0		6.8			
	2005 (393)	1.0	7.1	[4.8 - 10.1]										84.0	7.9	1.0		7.1			
	2006 (418)	1.0	11.5	[8.6 - 14.9]										77.5	10.0	1.0	0.5	11.0			
	2007 (299)	0.7	9.0	[6.0 - 12.9]										81.9	8.4	0.7	0.7	8.4			
Otro otro or original	2008 (306)	2.6	6.9	[4.3 - 10.3]										74.8	15.7		0.3	6.5			
Streptomycin	` '	N/A	49.3	[43.3 - 55.3]												50.7	11.4	37.9			
	2003 (396)	N/A	56.1	[51.0 - 61.0]												44.0	15.2	40.9			
	2004 (400)	N/A	56.8	[51.7 - 61.7]												43.3	13.0	43.8			
	2005 (393) 2006 (418)	N/A N/A	50.9 48.1	[45.6 - 55.7]												49.1 51.9	17.8	33.1			
	2006 (418)	N/A	46.8	[43.2 - 53.0] [41.1 - 52.7]												53.2	18.7 18.1	29.4 28.8			
	2007 (299)	N/A	43.8	[38.2 - 49.6]												56.2	13.7	30.1			
Aminopenicillins	2000 (300)	IVA	45.0	[30.2 - 49.0]												30.2	13.7	30.1			
	2002 (282)	0.4	21.6	[17.0 - 26.9]							6.0	27.7	39.0	5.3	0.4	0.4	21.3				
7 ti i pionini	2002 (202)	0.3	25.3	[21.0 - 29.8]							1.5	24.5	43.9	4.5	0.3	0.5	24.7				
	2004 (400)	0.3	17.0	[13.4 - 21.0]							6.8	40.3	34.0	1.8	0.3	0.3	16.8				
	2005 (393)	0.8	24.7	[20.5 - 29.3]							5.9	35.4	31.8	1.5	0.8	0.3	24.4				
	2006 (418)	0.5	20.1	[16.4 - 24.3]							8.1	39.7	30.1	1.4	0.5	0.0	20.1				
	2007 (299)	0.0	18.1	[13.9 - 22.9]							6.4	46.8	28.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	17.7				
	2008 (306)	0.0	23.5	[18.9 - 28.7]							5.9		33.3	1.6		0.3	23.2				
β-Lactams/	(,																				
β-Lactamase																					
Inhibitor																					
Combinations																					
	2002 (282)	3.2	12.1	[8.5 - 16.4]							3.2	21.3	47.9	12.4	3.2	6.0	6.0				
Clavulanic Acid		1.5	13.6	[10.4 - 17.4]							2.3	21.2	45.7	15.7	1.5	4.3	9.3				
	2004 (400)	0.5	10.0	[7.2 - 13.4]							1.8	21.8	51.3	14.8	0.5	7.3	2.8				
	2005 (393)	1.8	12.0	[9.1 - 15.9]							3.1		47.3	19.1	1.8	9.7	2.3				
	2006 (418)	0.7	11.5	[8.6 - 14.9]							1.4		50.0	13.2	0.7	8.1	3.3				
	2007 (299)	0.3	7.4	[4.7 - 10.9]								31.4				7.0	0.3				
L .	2008 (306)	2.9	11.8	[8.4 - 15.9]							2.3	21.2	41.8	19.9	2.9	7.5	4.3				
Cephems																					
Ceftiofur	2002 (282)	0.4	7.1	[4.4 - 10.7]				6.4	48.9	29.8	6.0	1.4	0.4	5.3	1.8						
	2003 (396)	1.5	7.6	[5.2 - 10.6]				4.0	43.2	39.4	3.3	1.0	1.5	4.8	2.8						
	2004 (400)	1.0	5.8	[3.7 - 8.5]				4.8	50.5	35.3	2.8	. -	1.0	4.3	1.5						
	2005 (393)	1.5	8.9	[6.1 - 11.9]				2.0	38.4	46.3	2.3	0.5	1.5	6.9	2.0						
	2006 (418)	0.2	8.6	[6.1 - 11.7]				1.2	25.6	60.3	1.9	2.2	0.2	5.5	3.1						
	2007 (299)	0.3	6.0	[3.6 - 9.3]				0.7	37.1	54.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	3.3	2.7						
0.5	2008 (306)	0.3	10.8	[7.5 - 14.8]				1.3	22.9	58.5	5.9	0.3	0.3	7.5	3.3						
Ceftriaxone		0.4	7.8	[5.0 - 11.6]					87.6	1.8	2.5	0.4	1.8	3.9	2.1						
	2003 (396)	0.3	9.1	[6.4 - 12.4]					87.1	1.0	2.5	0.3	1.5	3.5	3.5	0.5					
	2004 (400)	0.3	6.5	[4.3 - 9.4]					90.0	1.3	2.0	0.3		3.5	2.0	1.0	<u> </u>				
	2005 (393)	0.3	10.2	[7.4 - 13.6]					87.0	0.8	1.8	0.3	1.0	5.9	2.5	0.3	0.5				
	2006 (418)	0.2	9.1	[6.5 - 12.3]					88.5	0.7	1.4	0.2		4.3	3.8	0.2	0.7				
	2007 (299)	0.0	6.4	[3.9 - 9.7]					92.6		1.0	0.0	0.3	3.0	2.3	0.3	0.3				
	2008 (306)	0.3	11.1	[7.8 - 15.2] I when there is no					88.6			0.3	0.7	5.9	4.3	0.3					

Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility. N/A used when there is no intermediate breakpoint established.

² Percent of isolates with resistance. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %'s are due to rounding. % non-susceptible is reported when no CLSI breakpoint available.

 $^{^3}$ 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

⁴ Unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Susceptibility breakpoints are indicated by single black vertical bars and resistance breakpoints are double vertical red bars. Numbers in shaded areas indicate % of isolates with MIC's greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent % of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin.

Table 25a. MIC Distribution among Escherichia coli from Chicken Breast, 2002-2008 continued

		i abie	∠5ä. I	MIC Distribu	uon am	ong E	scrieri	cnia co	ni iron							iuea					
										Distr	ibutic	on (%)	of MI	Cs (µo	g/ml) ⁴						
Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%l ¹	%R²	[95% CI] ³	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
Cephems	()			1																	
•	2002 (282)	5.0	11.0	[7.6 - 15.2]							1.1	16.3	52.5	14.2	5.0	11.0					
00.00	2003 (396)	3.8	9.3	[6.7 - 12.6]									50.5	25.8	3.8	9.3					
	2004 (400)	2.3	8.3	[5.7 - 11.4]							0.3		53.0	20.8	2.3	3.8	4.5				
	2005 (393)	1.5	11.2	[8.3 - 14.7]							1.0		49.9	11.5	1.5	4.3	6.9				
	2006 (418)	2.4	11.2	[8.4 - 14.7]							0.2	8.6	57.2	20.3	2.4	3.8	7.4				
	2007 (299)	1.3	7.4	[4.7 - 10.9]							0.3		61.2	17.1	1.3	2.0	5.4				
	2008 (306)	2.3	11.8	[8.4 - 15.9]							1.3	8.8	57.2	18.6		3.9	7.8				
Folate Pathway	2000 (000)			[0								0.0	0		2.0	0.0					
Inhibitors																					
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (282)	N/A	32.3	(26.8 - 38.1)											66.0	1.42		0.35			32.3
Gallattictiloxazoic	2002 (202)	N/A	38.4	(33.6 - 43.4)											59.8	1.3	0.5	0.00			38.4
Sulfisoxazole	, ,	N/A	41.3	[36.4 - 46.2]											48.5	6.3	4.0			41.3	
Guillooxazoic	2005 (393)	N/A	48.1	[43.1 - 53.2]											39.4	9.2	2.8	0.3	0.3	48.1	
	2006 (418)	N/A	46.9	[42.0 - 51.8]											33.0	18.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	46.9	
	2000 (418)	N/A	42.1	[36.5 - 48.0]											41.8	14.7	1.3			42.1	
	2007 (299)	N/A	39.2	[33.7 - 44.9]											47.1	13.4	0.3			39.2	
Trimethoprim-		N/A	3.5	[1.7 - 6.4]				82.6	6.4	6.0	0.4	1.1		3.6	77.1	13.4	0.5			∥ J J .Z	
Sulfamethoxazole		N/A	7.1	[4.7 - 10.1]				83.6	5.3	2.3	1.3	0.5		7.1							
Sullamethoxazole	2003 (390)	N/A	4.3	[2.5 - 6.7]				85.5	7.0	2.5	0.5	0.3		4.3							
	2004 (400)	N/A	7.4	[5.0 - 10.4]				66.2	17.3	6.4	2.5	0.3	0.5	6.9							
	2005 (393)	N/A	8.9	[6.3 - 12.0]				58.1	18.9	9.8	3.3	1.0	1.0	7.9							
	` '	N/A	5.0	[2.8 - 8.1]				51.8	28.4	9.7	4.7	0.3	0.3	4.7							
	2007 (299) 2008 (306)	N/A	3.6	[1.8 - 6.3]				69.0	20.4	4.6	1.6	0.3		3.6							
Phenicols	2000 (300)	IN/A	3.0	[1.0 - 0.3]				09.0	20.0	4.0	1.0	0.7		3.0							
Chloramphenicol	2002 (282)	1.8	0.7	[0.1 - 2.5]								3.9	41.5	52.1	1.8		0.7				
Chioramphenicol	2002 (202)	3.5	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]								1.5	25.5	69.4	3.5		0.7				
	2003 (390)	2.5	1.8	[0.7 - 3.6]								3.3	34.5	58.0	2.5	0.3	1.5				
	2004 (400)	2.0										2.5	41.2	53.7	2.0	0.3	0.5				
	2005 (393)	1.0	0.5 2.6	[0.1 - 1.8] [1.3 - 4.7]								1.0	39.5	56.0	1.0	0.2	2.4				
	2000 (418)	1.3	2.0	-								1.0	35.8	59.9	1.3	0.2	1.3				
	2007 (299)	1.0	1.0	[0.7 - 4.3]								1.6	42.5	53.9		0.7	1.0				
Ouinglance	2006 (306)	1.0	1.0	[0.2 - 2.8]								1.0	42.5	55.9	1.0		1.0				
Quinolones Ciprofloxacin	2002 (202)	0.4	0.0	[0.0 - 1.3]	00.4	6.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	I								
Ciprolloxaciii			0.0		90.4		0.4				0.4	0.4									
	2003 (396)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]	92.9	3.0	0.5	2.3	1.5	0.3											
	2004 (400)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]	90.3	2.3	0.5	1.8	4.0	1.3											
	2005 (393)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]	84.0	4.8	2.3	4.1	4.6	0.3											
	2006 (418)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]	93.3	1.7	0.2	1.2	2.9	0.7											
	2007 (299)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]	96.7	0.3		1.0 0.3	1.7 2.6	0.3											
	2008 (306)	0.0 N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]	93.8	2.9		0.3	2.0	0.3	11	17.7	72.2	5.7	ا ب		20				
Nalidixic Acid	, ,	N/A	2.8	[1.2 - 5.5]							1.1		72.3	5.7	0.4	0.3	2.8				
	2003 (396)	N/A	4.0	[2.3 - 6.5]							4.0 6.5	47.5	43.2 23.3	1.3		0.3	3.8				
	2004 (400)	N/A	7.0	[4.7 - 10.0]							6.5 o 1	63.0		0.3	4.0	0.3	6.8				
	2005 (393)	N/A	6.6	[4.4 - 9.5]						0.5	8.1		15.8	2.0	1.0	0.5	6.1				
	2006 (418)	N/A	5.0	[3.1 - 7.6]						0.5	6.9	72.5	14.8		0.2		5.0				
	2007 (299)	N/A	3.0	[1.4 - 5.6]						1.0		78.6	7.4	0.3		0.3	3.0				
	2008 (306)	IN/A	2.9	[1.4 - 5.5]						1.0	13.1	70.3	12.4	0.3	!	0.3	2.6				
Tetracyclines	2002 (202)	1 1	46.4	[40.2 50.4]									E2 0	1.1		4.4	40.0				
Tetracycline	, ,	1.1	46.1	[40.2 - 52.1]									52.8	1.1	1.1	1.4	43.6				
	2003 (396)	1.5		[38.0 - 48.0]									55.6	1.5	0.8	1.0	41.2				
	2004 (400)			[43.0 - 53.0]									51.3	0.8	0.5	3.3	44.3				
	2005 (393)	2.0		[41.5 - 51.6]									51.4	2.0		2.8	43.8				
	2006 (418)	2.2		[45.8 - 55.6]									47.4	2.2	1.2	4.8	44.5				
	2007 (299)	2.3		[34.9 - 46.3]									57.2	2.3		2.3	38.1				
	2008 (306)	0.7		[38.2 - 49.6]									55.6	0.7	1.0	2.3	40.5				

¹ Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility. N/A used when there is no intermediate breakpoint established.

² Percent of isolates with resistance. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %'s are due to rounding. % non-susceptible is reported when no CLSI breakpoint available.

 $^{^3\,95\%}$ confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

⁴ Unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Susceptibility breakpoints are indicated by single black vertical bars and resistance breakpoints are double vertical red bars. Numbers in shaded areas indicate % of isolates with MIC's greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent % of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin.

Table 25b. MIC Distribution among Escherichia coli from Ground Turkey, 2002-2008

			able 1	25b. MIC Di	วน เมนนไ ต	on ann	ong E	JUI EI IU	ina co						-						
										Dist	ributio	on (%)	of MI	Cs (µ	g/ml) ⁻	,					
Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%l ¹	%R²	[95% CI] ³	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
Aminoglycosides																					
Amikacin	2002 (304)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]							25.0	62.2	10.5	2.3							
	2003 (333)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.1]						0.6	24.9	58.6	14.1	1.8		1					
	2004 (376)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.0]							17.3	66.5	13.8	2.4							
	2005 (396)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]						0.3	16.7		12.1	2.8							
	2006 (388)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]							4.6	60.3	31.2	3.9							
	2007 (315)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]						0.3	11.7	67.9	15.6	4.4							
	2008 (300)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]							0.7	54.7	41.0	3.7							
Gentamicin		1.3	27.0	[22.1 - 32.3]					5.9	47.4	16.5	1.6	0.3	1.3	12.2						
	2003 (333)	1.5	29.7	[24.9 - 35.0]					5.1	42.3	18.3	2.1	0.9	1.5	10.5	19.2					
	2004 (376)	2.1	29.3	[24.7 - 34.1]					4.8	42.6	19.1	2.1		2.1	12.5						
	2005 (396)	3.0	27.5	[23.2 - 32.2]					4.0	46.2	17.2	2.0		3.0	12.4						
	2006 (388)	3.5	29.6	[25.1 - 34.5]					0.8	42.3	20.4	2.3	1.0	3.6	11.9	17.8					
	2007 (315)	5.4	27.0	[22.2 - 32.2]					5.4	43.2	18.1	0.3	0.6	5.4	15.2						
	2008 (300)	1.7	37.0	[31.5 - 42.7]					0.3	15.3	39.3	6.3		1.7	7.0	30.0					
Kanamycin	2002 (304)	1.0	13.2	[9.6 - 17.5]										82.2	3.6	1.0	0.3	12.8			
	2003 (333)	1.5	16.8	[13.0 - 21.3]										74.2	7.5	1.5	0.3	16.5			
	2004 (376)	2.1	16.0	[12.4 - 20.1]										75.0	6.9	2.1	0.3	15.7			
	2005 (396)	0.5	11.4	[8.6 - 15.2]										84.1	4.0	0.5	0.3	11.1			
	2006 (388)	1.0	14.7	[11.3 - 18.6]										78.4	5.9	1.0	0.8	13.9			
	2007 (315)	0.3	15.6	[11.7 - 20.0]										80.3	3.8	0.3		15.6			
01	2008 (300)	1.3	19.0	[14.7 - 23.9]										69.0	10.7	1.3	0.3	18.7			
Streptomycin		N/A	57.6	[51.8 - 63.2]												42.4	23.0	34.5			
	2003 (333)	N/A	54.7	[49.1 - 60.1]												45.3	17.7	36.9			
	2004 (376)	N/A	49.2	[44.0 - 54.4]												50.8	18.6	30.6			
	2005 (396)	N/A	43.4	[38.5 - 48.5]												56.6 56.2	19.2	24.2			
	2006 (388) 2007 (315)	N/A	43.8	[38.8 - 48.9]												55.2	19.8 23.2	24.0			
	2007 (313)	N/A N/A	44.8 57.3	[39.2 - 50.4] [51.5 - 63.0]												42.7	14.7	21.6 42.7			
Aminopenicillins	2008 (300)	IN/A	37.3	[51.5 - 65.0]												42.7	14.7	42.1			
	2002 (304)	0.7	31.3	[26.1 - 36.8]							0.7	27.6	36.8	3.0	0.7		31.3				
Amplomin	2002 (304)	0.0	35.7	[30.6 - 41.1]							3.0	19.2	40.5	1.5	0.7	0.3	35.4				
	2003 (333)	0.3	33.2	[28.5 - 38.3]							6.4	33.2		1.5	0.3	0.8	32.4				
	2005 (396)	0.0	38.1	[33.3 - 43.1]							5.6		19.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	38.1				
	2006 (388)	0.0	42.0	[37.0 - 47.1]							4.1	35.6	18.3	0.0		0.3	41.8				
	2007 (315)	0.3	48.3	[42.6 - 53.9]							4.1		13.3		0.3	0.3	47.9				
	2008 (300)	0.0	58.0	[52.2 - 63.6]							2.0		19.3		0.0	0.0	58.0				
β-Lactam/			00.0	[0=:= 00:0]											•	JI					
β-Lactamase																					
Inhibitor																					
Combinations																					
Amoxicillin-	2002 (304)	4.3	5.6	[3.3 - 8.8]							1.6	18.1	46.1	24.3	4.3	4.6	1.0				
Clavulanic Acid	2003 (333)	6.0	3.0	[1.4 - 5.5]							3.0	15.3	45.6	27.0	6.0	1.5	1.5				
	2004 (376)	3.5	5.3	[3.3 - 8.1]							1.3	19.9	41.8	28.2	3.5	4.5	0.8				
	2005 (396)	5.1	3.8	[2.1 - 6.2]							4.8	12.4	42.7	31.3	5.1	2.8	1.0				
	2006 (388)	6.3	6.7	[4.4 - 9.7]							2.3		41.0		6.2	6.2	0.5				
	2007 (315)	9.5	6.3	[3.9 - 9.6]							1.3			31.7		4.4					
	2008 (300)	21.3	8.3	[5.5 - 12.1]								8.0	29.7	32.7	21.3	6.7	1.7				
Cephems																					
Ceftiofur	2002 (304)	0.0	1.0	[0.2 - 2.9]				5.3	57.6	33.2	2.6	0.3		1.0							
	2003 (333)	0.0	0.3	[0.0 - 1.7]				4.2	55.3	38.7	1.2	0.3		0.3							
	2004 (376)	0.3	1.1	[0.3 - 2.7]				1.9	47.9	45.2	2.4	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.5						
	2005 (396)	0.3	1.8	[0.7 - 3.6]				1.3	51.3	41.7	2.0	1.8	0.3	0.8	1.0						
	2006 (388)	0.0	3.1	[1.6 - 5.3]				1.0	26.8	62.9	5.7	0.5		0.8	2.3						
	2007 (315)	0.0	6.0	[3.7 - 9.3]				0.7	31.7	61.0	1.3	4 -		2.2	3.8						
Coffrience	2008 (300)	0.7	3.7	[1.8 - 6.5]				0.7	17.7	71.0	4.7	1.7	0.7	1.0	2.7						
Ceftriaxone		0.0	1.3	[0.4 - 3.3]					95.7	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0						
	2003 (333)	0.3	0.3	[0.0 - 1.7]					97.9	0.3	1.2	0.3		0.0	0.3						
	2004 (376)	0.0	1.3	[0.4 - 3.1]					95.5	1.3	1.9	0.3		0.8	0.3	0.3					
	2005 (396)	0.3	2.3	[1.0 - 4.3]					93.7	1.8	2.0	0.3		1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3				
	2006 (388)	0.3	3.1 6.0	[1.6 - 5.3]					93.6	1.8	1.3	0.3		0.5	1.5	0.8	0.3				
	2007 (315)	0.0	6.0 3.7	[3.7 - 9.3]					93.3	0.6	2.0	10		1.3	3.2	1.3	0.3				
,	2008 (300)	1.0	3.7	[1.8 - 6.5] I when there is no		4- 6		ala li ala - d	93.0	0.3	2.0	1.0	I	2.0	1.3	0.3					

¹ Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility. N/A used when there is no intermediate breakpoint established.

² Percent of isolates with resistance. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %'s are due to rounding. % non-susceptible is reported when no CLSI breakpoint available.

 $^{^3}$ 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

⁴ Unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Susceptibility breakpoints are indicated by single black vertical bars and resistance breakpoints are double vertical red bars. Numbers in shaded areas indicate % of isolates with MIC's greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent % of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin.

Table 25b. MIC Distribution among Escherichia coli from Ground Turkey, 2002-2008 continued

		rabie	25D. I	MIC Distribu	tion an	iong E	scner	icnia co	on troi	n Grot	ına ı	urkey,	2002	-2008	contil	nuea					
										Distr	ributio	on (%)	of MI	Cs (µo	g/ml)⁴						
Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%l ¹	%R ²	[95% CI] ³	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
Cephems	1 001 (11)	/01	7011	[50 / 6 0 1]	0.0.0	0.00	0.00	01120	0.20	0.00										<u> </u>	
•	2002 (304)	2.3	3.3	[1.6 - 6.0]								17.1	57.6	19.7	2.3	3.3					
OCIOXIUII	2002 (333)	3.3	1.2	[0.3 - 3.0]							0.3	12.6	60.4	22.2	3.3	1.2					
	2004 (376)	0.8	4.5	[2.7 - 7.1]							0.8	22.1	55.9	16.0	0.8	2.7	1.9				
	2005 (396)	1.0	3.3	[1.8 - 5.5]							2.0		47.2	10.6	1.0	1.3	2.0				
	2006 (388)	2.3	6.2	[4.0 - 9.1]							0.3	12.1		18.8	2.3	2.6	3.6				
	2007 (315)	0.6	6.3	[3.9 - 9.6]							0.3		61.9	14.0	0.6	1.6	4.8				
	2008 (300)	1.7	6.3	[3.9 - 9.7]							0.3		59.3		1.7	2.0	4.3				
Folate Pathway		•••	0.0	[0.0 0]							0.0		00.0								
Inhibitors																					
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (304)	N/A	48.0	[2.1 - 6.8]											49.3	1.6	1.0		- 1	П	48.0
Odilametroxazore	2002 (333)	N/A	51.7	[4.4 - 10.2]											45.9	2.1	1.0		0.3		51.7
Sulfisoxazole	` ,	N/A	48.4	[43.2 - 53.6]											44.4	3.2	4.0		0.0	48.4	31.7
Guillisoxazoic	2005 (396)	N/A	48.0	[43.0 - 53.0]											33.1	14.4	4.5			48.0	
	2006 (388)	N/A	48.5	[43.4 - 53.6]											25.3	23.2	2.8		0.3		
	2007 (315)	N/A	48.9	[43.2 - 54.6]											34.3	14.6	1.9			48.9	
	2008 (300)	N/A	51.0	[45.2 - 56.8]											34.0	14.7	0.3			51.0	
Trimethoprim-		N/A	4.0	[2.1 - 6.8]				77.3	13.5	4.9	0.3	I	I	4.0	00		0.0			11 0	
Sulfamethoxazole		N/A	6.9	[4.4 - 10.2]				81.7	7.5	3.0	0.6	0.3		6.9							
o an amouno nazoro	2004 (376)	N/A	3.7	[2.1 - 6.2]				83.8	9.3	2.7	0.5	0.0		3.7							
	2005 (396)	N/A	5.1	[3.1 - 7.7]				69.4	18.2	5.8	1.3	0.3	0.3	4.8							
	2006 (388)	N/A	8.0	[5.5 - 11.1]				61.1	17.8	7.2	4.4	1.5	0.5	7.5							
	2007 (315)	N/A	7.9	[5.2 - 11.5]				44.1	35.2	9.2	1.9	1.6	0.0	7.9							
	2008 (300)	N/A	5.3	[3.1 - 8.5]				55.0	24.0	10.3	3.7	1.7		5.3							
Phenicols			0.0	[J.	0.0							
Chloramphenicol	2002 (304)	1.3	0.3	[0.0 - 1.8]								3.0	42.1	53.3	1.3		0.3				
	2003 (333)	2.4	3.6	[1.9 - 6.2]								1.2	24.0	68.8	2.4	0.6	3.0				
	2004 (376)	8.0	0.8	[0.2 - 2.3]								1.3	36.7	60.4	8.0		0.8				
	2005 (396)	2.5	4.0	[2.3 - 6.5]								0.5	34.1	58.8	2.5		4.0				
	2006 (388)	1.3	2.3	[1.1 - 4.4]								1.0	42.3	53.1	1.3		2.3				
	2007 (315)	1.0	2.9	[1.3 - 5.4]								0.3	38.1	57.8	1.0		2.9				
	2008 (300)	1.0	3.7	[1.8 - 6.5]								1.7	43.3	50.3	1.0		3.7				
Quinolones	, ,																				
Ciprofloxacin	2002 (304)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]	90.1	5.6		1.0	2.3	0.3	0.7										
·	2003 (333)	0.0	0.3	[0.0 - 1.7]	83.5	3.9	0.6	4.2	6.3	1.2				0.3							
	2004 (376)	0.0	8.0	[0.2 - 2.3]	84.3	3.5	0.8	2.9	7.4	0.3				8.0							
	2005 (396)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]	81.3	4.8	1.3	4.0	8.6												
	2006 (388)	0.0	0.5	[0.1 - 1.8]	91.8	2.6	0.3	2.1	2.3	0.5				0.5							
	2007 (315)	0.0	0.3	[0.0 - 1.8]	96.5	1.3		1.0	1.0					0.3							
	2008 (300)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]	92.7	3.3		0.3	3.7												
Nalidixic Acid	` ,	N/A	4.3	[2.3 - 7.2]							0.7	16.1	72.7	6.3			4.3				
	2003 (333)	N/A	11.7	[8.5 - 15.7]						0.3	3.0	41.7	41.4	1.5	0.3		11.7				
	2004 (376)	N/A	10.6	[7.7 - 14.2]							3.7	62.0	21.5	1.6	0.5	0.5	10.1				
	2005 (396)	N/A	10.4	[7.5 - 13.8]							7.1	60.9	19.2	1.8	8.0	0.8	9.6				
	2006 (388)	N/A	5.2	[3.2 - 7.8]						0.3	3.4	74.0	16.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.9				
	2007 (315)	N/A	2.2	[0.9 - 4.5]							9.2		12.1			0.3	1.9				
	2008 (300)	N/A	3.7	[1.8 - 6.5]							7.0	74.7	14.7				3.7				
Tetracyclines	0000 (55 (06.7								
Tetracycline	, ,	0.3		[71.8 - 81.6]									22.7	0.3	0.3	1.6	75.0				
	2003 (333)	0.9		[72.9 - 82.1]									21.3	0.9	0.3	0.9	76.6				
	2004 (376)			[69.5 - 78.6]									25.3			6.9					
	2005 (396)	0.3		[73.6 - 82.0]									21.7	0.3		2.0	76.0				
	2006 (388)	0.3		[72.0 - 80.7]									23.2	0.3	0.3	1.8	74.5				
	2007 (315)	0.0		[75.2 - 84.3]									20.0			4.1	75.9				
	2008 (300)	0.3		[81.2 - 89.4]									14.0	0.3		1.0	84.7				

Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility. N/A used when there is no intermediate breakpoint established.

² Percent of isolates with resistance. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %'s are due to rounding. % non-susceptible is reported when no CLSI breakpoint available.

 $^{^3}$ 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

⁴ Unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Susceptibility breakpoints are indicated by single black vertical bars and resistance breakpoints are double vertical red bars. Numbers in shaded areas indicate % of isolates with MIC's greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent % of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin.

Table 25c. MIC Distribution among Escherichia coli from Ground Beef, 2002-2008

			Table	25c. MIC E	I	ion a	iong i	_3011611	cina c				of MI			1					
Austinatonolotol	V = = = (=)	0.41	o. =2		0.045	0.00	0.00	0.405	0.05			` ′			•		C4	400	050	540	4004
Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%l ¹	%R ²	[95% CI] ³	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
Aminoglycosides	2002 (205)	0.0		[0.0.4.0]						0.7	27.1	61.0	0.0	1 1		1	I				
Amikacin	2002 (295) 2003 (311)	0.0	0.0 0.0	[0.0 - 1.2] [0.0 - 1.2]						0.7	27.1 18.6	61.0 68.8	9.8 11.6	1.4 1.0		ł					
	2003 (311)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]							15.7	69.8	12.4	1.8	0.3	l					
	2005 (316)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.1]						0.3	11.7	68.4	18.0	1.6	0.0	ì					
	2006 (295)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]						0.3	1.7	60.3	31.9	5.4	0.3						
	2007 (256)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.4]						0.4	5.5	68.0	21.5	4.7							
	2008 (250)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.5]								47.6	48.4	3.6	0.4						
Gentamicin	2002 (295)	0.0	0.3	[0.0 - 1.9]					6.8	69.8	19.3	3.1	0.7		0.3						
	2003 (311)	0.6	1.0	[0.2 - 2.8]					4.2	62.7	28.0	3.5		0.6	0.6	0.3					
	2004 (338)	0.0	0.6	[0.1 - 2.1]					9.2	67.8	20.7	1.8				0.6					
	2005 (316)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]					6.3	65.2	26.3	2.2									
	2006 (295)	1.6	4.1	[2.1 - 7.0]					1.0	64.1	23.1	6.1		1.7	2.0	2.0					
	2007 (256)	1.2	0.0	[0.0 - 1.4]					3.5	66.8	25.4	2.7	0.4	1.2							
	2008 (250)	0.0	2.0	[0.7 - 4.6]						26.0	68.0	4.0]	0.4	1.6					
Kanamycin	2002 (295)	0.0	2.4	[1.0 - 4.8]										96.6	1.0		0.3	2.0			
	2003 (311)	0.0	2.9	[1.3 - 5.4]										93.2	3.9			2.9			
	2004 (338)	0.0	2.4	[1.0 - 4.6]										95.6	2.1			2.4			
	2005 (316)	0.0	0.6	[0.1 - 2.3]										98.1	1.3			0.6			
	2006 (295)	0.3	4.8	[2.6 - 7.9]										92.2	2.7	0.3	0.7	4.1			
	2007 (256)	0.0	1.6	[0.4 - 4.0]										97.7	0.8	0.4		1.6 4.0			
Ctrantomyoin	2008 (250)	0.4 N/A	4.0	[1.9 - 7.2]										94.4	1.2	0.4 90.5	5.4				
Streptomycin	2002 (295)	N/A	9.5 9.0	[6.4 - 13.4]												91.0	3.5	4.1 5.5			
	2003 (311)	N/A	11.8	[6.1 - 12.7] [8.6 - 15.8]												88.2	3.3 4.7	7.1			
	2004 (336)	N/A	5.4	[3.2 - 8.5]												94.6	3.5	1.9			
	2006 (295)	N/A	14.3	[10.5 - 18.8]												85.8	6.1	8.1			
	2007 (256)	N/A	6.3	[3.6 - 10.0]												93.8	2.0	4.3			
	2008 (250)	N/A	10.4	[6.9 - 14.9]												89.6	II	6.8			
Aminopenicillins				[0.0]																	
	2002 (295)	0.3	6.1	[3.7 - 9.5]							4.8	32.2	51.9	4.8	0.3	2.0	4.1				
·	2003 (311)	0.3	5.1	[3.0 - 8.2]							8.4	28.3	52.4	5.5	0.3		5.1				
	2004 (338)	0.9	5.3	[3.2 - 8.3]							8.9	46.2	37.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	5.0				
	2005 (316)	1.3	3.5	[1.8 - 6.1]							14.9	49.7	30.1	0.6	1.3		3.5				
	2006 (295)	0.7	9.2	[6.1 - 13.1]							5.1	46.4		1.0	0.7		9.2				
	2007 (256)	0.0	6.6	[3.9 - 10.4]							11.3	49.2		0.4		0.4	6.3				
	2008 (250)	0.0	6.4	[3.7 - 10.2]							4.8	41.2	45.6	2.0		0.4	6.0				
β-Lactam/																					
β-Lactamase Inhibitor																					
Combinations																					
	2002 (295)	0.3	2.0	[0.7 - 4.4]							3.7	22.0	61.7	10.2	0.3	1.4	0.7				
Clavulanic Acid		0.6	2.3	[0.9 - 4.6]							7.4	19.6	62.4	7.7	0.6	1.6	0.6				
Ciavaiai ilo 7 tola	2004 (338)	0.3	3.8	[2.1 - 6.5]							4.4	23.4	60.9	7.1	0.3	3.6	0.3				
	2005 (316)	0.0	1.3	[0.3 - 3.2]							9.8	20.3	60.8	7.9		0.6	0.6				
	2006 (295)	1.4	2.4	[1.0 - 4.8]							1.4	19.0	64.1	11.9	1.4	2.0	0.3				
	2007 (256)	0.0	0.8	[0.1 - 2.8]							4.7	25.0	59.0	10.5		0.8					
	2008 (250)	2.0	2.4	[0.9 - 5.2]							2.0		57.6	17.2	2.0	0.8	1.6				
Cephems																					
Ceftiofur	2002 (295)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]				11.9	60.7	26.4	0.7	0.3									
	2003 (311)	0.0	0.3	[0.0 - 1.8]				11.3	55.3	31.5	1.6			0.3							
	2004 (338)	0.6	0.9	[0.2 - 2.6]				5.0	49.4	41.7	2.1	0.3	0.6		0.9						
	2005 (316)	1.0	0.9	[0.1 - 2.3]				8.5	54.4	32.9	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.3						
	2006 (295)	0.3	1.0	[0.2 - 3.0]				0.7	31.9	64.1	2.0		0.3	0.7	0.3						
	2007 (256)	0.0	0.8	[0.1 - 2.8]				5.1	43.0	51.2	4.0	0.4		0.4	0.4						
0-6-1	2008 (250)	0.0	1.6	[0.4 - 4.0]				3.2	24.0	69.2	1.6	0.4		0.8	0.8						
Centriaxone	2002 (295)	0.3	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]					99.3	0.3	0.3	0.3		0.3							
	2003 (311) 2004 (338)	0.3	0.3 1.5	[0.0 - 1.8]					98.4 95.9	0.6 1.8	0.3 0.6	0.3		0.3	0.6	0.6					
	2004 (336)	0.0	1.9	[0.5 - 3.4] [0.7 - 4.1]					95.9	1.6	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.3 0.6	0.6	0.6					
	2006 (295)	0.0	1.7	[0.6 - 3.9]					97.6	0.3	0.3		0.8	0.8	0.6	0.3					
	2007 (256)	0.0	0.8	[0.1 - 2.8]					99.2	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4					
	2008 (250)	0.4	1.6	[0.4 - 4.0]					98.0			0.4		0.8	0.4	0.4					
¹ Percent of isolates with in					intormodia	ata braak	point octo	hlichod													

Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility. N/A used when there is no intermediate breakpoint established

² Percent of isolates with resistance. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %'s are due to rounding. % non-susceptible is reported when no CLSI breakpoint available.

 $^{^3}$ 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

⁴ Unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Susceptibility breakpoints are indicated by single black vertical bars and resistance breakpoints are double vertical red bars. Numbers in shaded areas indicate % of isolates with MIC's greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent % of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin.

Table 25c. MIC Distribution among Escherichia coli from Ground Beef, 2002-2008 continued

		rabi	e zoc.	MIC Distrib	ution a	mong	ESCHE	richia	OII TIC							Jea					
										Distr	ributio	on (%)	of MI	Cs (µo	g/ml) [*]						
Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%l ¹	%R ²	[95% CI] ³	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
Cephems																					
Cefoxitin	2002 (295)	1.0	1.4	[0.4 - 3.4]							1.7	23.7	57.6	14.6	1.0	1.4					
	2003 (311)	2.6	0.3	[0.0 - 1.8]							1.6	21.2	56.3	18.0	2.6	0.3					
	2004 (338)	1.8	1.2	[0.3 - 3.0]							4.1		53.8	8.9	1.8	0.3	0.9				
	2005 (316)	0.3	0.9	[0.2 - 2.7]							7.9	37.3	45.9	7.6	0.3	0.3	0.6				
	2006 (295)	1.6	2.0	[0.8 - 4.4]							0.3	12.5	66.8	16.6	1.7	0.3	1.7				
	2007 (256)	1.2	0.8	[0.1 - 2.8]						0.4	2.3	18.8	66.8	9.8	1.2		0.8				
	2008 (250)	0.4	2.4	[0.9 - 5.2]							2.0	22.0	62.8	10.4	0.4	0.4	2.0				
Folate Pathway																					
Inhibitors	0000 (005)			ro = 40 01											00.4	4.00			004	ı	
Sulfamethoxazole		N/A	9.8	[6.7 - 13.8]											88.1	1.69			0.34	I	9.8
0	2003 (311)	N/A	10.3	[33.6 - 43.4]											89.1	0.6	0.4			0.3	10.0
Sulfisoxazole		N/A	13.0	[9.6 - 17.1]											84.6	40.0	2.4			13.0	
	2005 (316)	N/A	7.0	[4.4 - 10.4]											75.3	13.6	4.1	0.0	٠ <u>-</u> ا	7.0	
	2006 (295)	N/A	12.6	[9.0 - 16.9]											58.6	27.1	0.7	0.3	0.7	12.5	
	2007 (256)	N/A	9.4	[6.1 - 13.6]											75.4	15.2	0.4			9.4	
T (0, (2008 (250)	N/A	11.6	[7.9 - 16.2]				00.0	0.4	0.4		- 1	1		80.4	7.6	0.4			11.6	
Trimethoprim-		N/A	0.7	[0.1 - 2.4]				93.6	3.4	2.4				0.7							
Sulfamethoxazole		N/A	0.3	[0.0 - 1.8]				97.4	1.3	1.0	0.0			0.3							
	2004 (338)	N/A	0.6	[0.1 - 2.1]				97.0	2.1		0.3			0.6							
	2005 (316)	N/A	0.6	[0.1 - 2.3]				89.6	8.5	0.9	0.3			0.6							
	2006 (295)	N/A	1.4	[0.4 - 3.4]				84.1	10.8	2.4	1.4		0.3	1.0							
	2007 (256)	N/A	1.2	[0.2 - 3.4]				73.8	24.2	0.4	0.4		0.4	0.8							
	2008 (250)	N/A	2.0	[0.7 - 4.6]				80.0	13.6	4.0	0.4		l	2.0							
Phenicols	0000 (005)	0.7	4.0	10.0.001								0.0	00.0	07.0	0.7	1	4.0				
Chloramphenicol	, ,	0.7	1.0	[0.2 - 2.9]								0.3	30.2	67.8	0.7	4.0	1.0				
	2003 (311)	5.1	2.3	[0.9 - 4.6]								1.0	15.4	76.2	5.1	1.3	1.0				
	2004 (338)	0.9	3.6	[1.8 - 6.1]								0.3	26.9	68.3	0.9	0.3	3.3				
	2005 (316)	1.3	1.6	[0.5 - 3.7]								1.9	36.7	58.5	1.3	0.3	1.3				
	2006 (295)	0.7	1.4	[0.4 - 3.4]								1.0	32.5	64.4	0.7	0.3	1.0				
	2007 (256)	1.6	3.9	[1.9 - 7.1]								1.6	32.8	60.2	1.6		3.9				
Outralanas	2008 (250)	1.6	8.0	[0.1 - 2.9]								2.8	32.4	62.4	1.6	1	8.0				
Quinolones	2002 (205)	0.0		[0.0.4.0]	05.0	4.0							ı								
Ciprofloxacin		0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]	95.3	4.8		0.6	0.2												
	2003 (311)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]	95.5	3.5		0.6	0.3	0.2											
	2004 (338)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.1]	94.4	3.8	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.2										
	2005 (316)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]	90.2 98.0	3.8 1.4	1.9	2.5 0.3	1.3		0.3										
	2006 (295)	0.0	0.0 0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]	99.2	1.4		0.3	0.3												
	2007 (256)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.4]	97.6	2.0			0.8 0.4												
Nalidixic Acid	2008 (250)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.5] [0.0 - 1.2]	97.0	2.0			0.4		1.0	15.6	80.7	2.7	П	I					
Nalidixic Acid	, ,	N/A	1.0								1.6	44.1	51.1	2.3			1.0				
	2003 (311) 2004 (338)	N/A	1.5	[0.2 - 2.8] [0.5 - 3.4]							3.0	67.5	26.9	1.2		0.9	0.6				
	2004 (336)	N/A	1.3	[0.3 - 3.4]						0.3	6.3	70.9	17.1	1.3	2.8	0.9	0.3				
	2006 (295)	N/A	0.7	[0.1 - 2.4]						0.5	4.7	74.6	20.0	1.5	2.0	0.9	0.3				
	2000 (293)	N/A	0.4	[0.1 - 2.4]						0.4	7.4		11.3	0.4			0.7				
	2007 (250)	N/A	0.4	[0.0 - 2.2]						0.8	3.2		12.0	0.4			0.4				
Tetracyclines	2000 (200)	14//	U. 4	[0.0 - 2.2]						0.0	0.2	00.0	12.0		I.	I	0.4				
Tetracycline	2002 (295)	4.8	30.8	[25.6 - 36.5]									64.4	4.8	4.4	2.0	24.4				
retracycline	2002 (293)	3.5	25.1	[20.4 - 30.3]									71.4	3.5	2.6	1.0	21.5				
	2003 (311)	6.5	22.8										70.7	6.5	2.7	1.2	18.9				
	2005 (316)	6.3	16.5										77.2	6.3	1.6	0.6	14.2				
	2006 (295)	7.5	25.4										67.1	7.5	2.0	4.1	19.3				
	2007 (256)	4.3											73.8	4.3	1.6	2.3	18.0				
	2008 (250)	3.2		[18.8 - 29.8]									72.8	3.2	0.8	2.8	20.4				
I ,	2000 (200)	0.2	27.0	[10.0 20.0]									12.0	U.Z	0.0	2.0	2V.7				

¹ Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility. N/A used when there is no intermediate breakpoint established.

² Percent of isolates with resistance. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %'s are due to rounding. % non-susceptible is reported when no CLSI breakpoint available.

 $^{^3}$ 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

⁴ Unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Susceptibility breakpoints are indicated by single black vertical bars and resistance breakpoints are double vertical red bars. Numbers in shaded areas indicate % of isolates with MIC's greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent % of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin.

Table 25d. MIC Distribution among Escherichia coli from Pork Chop, 2002-2008

			Tabl	le 25d. MIC	ימווונוע	ation e	illolig	Locitor	icina (ributio					,					
Austinational tal	V (-)	1	2	3	0.045			0.405	0.05			` ′		•	• ′			400	050	540	4004
Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%l ¹	%R ²	[95% CI] ³	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
Aminoglycosides	2002 (194)	0.0		10.0 0.01						0.5	17.4	64.7	117	2.7			ll e				
Amkacın	2002 (184)	0.0	0.0 0.0	[0.0 - 2.0] [0.0 - 1.7]						0.5 0.5	17.4 16.5	64.7 61.5	14.7 15.6	2.7 6.0							
	2003 (218) 2004 (232)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.7]						0.5	15.5	56.0	26.3	1.3	0.4						
	2005 (205)	0.5	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]						1.5	11.2	62.0	19.5	5.4	0.4	0.5					
	2006 (182)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.0]						1.0	4.4	47.8	39.6	7.7	0.5	0.0					
	2007 (152)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.4]							4.6	58.6	32.2	3.9	0.7						
	2008 (146)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.5]							0.7	41.8	48.6	7.5	1.4						
Gentamicin	2002 (184)	0.0	1.1	[0.1 - 3.9]					4.9	66.3	21.2	6.0	0.5		1.1						
	2003 (218)	0.0	1.4	[0.3 - 4.0]					3.7	53.2	36.2	5.0	0.5		0.5	0.9					
	2004 (232)	0.4	1.3	[0.3 - 3.7]					10.3	57.8	26.7	3.4		0.4		1.3					
	2005 (205)	1.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]					6.8	56.1	34.1	2.0		1.0							
	2006 (182)	1.7	1.1	[0.1 - 3.9]					2.7	47.8	41.2	4.4	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.5					
	2007 (152)	0.7	1.3	[0.2 - 4.7]					4.6	54.6	32.9	5.9		0.7	0.7	0.7					
//i	2008 (146)	0.7	1.4	[0.2 - 4.9]						22.6	62.3	12.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7		- 4			
Kanamycin	2002 (184)	0.5 0.0	5.4	[2.6 - 9.8]										92.9 89.9	1.1	0.5		5.4 8.7			
	2003 (218) 2004 (232)	0.0	8.7 8.2	[5.3 - 13.3] [5.0 - 12.5]										89.2	1.4 2.6			8.2			
	2004 (232)	0.0	7.3	[4.2 - 11.8]										92.7	2.0		1.5	5.9			
	2006 (200)	0.0	6.0	[3.1 - 10.6]										91.2	2.7		1.5	6.0			
	2007 (152)	0.0	4.6	[1.9 - 9.3]										94.1	1.3		0.7	3.9			
	2008 (146)	0.0	6.2	[2.9 - 11.4]										91.8	2.1			6.2			
Streptomycin		N/A	22.3	[16.5 - 29.0]												77.7	10.9	11.4			
	2003 (218)	N/A	19.7	[14.7 - 25.6]												80.3	6.9	12.8			
	2004 (232)	N/A	21.1	[16.1 - 26.9]												78.9	8.6	12.5			
	2005 (205)	N/A	13.2	[8.9 - 18.6]												86.8	7.3	5.9			
	2006 (182)	N/A	13.7	[9.1 - 19.6]												86.3	7.7	6.0			
	2007 (152)	N/A	13.8	[8.8 - 20.3]												86.2	II	5.9			
	2008 (146)	N/A	19.9	[13.7 - 27.3]												80.1	5.5	14.4			
Aminopenicillins	2002 (194)	1.6	42.6	[0 0 10 4]							1 1	20.4	47.0	E 1	1.6	l	40.0				
Ampicillin	2002 (184) 2003 (218)	1.6 1.4	13.6 13.3	[9.0 - 19.4] [9.1 - 18.5]							1.1 1.8	30.4 25.7	47.8 52.8	5.4 5.0	1.6 1.4		13.6 13.3				
	2003 (210)	0.9	15.1	[10.7 - 20.4]							12.9	44.4	25.0	1.7	0.9	0.9	14.2				
	2005 (205)	2.4	16.1	[11.3 - 21.9]							9.3	40.5	28.3	3.4	2.4	2.0	14.1				
	2006 (182)	1.6	15.9	[10.9 - 22.1]							3.8	47.8	30.2	0.5	1.6	1.6	14.3				
	2007 (152)	0.0	15.8	[10.4 - 22.6]							5.9	48.0	28.9	1.3			15.8				
	2008 (146)	0.0	15.1	[9.7 - 21.9]							8.2		42.5	3.4			15.1				
β-Lactam/	, ,			-																	
β-Lactamase																					
Inhibitor																					
Combinations	0000 (404)										4.0	20.0	500	40.5							
	2002 (184)	0.5	5.4	[2.6 - 9.8]							1.6	23.9	56.0	12.5	0.5	4.4	1.1				
Clavulanic Acid		0.5 0.4	5.0 5.6	[2.5 - 8.8]							3.2	17.9 27.6	54.1 46.6	19.3 15.5	0.5 0.4	2.8 4.7	2.3				
	2004 (232) 2005 (205)	0.4	5.6 2.9	[3.0 - 9.4] [1.1 - 6.3]							4.3 2.9	21.0	46.6 52.2	20.5	0.4	2.0	0.9 1.0				
	2005 (205)	3.3	2.9	[0.6 - 5.5]							2.3	23.1	59.3	12.1	3.3	2.0	1.0				
	2007 (152)	0.0	0.7	[0.0 - 3.6]							1.3		63.8	15.8	I	0.7					
	2008 (146)	0.7	3.4	[1.1 - 7.8]							1.4		42.5		0.7						
Cephems															•	"					
	2002 (184)	0.0	0.5	[0.0 - 3.0]				7.1	64.1	27.2	0.5	0.5		0.5							
	2003 (218)	0.0	0.9	[0.1 - 3.3]				5.5	53.7	38.1	1.8		Ī	0.9							
	2004 (232)	0.0	0.4	[0.0 - 2.4]				7.3	51.7	39.7	0.9		I	0.4							
	2005 (205)	1.0	0.5	[0.0 - 1.8]				3.4	58.0	34.6	2.0	0.5	1.0		0.5						
	2006 (182)	0.5	0.0	[0.0 - 2.0]				0.5	41.2	53.8	3.8		0.5								
	2007 (152)	0.0	0.7	[0.0 - 3.6]				1.3	50.0	48.0	0.4		I		0.7						
0-6	2008 (146)	0.0	3.4	[1.1 - 7.8]				0.7	29.5	64.4	2.1	1		0.5	3.4						
Cettriaxone	2002 (184) 2003 (218)	0.0	0.5 0.9	[0.0 - 3.0]					97.8 97.7	1.1 0.9	0.5 0.5			0.5	0.5						
	2003 (218)	0.0	0.9	[0.1 - 3.3] [0.0 - 2.4]					97.7	1.7	0.5			0.5	0.5 0.4						
	2004 (232)	0.0	0.4	[0.0 - 2.4] $[0.0 - 2.7]$					96.1	2.4	1.0				0.5						
	2006 (203)	0.0	0.5	[0.0 - 2.7]					97.8	0.5	1.1			0.5	3.5						
	2007 (152)	0.0	0.7	[0.0 - 3.6]					99.3					0	0.7						
	2008 (146)	0.0	3.4	[1.1 - 7.8]					96.6						2.7	0.7					
1 Percent of isolates with int					intermedia	ate break	noint est	ablished													

Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility. N/A used when there is no intermediate breakpoint established.

² Percent of isolates with resistance. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %'s are due to rounding. % non-susceptible is reported when no CLSI breakpoint available.

 $^{^3}$ 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

⁴ Unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Susceptibility breakpoints are indicated by single black vertical bars and resistance breakpoints are double vertical red bars. Numbers in shaded areas indicate % of isolates with MIC's greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent % of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin.

Table 25d. MIC Distribution among Escherichia coli from Pork Chop, 2002-2008 continued

		Tab	ole 25c	I. MIC Distri	bution	among	Esch	erichia	coli fi	om Po	ork Ch	10p, 2	UU2-2()08 cc	ntinu	ed					
										Dist	ributio	on (%)	of MI	Cs (µg	g/ml) ⁴						
Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%l ¹	%R ²	[95% CI] ³	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
Cephems																					
•	2002 (184)	1.6	3.3	[1.2 - 7.0]								20.1	58.2	16.9	1.6	3.3					
	2003 (218)	3.2	2.3	[0.7 - 5.3]								12.4	54.1	28.0	3.2	2.3					
	2004 (232)	0.4	2.2	[0.7 - 5.0]						0.9	2.6	26.7	59.9	7.3	0.4	1.3	0.9				
	2005 (205)	0.5	2.0	[0.3 - 4.2]							1.5	30.2	55.6	10.2	0.5	0.5	1.5				
	2006 (182)	2.7	1.6	[0.3 - 4.7]								12.6	68.7	14.3	2.7	1.6					
	2007 (152)	0.0	0.7	[0.0 - 3.6]							0.7	18.4	63.8	16.4		0.7					
	2008 (146)	2.7	3.4	[1.1 - 7.8]								17.1	63.7	13.0	2.7	0.7	2.7				
Folate Pathway																					
Inhibitors																					
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (184)	N/A	12.5	[0.0 - 100.0]											83.2	3.26	0.5	0.54			12.5
	2003 (218)	N/A	15.1	[33.6 - 43.4]											83.5	0.9	0.5				15.1
Sulfisoxazole	2004 (232)	N/A	19.4	[14.5 - 25.1]											69.8	3.0	6.9	0.4	0.4	19.4	
	2005 (205)	N/A	14.1	[9.7 - 19.7]											62.4	18.0	4.4	0.5	0.5	14.1	
	2006 (182)	N/A	20.3	[14.7 - 26.9]											48.4	28.6	1.1	0.5	1.1	20.3	
	2007 (152)	N/A	11.8	[7.2 - 18.1]											72.4	15.1	0.7			11.8	
	2008 (146)	N/A	16.4	[10.8 - 23.5]											65.8	17.8				16.4	
Trimethoprim-		N/A	1.1	[0.1 - 3.9]				88.6	4.4	5.4	0.5	Ī	0.5	0.5							
Sulfamethoxazole	2003 (218)	N/A	2.8	[1.0 - 5.9]				92.2	3.2	1.4	0.5			2.8							
	2004 (232)	N/A	3.9	[1.8 - 7.2]				93.1	2.2	0.9				3.9							
	2005 (205)	N/A	1.5	[0.3 - 4.2]				75.1	18.0	4.4	1.0			1.5							
	2006 (182)	N/A	2.2	[0.6 - 5.5]				73.1	15.4	8.2	1.1			2.2							
	2007 (152)	N/A	1.3	[0.2 - 4.7]				65.1	29.6	2.6	0.7	0.7		1.3							
	2008 (146)	N/A	6.2	[2.9 - 11.4]				68.5	21.2	2.1	0.7	1.4		6.2							
Phenicols															_						
Chloramphenicol	2002 (184)	2.2	1.6	[0.3 - 4.7]								0.5	31.5	64.1	2.2	1.6					
	2003 (218)	6.9	4.1	[1.9 - 7.7]								0.9	15.1	72.9	6.9	2.3	1.8				
	2004 (232)	0.9	4.3	[2.1 - 7.8]								0.9	34.1	59.9	0.9	1.3	3.0				
	2005 (205)	2.4	3.4	[1.4 - 6.9]								2.9	35.1	56.1	2.4	2.0	1.5				
	2006 (182)	1.1	6.6	[3.5 - 11.2]								0.5	33.0	58.8	1.1	2.7	3.8				
	2007 (152)	1.3	3.9	[1.5 - 8.4]								0.7	27.0	67.1	1.3	0.7	3.3				
	2008 (146)	3.4	3.4	[1.1 - 7.8]								0.7	33.6	58.9	3.4	0.7	2.7				
Quinolones																					
Ciprofloxacin		0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.0]	96.2	2.7	1.1														
	2003 (218)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.7]	96.3	3.2			0.5												
	2004 (232)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.6]	97.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4												
	2005 (205)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.7]	91.2	4.9	1.0	2.4	0.5												
	2006 (182)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.0]	97.8	1.6			0.5												
	2007 (152)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.4]	99.3	0.7															
Mattattuta A -13	2008 (146)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.5]	97.3	2.7					2.2	16.0	745	E 4	0 - 1						
Nalidixic Acid	` '	N/A	0.5	[0.0 - 3.0]							2.2	16.9	74.5	5.4	0.5	0.5	۰.				
	2003 (218)	N/A	0.5	[0.0 - 2.5]							2.8	44.5	50.0	2.3	ا م		0.5				
	2004 (232)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.6]							9.9	68.5	19.4	1.3	0.9	4-					
	2005 (205)	N/A	1.5	[0.3 - 4.2]							9.8	67.3	18.0	2.4	1.0	1.5	0 F				
1	2006 (182)	N/A	0.5	[0.0 - 3.0]						0.7	9.9	75.8	12.6	1.1			0.5				
1	2007 (152) 2008 (146)	N/A	0.0 0.0	[0.0 - 2.4]						0.7			11.2	2.4							
Tetracyclines	2000 (146)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.5]							0.9	12.0	16.4	۷.۱		I					
Tetracyclines	2002 (194)	0.5	52.7	[45.2 - 60.1]									46.7	0.5	2.2	1.6	48.9				
retracycline	2002 (184)	0.5	52.7 46.3										52.8	0.5	1.8						
	2003 (218)	2.2	46.3 56.0	[39.6 - 53.2]									41.8	2.2	1.0	0.9 6.0	43.6 50.0				
	2004 (232)	1.0		[49.4 - 62.5]																	
	2005 (205)	0.5	45.9 52.7	[38.9 - 52.9] [45.2 - 60.2]									53.2 46.7	1.0 0.5	16	2.4	43.4				
	2006 (162)	1.3	50.0	[45.2 - 60.2] [41.8 - 58.2]									48.7	1.3	1.6	4.9 3.3	46.2 45.4				
	2007 (152)	1.3	54.8	[46.4 - 63.0]									48.7	1.3	1.3						
¹ Percent of isolates with inte	` /												43.0	1.4	1.4	3.4	50.0				

¹ Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility. N/A used when there is no intermediate breakpoint established.

² Percent of isolates with resistance. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %s are due to rounding. % non-susceptible is reported when no CLSI breakpoint available.

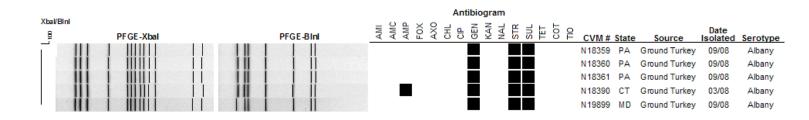
 $^{^3\,95\%}$ confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

⁴ Unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Susceptibility breakpoints are indicated by single black vertical bars and resistance breakpoints are double vertical red bars. Numbers in shaded areas indicate % of isolates with MIC's greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent % of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin.

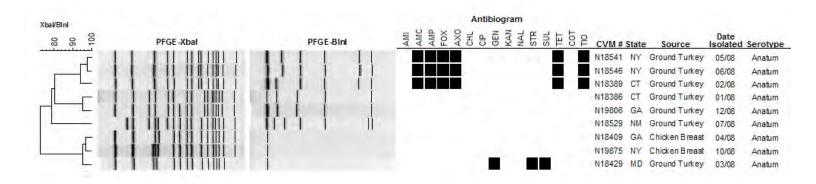
A-1a. PFGE Profiles for Salmonella Agona



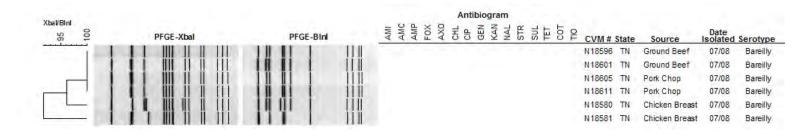
A-1b. PFGE Profiles for Salmonella Albany



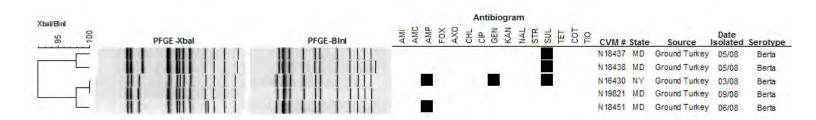
A-1c. PFGE Profiles for Salmonella Anatum



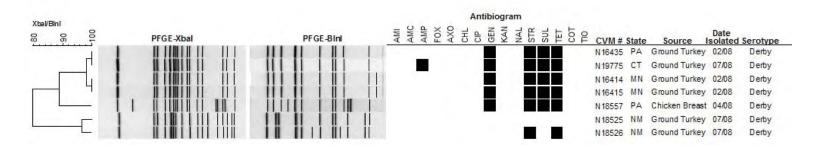
A-1d. PFGE Profiles for Salmonella Bareilly



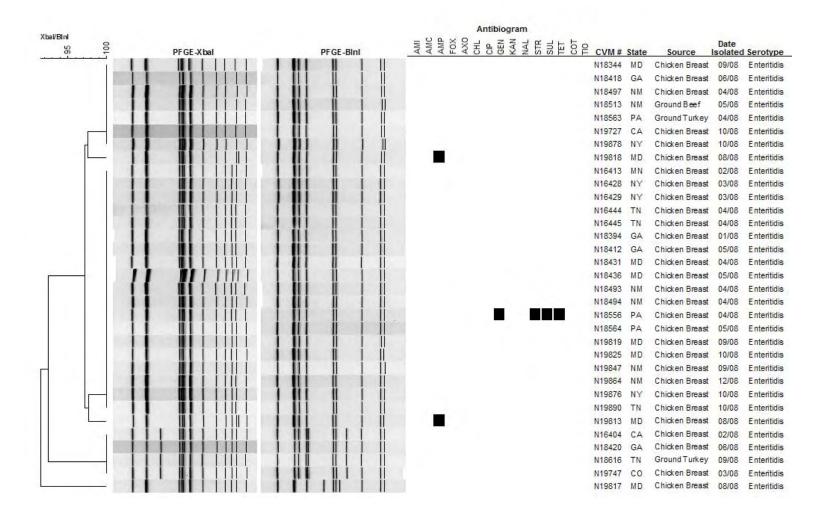
A-1e. PFGE Profiles for Salmonella Berta



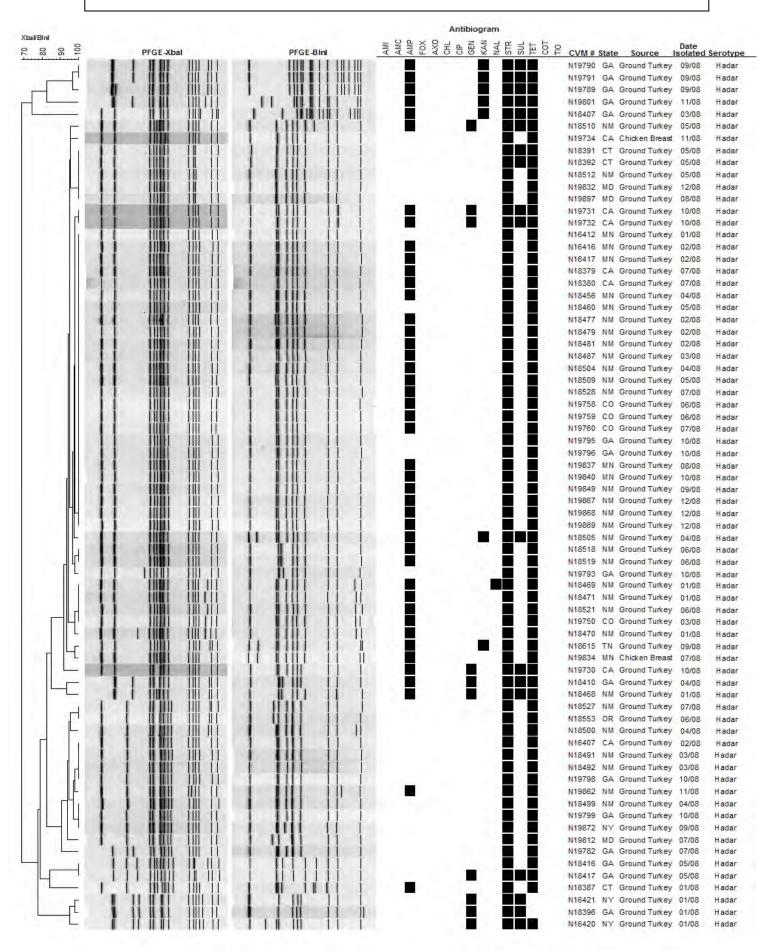
A-1f. PFGE Profiles for Salmonella Derby



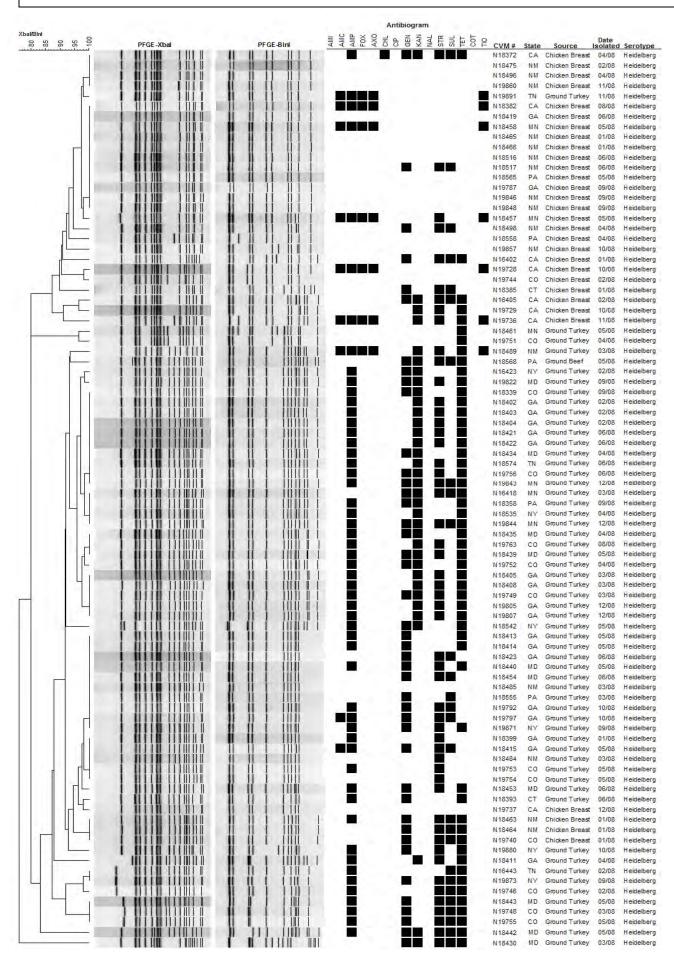
A-1g. PFGE Profiles for Salmonella Enteritidis



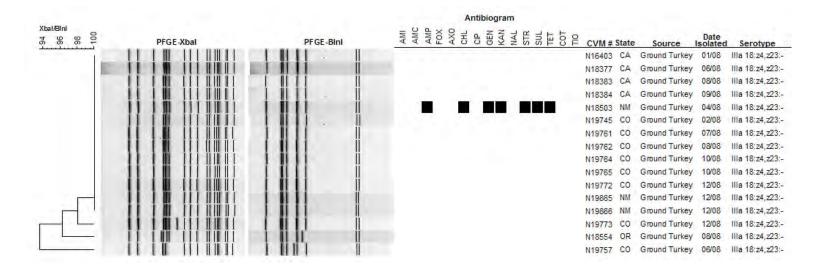
A-1h. PFGE Profiles for Salmonella Hadar



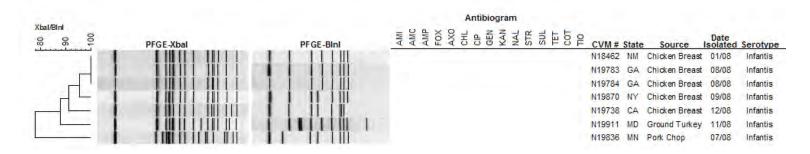
A-1i. PFGE Profiles for Salmonella Heidelberg



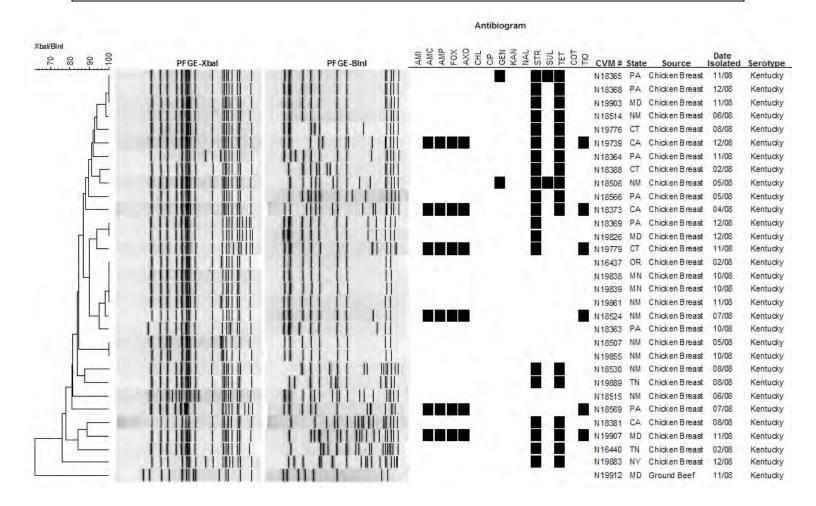
A-1j. PFGE Profiles for Salmonella IIIa 18: z4,z23:-



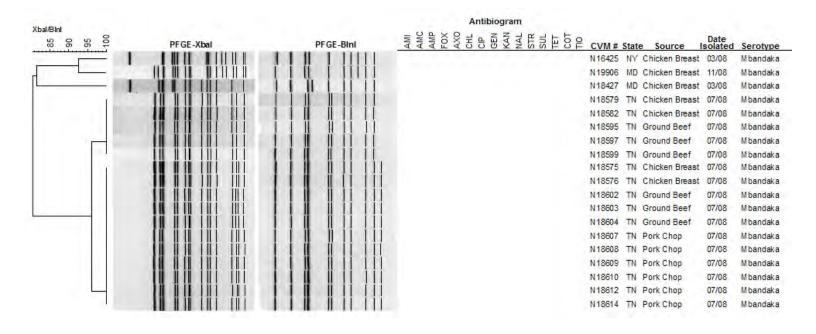
A-1k. PFGE Profiles for Salmonella Infantis



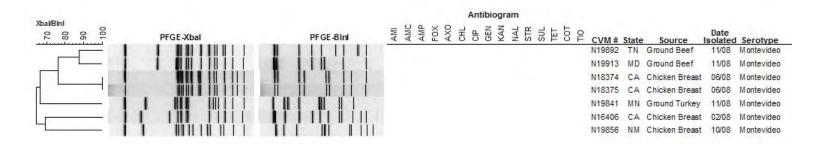
A-11. PFGE Profiles for Salmonella Kentucky



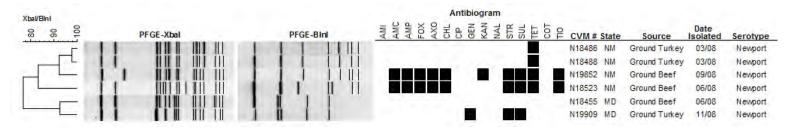
A-1m. PFGE Profiles for Salmonella Mbandaka



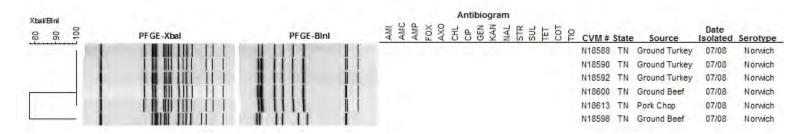
A-1n. PFGE Profiles for Salmonella Montevideo



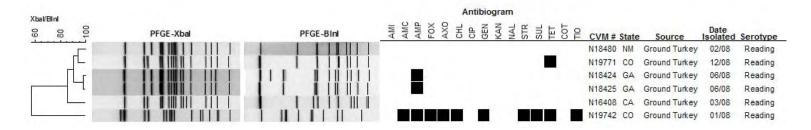
A-10. PFGE Profiles for Salmonella Newport



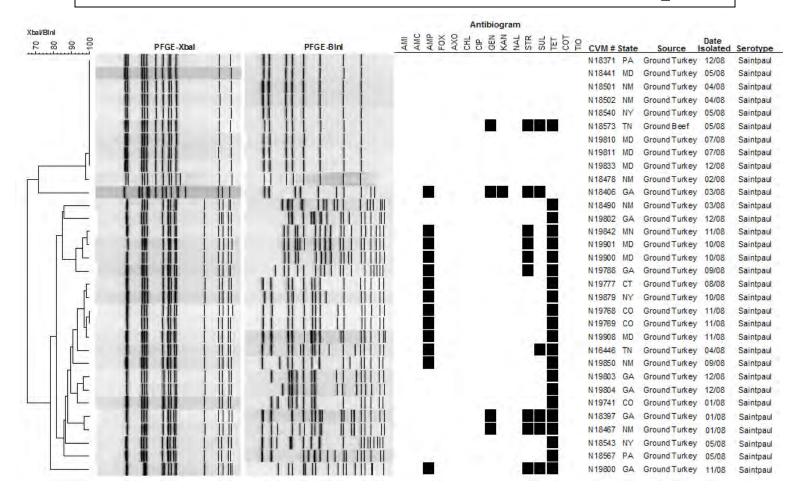
A-1p. PFGE Profiles for Salmonella Norwich



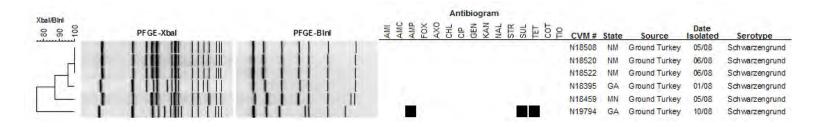
A-1q. PFGE Profiles for Salmonella Reading



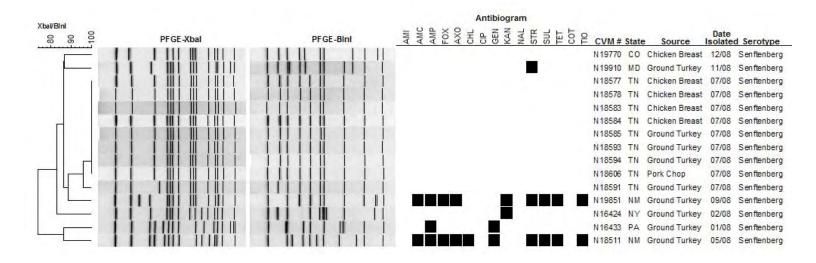
A-1r. PFGE Profiles for Salmonella Saintpaul



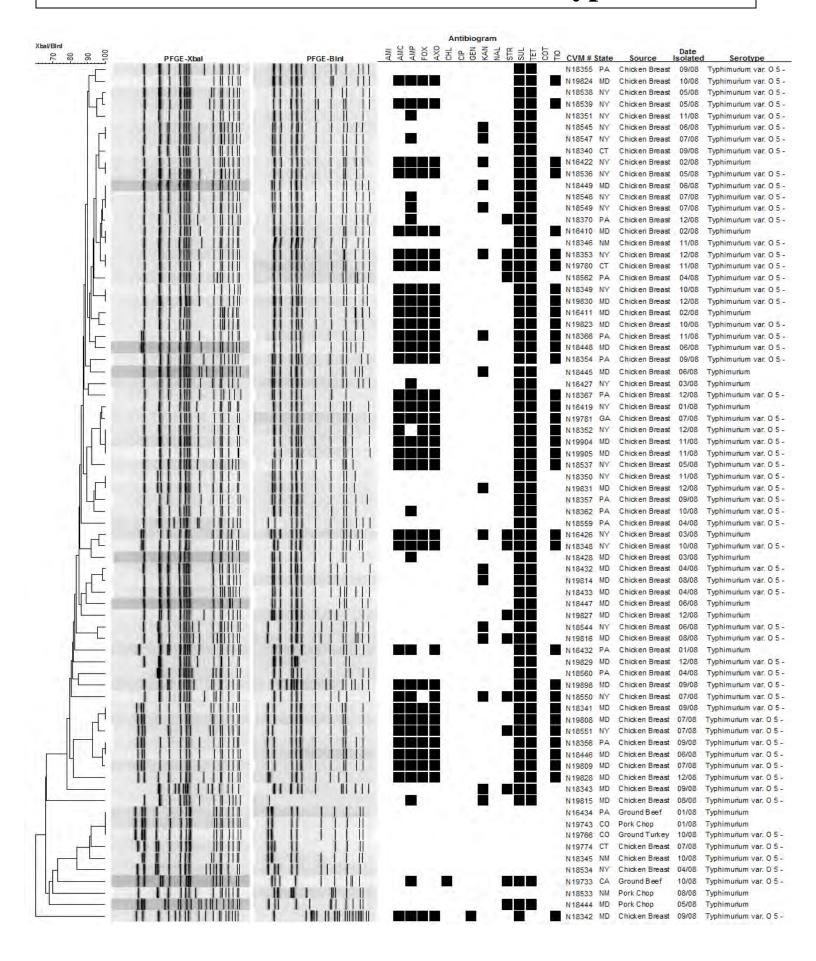
A-1s. PFGE Profiles for Salmonella Schwarzengrund



A-1t. PFGE Profiles for Salmonella Senftenberg



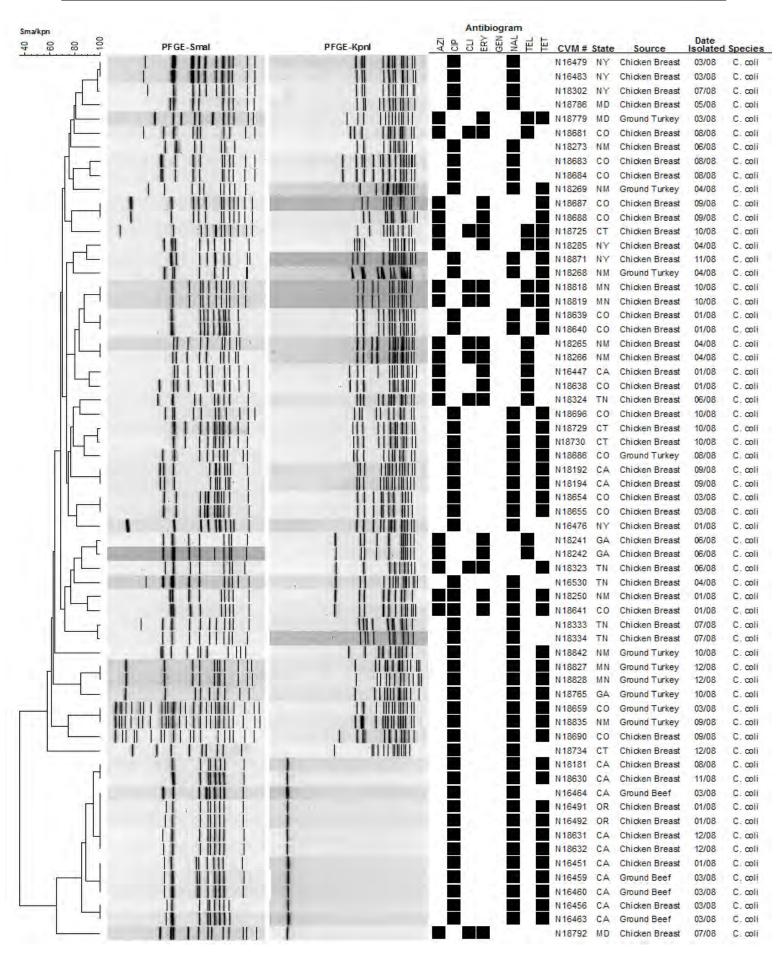
A-1u. PFGE Profiles for Salmonella Typhimurium



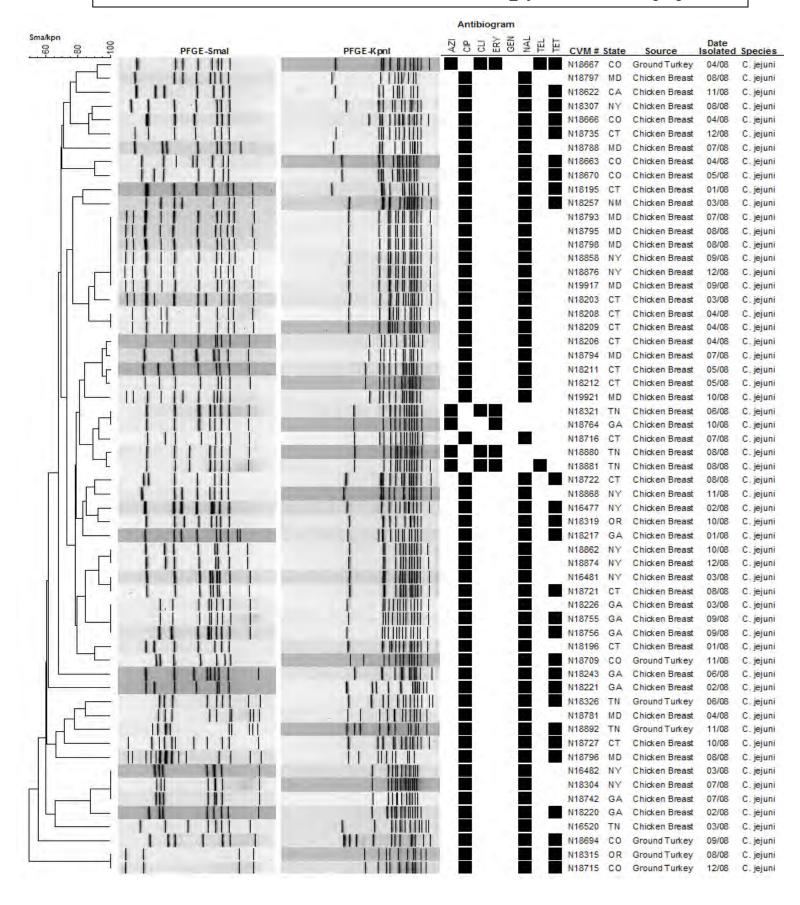
A-1v. PFGE Profiles for Salmonella Uganda



A-1w. PFGE Profiles for Campylobacter coli



A-1x. PFGE Profiles for Campylobacter jejuni



NATIONAL ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE MONITORING SYSTEM -- RETAIL FOOD SURVEILLANCE ISOLATES MONTHLY LOG SHEET

hicken Breast		
	•	
YEAR		
MONTH	Completed By (Initials):	
SIAIE		

hicken Brea	st																
							ı	PARTI									
ľ							Organi	c Cut/	Ground								
							Produc		TORE	Sell-by	Purchas	,	Lab Process				
							(X One		One)	Date	Date		Date	Brand	Bra	ınd	Establishmen
Sample #	s	Sample ID	Store Name	Address			YN	′ Y	N	(MM/DD/YY)	(MM/DD/Y	Y)	(MM/DD/YY)	Code	Nai		Number
1		00CB01								(,	(,,	,	(,				
2		00CB02															
3		00CB03															
4		00CB04															
5		00CB05															
6		00CB06															
7		00CB07															
8		00CB08															
9		00CB09															
10		00CB10															
								PA	RT II								
								PA	RT II								
								PA	RT II								
								PA	RT II								
			Salmonella						RT II	cter			E. coli				Enterococci
			Salmonella							cter			<i>E. coli</i> (GA, MD, OR,	TN)			
	Gro		Salmonella IF GROWTH		Gro	owth .		Car			Gro	vth			Gro	wth	Enterococci (GA, MD, OR, TI IF GROWTH
		wth			Gro (X C			Car	mpylobad		Grov (X O		(GA, MD, OR,		Grov (X O		(GA, MD, OR, T
	Grov	wth		Isolate ID		One)	Spec	Car	mpylobad		(х о		(GA, MD, OR,	'H			(GA, MD, OR, T
1	Grov (X O	wth	IF GROWTH		(X C	One)	Spec	Car	mpylobad	'H	(х о	ne)	(GA, MD, OR, IF GROWT	'H	(X O	ne)	(GA, MD, OR, T IF GROWTH
- 1 2	Grov (X O	wth	IF GROWTH		(X C	One)	Spec	Car	mpylobad	'H	(х о	ne)	(GA, MD, OR, IF GROWT	'H	(X O	ne)	(GA, MD, OR, T IF GROWTH
1 2 3	Grov (X O	wth	IF GROWTH		(X C	One)	Spec	Car	mpylobad	'H	(х о	ne)	(GA, MD, OR, IF GROWT	'H	(X O	ne)	(GA, MD, OR, T IF GROWTH
1 2 3 4	Grov (X O	wth	IF GROWTH		(X C	One)	Spec	Car	mpylobad	'H	(х о	ne)	(GA, MD, OR, IF GROWT	'H	(X O	ne)	(GA, MD, OR, T IF GROWTH
1 2 3 4 5	Grov (X O	wth	IF GROWTH		(X C	One)	Spec	Car	mpylobad	'H	(х о	ne)	(GA, MD, OR, IF GROWT	'H	(X O	ne)	(GA, MD, OR, T IF GROWTH
1 2 3 4 5 6	Grov (X O	wth	IF GROWTH		(X C	One)	Spec	Car	mpylobad	'H	(х о	ne)	(GA, MD, OR, IF GROWT	'H	(X O	ne)	(GA, MD, OR, T IF GROWTH
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Grov (X O	wth	IF GROWTH		(X C	One)	Spec	Car	mpylobad	'H	(х о	ne)	(GA, MD, OR, IF GROWT	'H	(X O	ne)	(GA, MD, OR, T IF GROWTH
1 2 3 4 5 6	Grov (X O	wth	IF GROWTH		(X C	One)	Spec	Car	mpylobad	'H	(х о	ne)	(GA, MD, OR, IF GROWT	'H	(X O	ne)	(GA, MD, OR, T IF GROWTH

Send original log sheet with isolates to FDA-CVM and keep a copy for your records. Thank you. $ \\$
FOR CVM USE: DATE RECEIVED