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2008 Retail Meat Report

National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System



NARMS

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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
AMI	Amikacin	KAN	Kanamycin
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	California	NM	New Mexico
CO	Colorado	NY	New York
CT	Connecticut	OR	Oregon
GA	Georgia	PA	Pennsylvania
MD	Maryland	TN	Tennessee
MN	Minnesota		

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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 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. 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 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, Intermediate = 2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, and Resistant \geq 4 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. 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.

Campylobacter²

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*.

- 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.
- 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).

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.
- 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 *Xba*I and *Bln*I for *Salmonella* isolates and *Sma*I and *Kpn*I 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.

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

Breakpoints Used for Susceptibility Testing of *Salmonella* and *E. coli*

Antimicrobial Class	Antimicrobial Agent	Breakpoints (µg/ml)		
		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
Phenicol	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*

Antimicrobial Class	Antimicrobial Agent	Breakpoints (µg/ml)		
		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
Phenicol	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 interpretive criteria for this bacterium/antimicrobial combination currently available

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

² Revised 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 (≤ 4 µg/ml) has been established. Isolates with an MIC ≥ 8 µg/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*

Antimicrobial Class	Antimicrobial Agent	Breakpoints (µg/ml)		
		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
Phenicol	Chloramphenicol	≤ 8	16	≥ 32
Phosphoglycolipids	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 (≤ 4 µg/ml) has been established. Isolates with an MIC ≥ 8 µg/ml are reported as nonsusceptible.

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

2002	Chicken Breast			Ground Turkey			Ground Beef			Pork Chop		
	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)
<i>Campylobacter</i> (2513)	616	288	(46.8)	642	4	(1.0)	642	-	-	613	5	(0.8)
<i>Salmonella</i> (2513)	616	60	(9.7)	642	74	(11.5)	642	9	(1.4)	613	10	(1.6)
<i>Enterococcus</i> (1574)	390	381	(97.7)	395	387	(98.0)	399	383	(96.0)	390	369	(94.6)
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (1574)	390	282	(72.3)	395	304	(77.0)	399	295	(73.9)	390	184	(47.2)

2003	Chicken Breast			Ground Turkey			Ground Beef			Pork Chop		
	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)
<i>Campylobacter</i> (3533)	897	469	(52.3)	857	5	(0.6)	880	1	(0.1)	899	4	(0.4)
<i>Salmonella</i> (3533)	897	83	(9.3)	857	114	(13.3)	880	10	(1.1)	899	5	(0.6)
<i>Enterococcus</i> (1873)	477	466	(97.7)	447	418	(93.5)	470	432	(91.9)	479	426	(88.9)
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (1873)	477	396	(83.0)	447	333	(74.5)	470	311	(66.2)	479	218	(45.5)

2004	Chicken Breast			Ground Turkey			Ground Beef			Pork Chop		
	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)
<i>Campylobacter</i> (4699)	1172	706	(60.2)	1165	12	(1.0)	1186	-	-	1176	3	(0.3)
<i>Salmonella</i> (4699)	1172	157	(13.4)	1165	142	(12.2)	1186	14	(1.2)	1176	11	(0.9)
<i>Enterococcus</i> (1900)	476	466	(97.9)	466	437	(93.8)	480	448	(93.3)	478	404	(84.5)
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (1900)	476	400	(84.0)	466	376	(80.7)	480	338	(70.4)	478	232	(48.5)

2005	Chicken Breast			Ground Turkey			Ground Beef			Pork Chop		
	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)
<i>Campylobacter</i> (4777)	1190	554	(46.6)	1195	20	(1.7)	1196	-	-	1196	2	(0.2)
<i>Salmonella</i> (4781)	1194	153	(12.8)	1195	183	(15.3)	1196	8	(0.7)	1196	9	(0.8)
<i>Enterococcus</i> (1880)	470	457	(97.2)	470	452	(96.2)	470	447	(95.1)	470	409	(87.0)
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (1871)	468	393	(84.0)	470	396	(84.3)	468	316	(67.5)	465	205	(44.1)

2006	Chicken Breast			Ground Turkey			Ground Beef			Pork Chop		
	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)
<i>Campylobacter</i> (4766)	1193	572	(47.9)	1185	24	(2.0)	1196	-	-	1192	3	(0.3)
<i>Salmonella</i> (4769)	1196	152	(12.7)	1185	159	(13.4)	1196	19	(1.6)	1192	8	(0.7)
<i>Enterococcus</i> (1893)	478	469	(98.1)	465	435	(93.5)	478	438	(91.6)	472	389	(82.4)
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (1884)	475	418	(88.0)	466	388	(83.3)	471	295	(62.6)	472	182	(38.6)

2007	Chicken Breast			Ground Turkey			Ground Beef			Pork Chop		
	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)
<i>Campylobacter</i> (4278)	1070	475	(44.4)	1065	34	(3.2)	1071	5	(0.5)	1072	4	(0.4)
<i>Salmonella</i> (4282)	1072	99	(9.2)	1066	190	(17.8)	1071	13	(1.2)	1073	18	(1.7)
<i>Enterococcus</i> (1407)	351	342	(97.4)	348	341	(98.0)	352	336	(95.5)	356	313	(87.9)
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (1379)	342	299	(87.4)	338	315	(93.2)	343	256	(74.6)	356	152	(42.7)

2008	Chicken Breast			Ground Turkey			Ground Beef			Pork Chop		
	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)
<i>Campylobacter</i> (2379)	1190	510	(42.9)	1189	31	(2.6)						
<i>Salmonella</i> (5236)	1310	199	(15.2)	1309	245	(18.7)	1310	24	(1.8)	1307	23	(1.8)
<i>Enterococcus</i> (1440)	360	346	(96.1)	360	345	(95.8)	360	336	(93.3)	360	310	(86.1)
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (1440)	360	306	(85.0)	360	300	(83.3)	360	250	(69.4)	360	146	(40.6)

A = Total number of meat sampled
 N = Number of samples tested
 n = Number of isolates
 Where % = Number of isolates (n) / number of samples per meat type (N)
 Dashes indicate no positive isolates.
 Gray area indicates not tested.

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

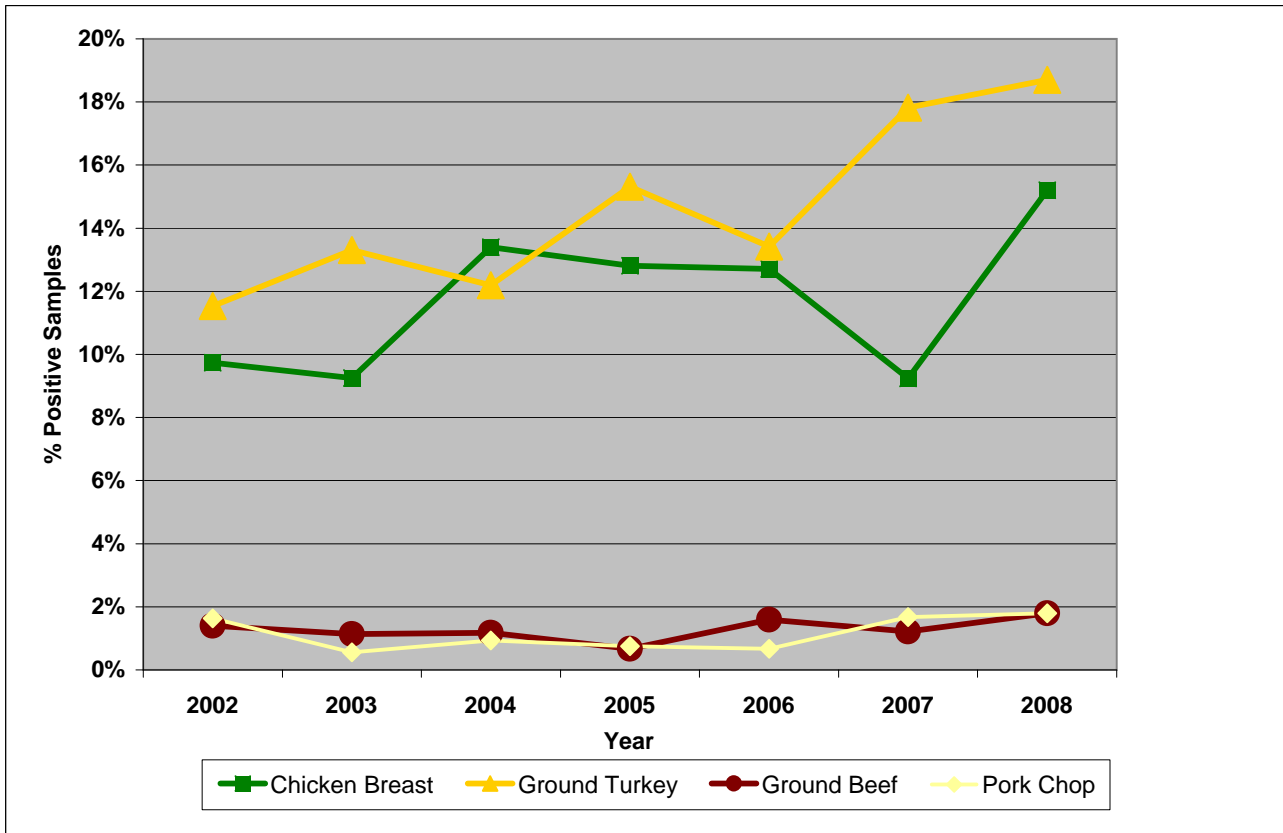
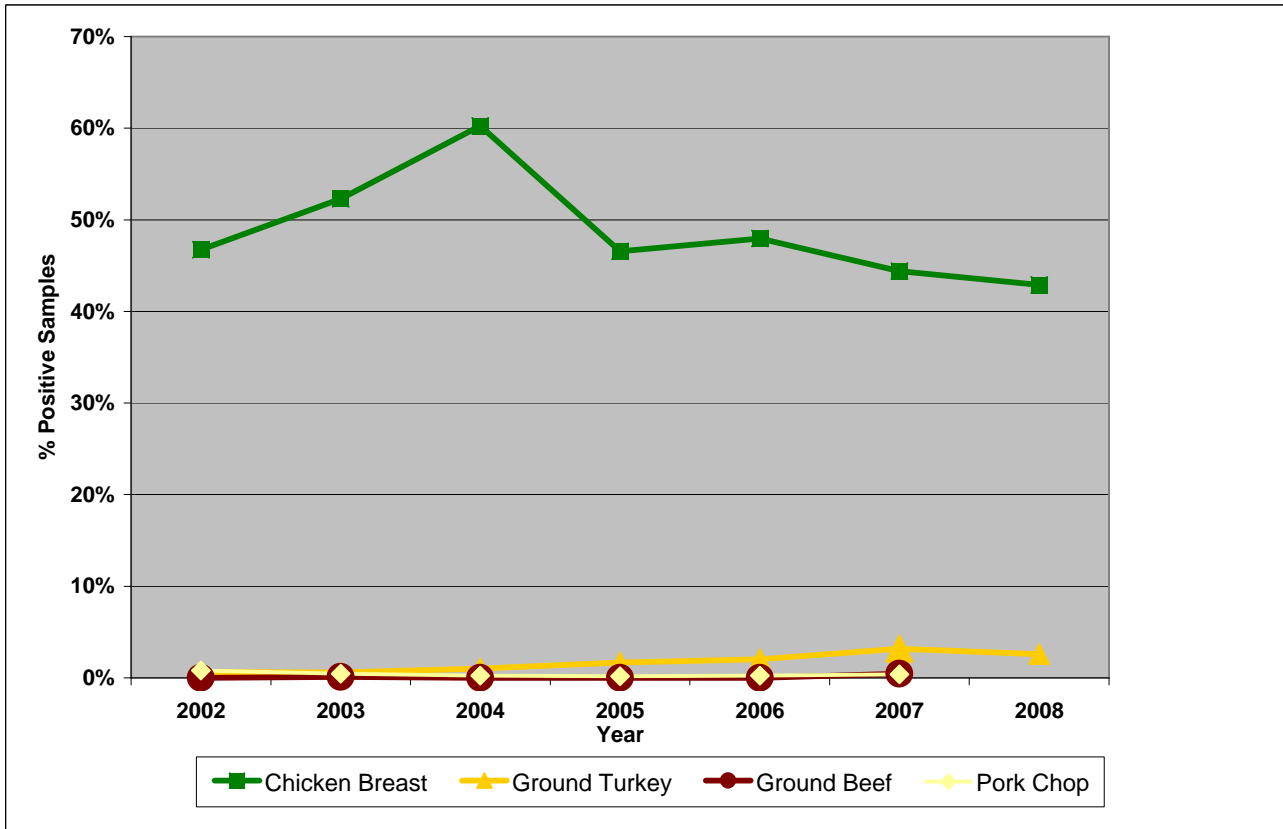


Figure 2. Percent Positive Samples for *Campylobacter* by Meat Type, All Sites, 2002-2008¹



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

Serotype (N) ¹	Chicken Breast		Ground Turkey		Ground Beef		Pork Chop	
	n ²	% ³	n	%	n	%	n	%
1. Heidelberg (87)	30	34.5%	56	64.4%	1	1.2%		
2. Typhimurium (76)	68	89.5%	3	4.0%	2	2.6%	3	4.0%
3. Hadar (72)	2	2.8%	70	97.2%				
4. Enteritidis (32)	30	93.8%	1	3.1%	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%	2	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, 2002-2008¹

Meat Type	Year (N)	Aminoglycosides				Amino- penicillins	β-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations	Cephalosporins		Cepha- mycins	Folate Pathway Inhibitors		Phenicol	Quinolones		Tetra- cyclines
		AMI (MIC ≥ 64)	GEN (MIC ≥ 16)	KAN (MIC ≥ 64)	STR (MIC ≥ 64)	AMP (MIC ≥ 32)	AMC (MIC ≥ 32)	TIO (MIC ≥ 32)	AXO (MIC ≥ 4)	FOX (MIC ≥ 32)	FIS ² (MIC ≥ 512)	COT (MIC ≥ 4)	CHL (MIC ≥ 512)	CIP (MIC ≥ 4)	NAL (MIC ≥ 32)	TET (MIC ≥ 16)
Chicken Breast	2002 (60)	–	10.0%	6.7%	28.3%	16.7%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	16.7%	–	–	–	–	33.3%	
	2003 (83)	–	6.0%	4.8%	26.5%	33.7%	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%	28.7%	–	1.9%	–	–	46.5%	
	2005 (153)	–	3.3%	4.6%	30.1%	26.8%	21.6%	20.9%	21.6%	20.9%	–	0.7%	–	0.7%	43.8%	
	2006 (152)	–	9.2%	9.9%	36.2%	22.4%	19.1%	19.1%	19.1%	18.4%	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%	–	1.0%	–	–	41.4%	
	2008 (199)	–	7.0%	10.6%	23.6%	29.2%	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	
Ground Turkey	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%
	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%
	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	
Ground Beef	2002 (9)	–	–	–	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%	
	2004 (14)	–	–	–	14.3%	21.4%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	7.1%	14.3%	–	–	14.3%	
	2005 (8)	–	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	–	–	–	–	–	25.0%	–	–	12.5%	
	2006 (19)	–	–	5.3%	10.5%	10.5%	–	–	–	–	–	10.5%	–	–	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%	–	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	
Pork Chop	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%	40.0%	–	40.0%	–	–	80.0%	
	2004 (11)	–	–	9.1%	27.3%	9.1%	–	–	–	18.2%	–	18.2%	–	–	54.5%	
	2005 (9)	–	–	–	33.3%	22.2%	–	–	–	33.3%	11.1%	22.2%	–	–	55.6%	
	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

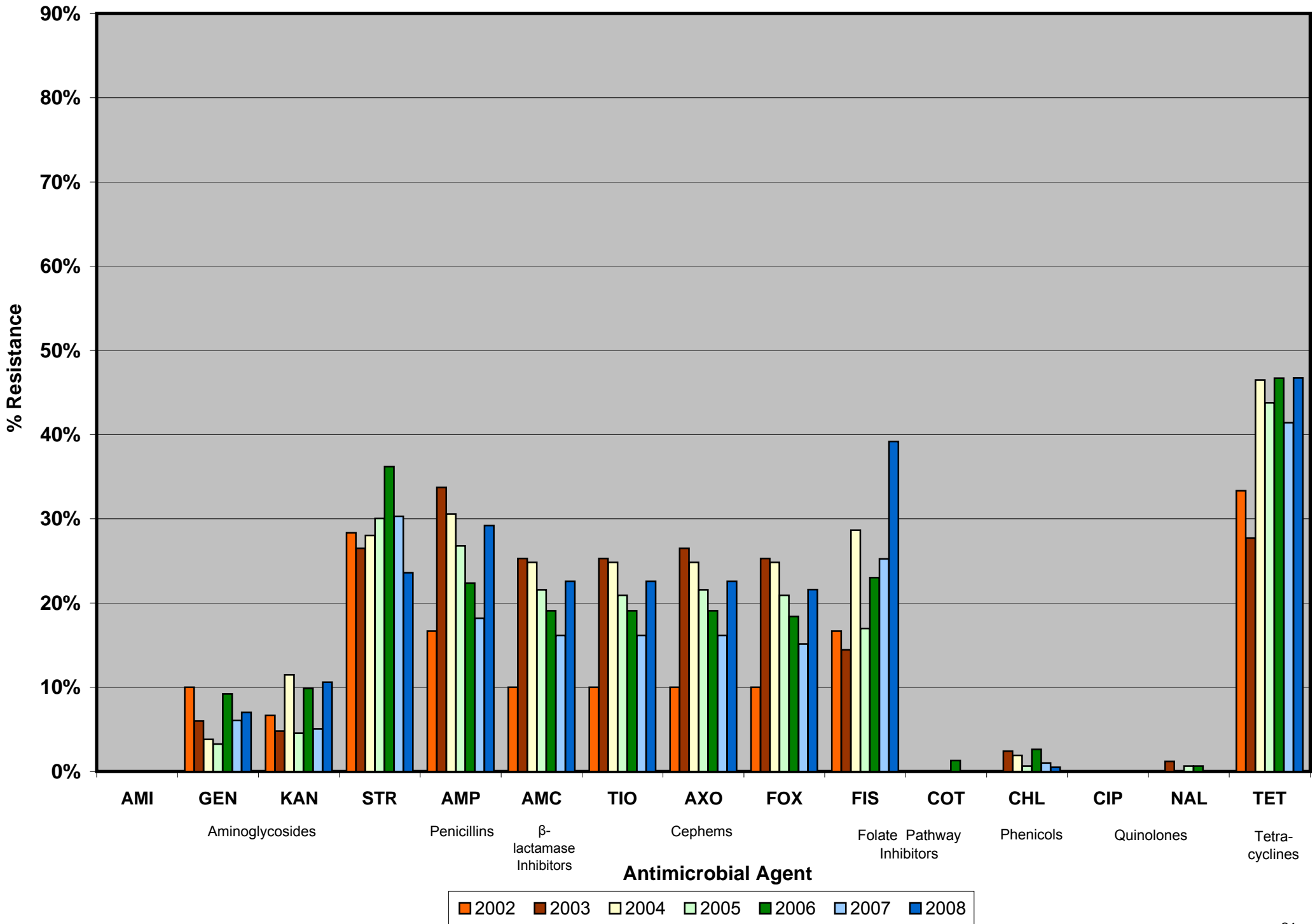


Figure 3b. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Salmonella* from Ground Turkey, 2002-2008

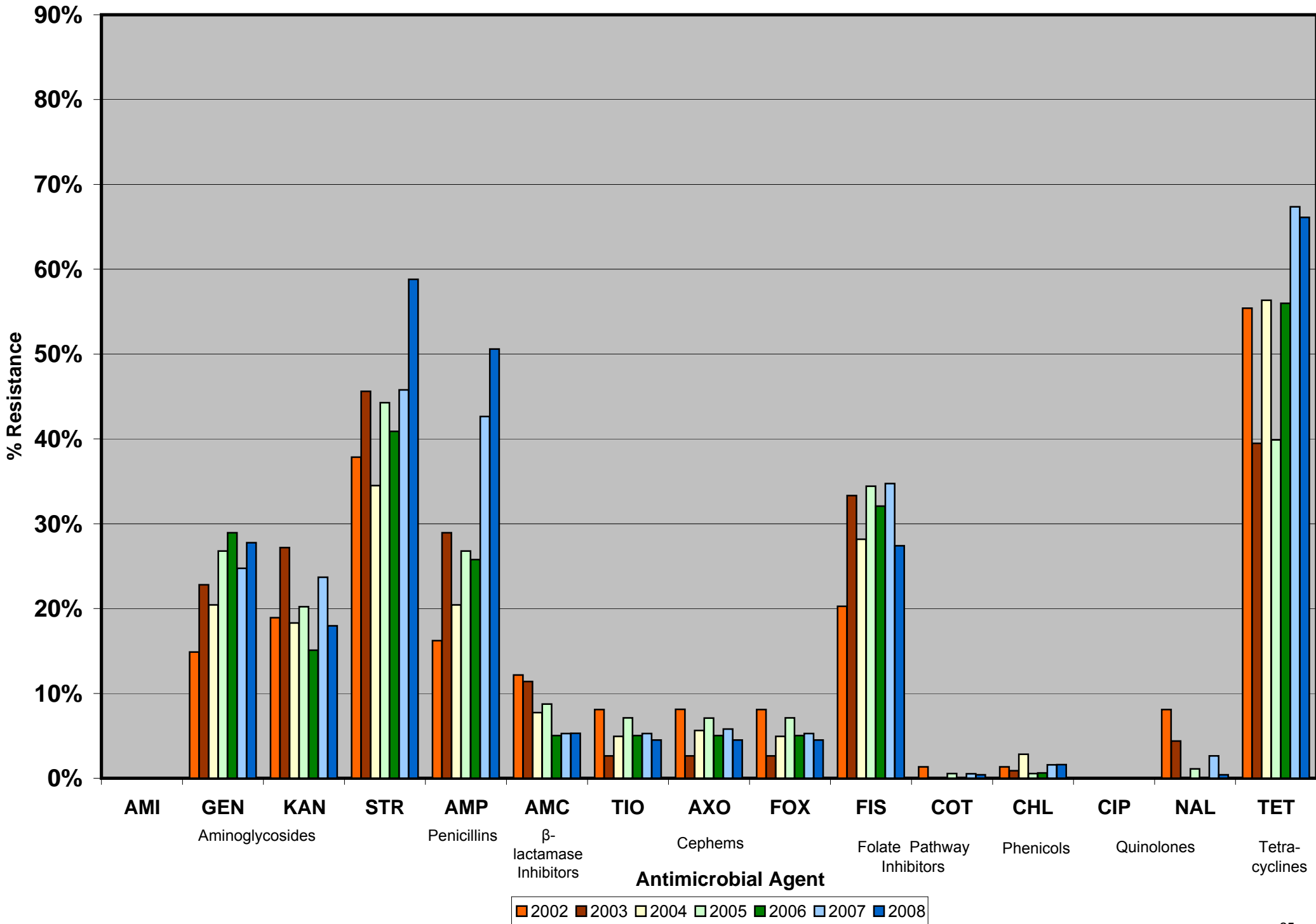


Figure 3c. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Salmonella* from Ground Beef, 2002-2008

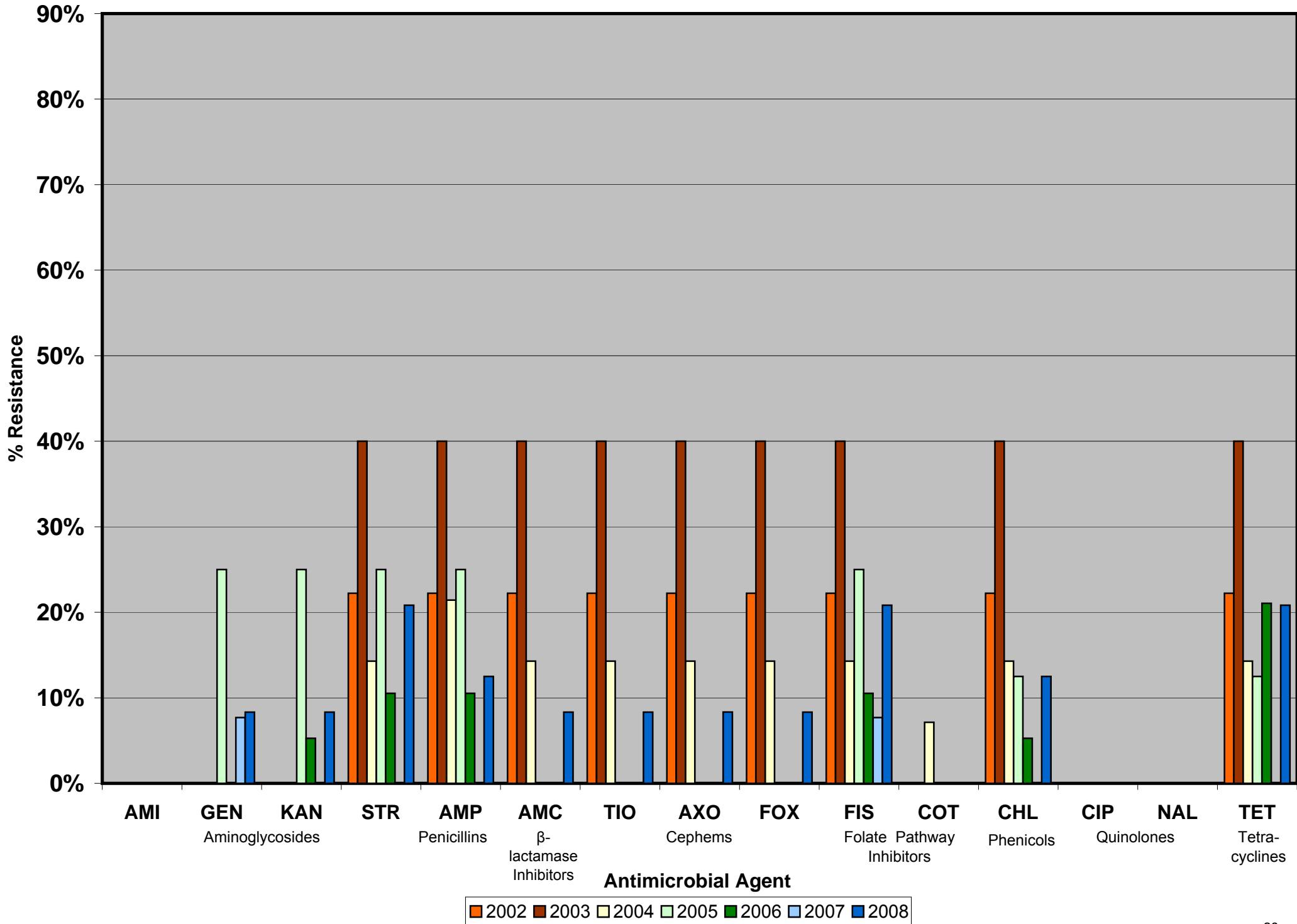


Figure 3d. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Salmonella* from Pork Chop, 2002-2008

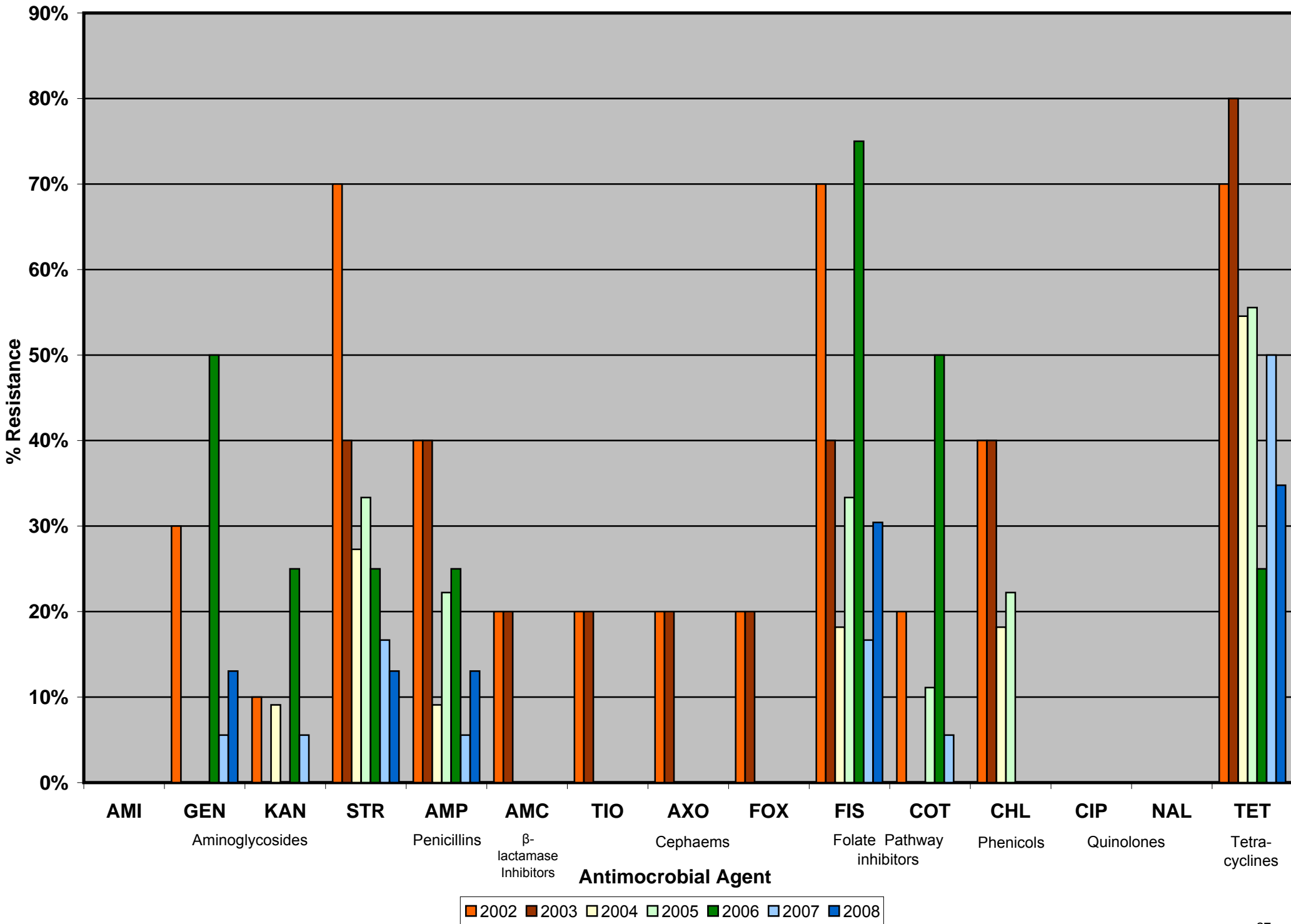


Table 6. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Salmonella* by Top 6 Serotypes within Meat Type, 2008¹

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

¹Dashes 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
Number of Isolates Tested by Source	Chicken Breast	60	83	157	153	152	99	199
	Ground Turkey	74	114	142	183	159	190	245
	Ground Beef	9	10	14	8	19	13	24
	Pork Chop	10	5	11	9	8	18	23
Resistance Pattern	Isolate Source							
1. At Least ACSSuT ² Resistant	Chicken Breast	–	2.4%	1.9%	0.7%	2.6%	–	0.5%
	Ground Turkey	1.4%	0.9%	2.8%	0.5%	0.6%	1.6%	1.6%
	Ground Beef	22.2%	40.0%	14.3%	12.5%	5.3%	–	12.5%
	Pork Chop	40.0%	40.0%	9.1%	22.2%	–	–	–
2. At Least ACT/S ³ Resistant	Chicken Breast	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ground Turkey	1.4%	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ground Beef	–	–	7.1%	–	–	–	–
	Pork Chop	20.0%	–	–	11.1%	–	–	–
3. At Least ACSSuTAuCf ⁴ Resistant	Chicken Breast	–	–	1.9%	–	2.6%	–	–
	Ground Turkey	1.4%	0.9%	2.1%	0.5%	–	1.1%	1.2%
	Ground Beef	22.2%	40.0%	14.3%	–	–	–	8.3%
	Pork Chop	20.0%	20.0%	–	–	–	–	–
4. At Least Ceftiofur and Nalidixic Acid Resistant	Chicken Breast	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ground Turkey	–	0.9%	–	–	–	0.5%	–
	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
Number of Isolates Tested by Source	Chicken Breast	60	83	157	153	152	99	199
	Ground Turkey	74	114	142	183	159	190	245
	Ground Beef	9	10	14	8	19	13	24
	Pork Chop	10	5	11	9	8	18	23
Resistance Pattern ²	Isolate Source							
1. No Resistance Detected	Chicken Breast	51.7% 31	45.8% 38	40.1% 63	46.4% 71	38.8% 59	47.5% 47	45.7% 91
	Ground Turkey	37.8% 28	34.2% 39	28.9% 41	30.1% 55	17.6% 28	15.3% 29	20.8% 51
	Ground Beef	77.8% 7	60.0% 6	78.6% 11	75.0% 6	73.7% 14	92.3% 12	79.2% 19
	Pork Chop	20.0% 2	20.0% 1	45.5% 5	44.4% 4	25.0% 2	44.4% 8	65.2% 15
2. Resistant to ≥ 3 Antimicrobial Classes	Chicken Breast	20.0% 12	30.1% 25	34.4% 54	25.5% 39	24.3% 37	25.3% 25	38.2% 76
	Ground Turkey	20.3% 15	29.0% 33	26.1% 37	29.0% 53	24.5% 39	42.6% 81	51.0% 125
	Ground Beef	22.2% 2	40.0% 4	14.3% 2	25.0% 2	10.5% 2	– ²	20.8% 5
	Pork Chop	60.0% 6	40.0% 2	18.2% 2	22.2% 2	25.0% 2	5.6% 1	17.4% 4
3. Resistant to ≥ 4 Antimicrobial Classes	Chicken Breast	5.0% 3	16.9% 14	24.2% 38	18.3% 28	15.1% 23	13.1% 13	23.1% 46
	Ground Turkey	13.5% 10	24.6% 28	12.7% 18	7.7% 14	8.2% 13	14.7% 28	15.1% 37
	Ground Beef	22.2% 2	40.0% 4	14.3% 2	12.5% 1	5.3% 1	–	12.5% 3
	Pork Chop	40.0% 4	40.0% 2	18.2% 2	22.2% 2	25.0% 2	5.6% 1	13.0% 3
4. Resistant to ≥ 5 Antimicrobial Classes	Chicken Breast	3.3% 2	13.3% 11	22.3% 35	17.7% 27	14.5% 22	12.1% 12	19.1% 38
	Ground Turkey	12.2% 9	14.0% 16	4.9% 7	2.7% 5	3.1% 5	3.2% 6	2.9% 7
	Ground Beef	22.2% 2	40.0% 4	14.3% 2	12.5% 1	5.3% 1	–	12.5% 3
	Pork Chop	40.0% 4	40.0% 2	9.1% 1	22.2% 2	–	–	–
5. Resistant to ≥ 6 Antimicrobial Classes	Chicken Breast	– 2	4.8% 4	5.7% 9	3.9% 6	5.9% 9	4.0% 4	4.0% 8
	Ground Turkey	10.8% 8	3.5% 4	2.8% 4	2.2% 4	1.9% 3	2.1% 4	2.0% 5
	Ground Beef	22.2% 2	40.0% 4	14.3% 2	–	–	–	8.3% 2
	Pork Chop	20.0% 2	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

Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%I ¹	%R ²	[95% CI] ³	Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) ⁴													
					0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128
Aminoglycosides																		
Amikacin	2002 (60)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 6.0]						6.7	58.3	30.0	5.0					
	2003 (83)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 4.3]						8.4	47.0	41.0	3.6					
	2004 (157)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]						7.6	46.5	40.1	5.7					
	2005 (153)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.4]						7.2	69.3	20.3	3.3					
	2006 (152)	0.0	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	[0.0 - 1.8]						0.5	41.2	52.3	5.5	0.5				
	Gentamicin	2002 (60)	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)		0.6	3.8	[1.4 - 8.1]					46.5	45.2	3.8			0.6	1.9	1.9		
2005 (153)		0.0	3.3	[1.1 - 7.5]					64.7	30.1	2.0				0.7	2.6		
2006 (152)		1.3	9.2	[5.1 - 15.0]					42.1	46.1	1.3			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		
2008 (199)		0.0	7.0	[3.9 - 11.5]					28.6	56.3	8.0					7.0		
Kanamycin		2002 (60)	0.0	6.7	[1.8 - 16.2]									91.7	1.7			6.7
	2003 (83)	1.2	4.8	[1.3 - 11.9]									94.0		1.2		4.8	
	2004 (157)	0.6	11.5	[6.9 - 17.5]									84.7	3.2	0.6		11.5	
	2005 (153)	0.0	4.6	[1.9 - 9.2]									95.4				4.6	
	2006 (152)	0.0	9.9	[5.6 - 15.8]									88.8	1.3			9.9	
	2007 (99)	0.0	5.1	[1.7 - 11.4]									91.9	3.0			5.1	
	2008 (199)	0.5	10.6	[6.7 - 15.7]									86.9	2.0	0.5	0.5	10.1	
	Streptomycin	2002 (60)	N/A	28.3	[17.5 - 41.4]											71.7	10.0	18.3
2003 (83)		N/A	26.5	[17.4 - 37.3]											73.5	14.5	12.0	
2004 (157)		N/A	28.0	[21.2 - 35.7]											72.0	16.6	11.5	
2005 (153)		N/A	30.1	[22.9 - 38.0]											69.9	21.6	8.5	
2006 (152)		N/A	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	9.1	
2008 (199)		N/A	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	18.2	[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																	
Amoxicillin- Clavulanic Acid	2002 (60)	1.7	0.1	[3.8 - 20.5]						76.7	6.7		5.0	1.7			10.0	
	2003 (83)	6.0	25.3	[16.4 - 36.0]						65.1	1.2		2.4	6.0			25.3	
	2004 (157)	1.3	24.8	[18.3 - 32.4]						61.8	7.6		4.5	1.3			24.8	
	2005 (153)	3.9	21.6	[15.3 - 28.9]						70.6	2.0		2.0	3.9	2.0		19.6	
	2006 (152)	0.7	19.1	[13.2 - 26.2]						75.7	1.3	0.7	2.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	18.4	
	2007 (99)	1.0	16.2	[9.5 - 24.9]						77.8	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	15.2	
	2008 (199)	3.5	22.6	[17.0 - 29.1]						65.8	5.0		3.0	3.5	1.5		21.1	
	Cephalosporins																	
Ceftiofur	2002 (60)	0.0	10.0	[3.8 - 20.5]					1.7	71.7	16.7	0.0				10.0		
	2003 (83)	0.0	25.3	[16.4 - 36.0]						51.8	21.7	1.2				25.3		
	2004 (157)	0.0	24.8	[18.3 - 32.4]					0.6	47.1	27.4					24.8		
	2005 (153)	0.0	20.9	[14.8 - 28.2]					2.6	61.4	15.0	0.0				20.9		
	2006 (152)	0.0	19.1	[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	58.6	3.0		1.0		15.2		
	2008 (199)	0.0	22.6	[17.0 - 29.1]						11.6	64.8	1.0		1.5		21.1		
	Ceftriaxone	2002 (60)	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)		0.0	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
2007 (99)		0.0	16.2	[9.5 - 24.9]				83.8						2.0	10.1	4.0		
2008 (199)		0.0	22.6	[17.0 - 29.1]				77.4						3.0	15.1	4.5		

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.

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

Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%I ¹	%R ²	[95% CI] ³	Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) ⁴													
					0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128
Cephamycins																		
Cefoxitin	2002 (60)	0.0	10.0	[3.8 - 20.5]														
	2003 (83)	0.0	25.3	[16.4 - 36.0]														
	2004 (157)	0.0	24.8	[18.3 - 32.4]														
	2005 (153)	0.7	20.9	[14.8 - 28.2]														
	2006 (152)	0.7	18.4	[12.6 - 25.5]														
	2007 (99)	2.0	15.2	[8.7 - 23.8]														
	2008 (199)	1.0	21.6	[16.1 - 28.0]														
Folate Pathway Inhibitors																		
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (60)	N/A	16.7	[8.3 - 28.5]														
	2003 (83)	N/A	14.5	[7.7 - 23.9]														
Sulfisoxazole	2004 (157)	N/A	28.7	[21.7 - 36.4]														
	2005 (153)	N/A	17.0	[11.4 - 23.9]														
	2006 (152)	N/A	23.0	[16.6 - 30.5]														
	2007 (99)	N/A	25.3	[17.1 - 35.0]														
	2008 (199)	N/A	39.2	[32.4 - 46.3]														
	Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (60)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 6.0]													
2003 (83)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 4.3]														
	2004 (157)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]														
	2005 (153)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.4]														
	2006 (152)	N/A	1.3	[0.2 - 4.7]														
	2007 (99)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 3.7]														
	2008 (199)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]														
	Phenicol																	
Chloramphenicol	2002 (60)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 6.0]														
	2003 (83)	0.0	2.4	[0.3 - 8.4]														
	2004 (157)	0.6	1.9	[0.4 - 5.5]														
	2005 (153)	0.0	0.7	[0.0 - 3.6]														
	2006 (152)	0.7	2.6	[0.7 - 6.6]														
	2007 (99)	5.1	1.0	[0.0 - 5.5]														
	2008 (199)	0.0	0.5	[0.0 - 2.8]														
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	[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	[0.0 - 1.8]	81.9	17.1	1.0											
Nalidixic Acid	2002 (60)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 6.0]														
	2003 (83)	N/A	1.2	[0.0 - 6.5]														
	2004 (157)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]														
	2005 (153)	N/A	0.7	[0.0 - 3.6]														
	2006 (152)	N/A	0.7	[0.0 - 3.6]														
	2007 (99)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 3.7]														
	2008 (199)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]														
Tetracyclines																		
Tetracycline	2002 (60)	1.7	33.3	[21.7 - 46.7]														
	2003 (83)	0.0	27.7	[18.4 - 38.6]														
	2004 (157)	0.6	46.5	[38.5 - 54.6]														
	2005 (153)	0.0	43.8	[35.8 - 52.0]														
	2006 (152)	0.0	46.7	[38.6 - 55.0]														
	2007 (99)	0.0	41.4	[31.6 - 51.8]														
	2008 (199)	0.5	46.7	[39.6 - 53.9]														

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.

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

Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%I ¹	%R ²	[95% CI] ³	Distribution (%) of MICs ($\mu\text{g/ml}$) ⁴														
					0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256
Aminoglycosides																			
Amikacin	2002 (74)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 4.9]						6.8	55.4	32.4	5.4						
	2003 (114)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 3.2]							52.6	44.7	2.6						
	2004 (142)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]						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	5.7	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	2002 (74)	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)	2.8	20.4	[14.1 - 28.0]					33.8	37.3	4.9	0.7		2.8	9.2	11.3			
	2005 (183)	5.5	26.8	[20.5 - 33.8]					36.6	29.0	1.1		1.1	5.5	14.2	12.6			
	2006 (159)	1.3	28.9	[22.0 - 36.6]					18.9	45.3	4.4	1.3		1.3	6.9	22.0			
	2007 (190)	2.1	24.7	[18.8 - 31.5]					27.9	41.1	3.7	0.5		2.1	5.8	18.9			
	2008 (245)	0.4	27.8	[22.2 - 33.8]					8.2	51.0	11.0	1.2	0.4		0.4	4.9	22.9		
Kanamycin	2002 (74)	2.7	18.9	[10.7 - 29.7]										74.3	4.1	2.7	2.7	16.2	
	2003 (114)	2.6	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)	1.3	15.1	[9.9 - 21.6]										81.1	2.5	1.3	3.1	11.9	
	2007 (190)	1.6	23.7	[17.8 - 30.4]										69.5	5.3	1.6	2.1	21.6	
	2008 (245)	2.0	18.0	[13.4 - 23.3]										72.7	7.4	2.0	0.4	17.6	
Streptomycin	2002 (74)	N/A	37.8	[26.8 - 49.9]												62.2	8.1	29.7	
	2003 (114)	N/A	45.6	[36.3 - 55.2]												54.4	20.2	25.4	
	2004 (142)	N/A	34.5	[26.7 - 42.9]												65.5	21.1	13.4	
	2005 (183)	N/A	44.3	[36.9 - 51.8]												55.7	23.5	20.8	
	2006 (159)	N/A	40.9	[33.2 - 48.9]												59.1	20.1	20.8	
	2007 (190)	N/A	45.8	[38.6 - 53.2]												54.2	27.9	17.9	
	2008 (245)	N/A	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)	0.0	28.9	[20.8 - 38.2]						36.8	31.6	1.8	0.9					28.9	
	2004 (142)	0.0	20.4	[14.1 - 28.0]						64.1	14.1	1.4						20.4	
	2005 (183)	0.0	26.8	[20.5 - 33.8]						63.9	8.7	0.5						26.8	
	2006 (159)	0.0	25.8	[19.2 - 33.3]						67.9	6.3							25.8	
	2007 (190)	0.0	42.6	[35.5 - 50.0]						49.5	7.9							42.6	
	2008 (245)	0.0	50.6	[44.2 - 57.0]						43.2	5.7	0.4					0.4	50.2	
	β-Lactams/ β-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations																		
Amoxicillin- Clavulanic Acid	2002 (74)	1.4	12.2	[5.7 - 21.8]						73.0	9.5	2.7	1.4	1.4	5.4	6.8			
	2003 (114)	15.8	11.4	[6.2 - 18.7]						58.8	11.4	0.9	10.8	15.8	8.8	2.6			
	2004 (142)	8.5	7.7	[3.9 - 13.4]						71.8	8.5		3.5	8.5	2.8	4.9			
	2005 (183)	10.4	8.7	[5.1 - 13.8]						69.4	3.8		7.7	10.4	2.7	6.0			
	2006 (159)	11.3	5.0	[2.2 - 9.7]						71.7	2.5		9.4	11.3		5.0			
	2007 (190)	22.6	5.3	[2.6 - 9.5]						53.2	3.7	0.5	14.7	22.6	1.1	4.2			
	2008 (245)	26.9	5.3	[2.9 - 8.9]						43.7	5.7		18.4	26.9	0.8	4.5			
Cephalosporins																			
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)	0.0	4.9	[2.0 - 9.9]						43.0	47.9	4.2				4.9			
	2005 (183)	0.0	7.1	[3.8 - 11.8]						44.8	46.4	1.6				7.1			
	2006 (159)	0.0	5.0	[2.2 - 9.7]						4.4	87.4	3.1				5.0			
	2007 (190)	0.0	5.3	[2.6 - 9.5]						9.5	82.6	2.6				5.3			
	2008 (245)	0.0	4.5	[2.3 - 7.9]						7.4	82.5	5.7				4.5			
	Ceftriaxone	2002 (74)	0.0	8.1	[0.0 - 4.9]									1.4	5.4	1.4			
2003 (114)		0.0	2.6	[0.0 - 3.2]										0.9		1.8			
2004 (142)		0.0	5.6	[0.0 - 2.6]											2.1	3.5			
2005 (183)		0.0	7.1	[0.9 - 6.3]											3.3	1.1	1.6	1.1	
2006 (159)		0.0	5.0	[0.0 - 3.5]											0.6	3.1	0.6	0.6	
2007 (190)		0.0	5.8	[2.9 - 10.1]						93.7	0.5					1.1	2.6	1.6	0.5
2008 (245)		0.0	4.5	[2.3 - 7.9]						95.5						2.9	1.2		0.4

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

Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%I ¹	%R ²	[95% CI] ³	Distribution (%) of MICs (μg/ml) ⁴															
					0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512
Cephamycins																				
Cefoxitin	2002 (74)	1.4	8.1	[3.0 - 16.8]																
	2003 (114)	1.8	2.6	[0.5 - 7.5]																
	2004 (142)	1.4	4.9	[2.0 - 9.9]																
	2005 (183)	0.0	7.1	[3.8 - 11.8]																
	2006 (159)	0.0	5.0	[2.2 - 9.7]																
	2007 (190)	0.5	5.3	[2.6 - 9.5]																
	2008 (245)	0.0	4.5	[2.3 - 7.9]																
Folate Pathway Inhibitors																				
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (74)	N/A	20.3	[11.8 - 31.2]																
	2003 (114)	N/A	33.3	[24.8 - 42.8]																
Sulfisoxazole	2004 (142)	N/A	28.2	[20.9 - 36.3]																
	2005 (183)	N/A	34.4	[27.6 - 41.8]																
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	2006 (159)	N/A	32.1	[24.9 - 39.9]																
	2007 (190)	N/A	34.7	[28.0 - 42.0]																
	2008 (245)	N/A	27.3	[21.9 - 33.4]																
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (74)	N/A	1.4	[0.0 - 7.3]	89.2	8.1	1.4									1.4				
	2003 (114)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 3.2]	86.0	13.2	0.9									0.5				
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	2004 (142)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]	89.4	6.3	4.2									0.5				
	2005 (183)	N/A	0.5	[0.0 - 3.0]	96.2	2.7	0.5									0.5				
	2006 (159)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]	93.1	5.7	1.3									0.5				
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	2007 (190)	N/A	0.5	[0.0 - 2.9]	78.4	20.5	0.5									0.5				
	2008 (245)	N/A	0.4	[0.0 - 2.3]	83.7	13.1	2.9									0.4				
Phenicolis																				
Chloramphenicol	2002 (74)	6.8	1.4	[0.0 - 7.3]																
	2003 (114)	2.6	0.9	[0.0 - 4.8]																
Chloramphenicol	2004 (142)	4.2	2.8	[0.8 - 7.1]																
	2005 (183)	2.7	0.5	[0.0 - 3.0]																
Chloramphenicol	2006 (159)	0.6	0.6	[0.0 - 3.5]																
	2007 (190)	1.6	1.6	[0.3 - 4.5]																
Chloramphenicol	2008 (245)	1.2	1.6	[0.4 - 4.1]																
	Quinolones																			
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				0.9									
Ciprofloxacin	2004 (142)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]	93.7	4.9	1.4									0.6				
	2005 (183)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.0]	80.9	16.4	1.6	0.5	0.5											
Ciprofloxacin	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										
Ciprofloxacin	2008 (245)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.5]	78.4	20.4	0.8	0.4												
	Nalidixic Acid	2002 (74)	N/A	8.1	[3.0 - 16.8]															
2003 (114)		N/A	4.4	[1.4 - 9.9]																
Nalidixic Acid	2004 (142)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]																
	2005 (183)	N/A	1.1	[0.1 - 3.9]																
Nalidixic Acid	2006 (159)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]																
	2007 (190)	N/A	2.6	[0.9 - 6.0]																
Nalidixic Acid	2008 (245)	N/A	0.4	[0.0 - 2.3]																
	Tetracyclines																			
Tetracycline	2002 (74)	0.0	55.4	[43.4 - 67.0]																
	2003 (114)	2.6	39.5	[30.4 - 49.1]																
Tetracycline	2004 (142)	7.7	56.3	[47.8 - 64.6]																
	2005 (183)	0.0	39.9	[32.7 - 47.4]																
Tetracycline	2006 (159)	0.0	56.0	[47.9 - 63.8]																
	2007 (190)	0.5	67.4	[60.2 - 74.0]																
Tetracycline	2008 (245)	0.4	66.1	[59.8 - 72.0]																

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.

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

Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%I ¹	%R ²	[95% CI] ³	Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) ⁴														
					0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256
Aminoglycosides																			
Amikacin	2002 (9)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 4.9]															
	2003 (10)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 3.2]															
	2004 (14)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]															
	2005 (8)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.0]															
	2006 (19)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]															
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]															
	2008 (24)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 14.2]															
	Gentamicin	2002 (9)	0.0	0.0	[7.7 - 25.0]														
2003 (10)		0.0	0.0	[15.5 - 31.6]	55.6	44.4													
2004 (14)		0.0	0.0	[14.1 - 28.0]	30.0	40.0	30.0												
2005 (8)		0.0	25.0	[20.5 - 33.8]	57.1	42.9													
2006 (19)		0.0	0.0	[22.0 - 36.6]	37.5	37.5													
2007 (13)		0.0	7.7	[0.2 - 36.0]	15.8	68.5	15.8												
2008 (24)		0.0	8.3	[1.0 - 27.0]	15.4	76.9													
Kanamycin		2002 (9)	0.0	0.0	[10.7 - 29.7]	4.2	75.0	8.3	4.2										
	2003 (10)	0.0	0.0	[19.3 - 36.3]															
	2004 (14)	0.0	0.0	[12.3 - 25.7]															
	2005 (8)	0.0	25.0	[14.7 - 26.8]															
	2006 (19)	0.0	5.3	[9.9 - 21.6]															
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]															
	2008 (24)	0.0	8.3	[1.0 - 27.0]															
	Streptomycin	2002 (9)	N/A	22.2	[26.8 - 49.9]														
2003 (10)		N/A	40.0	[36.3 - 55.2]															
2004 (14)		N/A	14.3	[26.7 - 42.9]															
2005 (8)		N/A	25.0	[36.9 - 51.8]															
2006 (19)		N/A	10.5	[33.2 - 48.9]															
2007 (13)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]															
2008 (24)		N/A	20.8	[7.1 - 42.2]															
Aminopenicillins																			
Ampicillin	2002 (9)	0.0	22.2	[8.7 - 26.6]															
	2003 (10)	0.0	40.0	[20.8 - 38.2]															
	2004 (14)	0.0	21.4	[14.1 - 28.0]															
	2005 (8)	0.0	25.0	[20.5 - 33.8]															
	2006 (19)	0.0	10.5	[19.2 - 33.3]															
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]															
	2008 (24)	0.0	12.5	[2.7 - 32.4]															
	β-Lactams/ β-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations																		
Amoxicillin- Clavulanic Acid	2002 (9)	0.0	22.2	[5.7 - 21.8]															
	2003 (10)	0.0	40.0	[6.2 - 18.7]															
	2004 (14)	0.0	14.3	[3.9 - 13.4]															
	2005 (8)	25.0	0.0	[5.1 - 13.8]															
	2006 (19)	5.3	0.0	[2.2 - 9.7]															
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]															
	2008 (24)	4.2	8.3	[1.0 - 27.0]															
	Cephalosporins																		
Ceftiofur	2002 (9)	0.0	22.2	[3.0 - 16.8]															
	2003 (10)	0.0	40.0	[0.5 - 7.5]															
	2004 (14)	0.0	14.3	[2.0 - 9.9]	30.0	30.0													
	2005 (8)	0.0	0.0	[3.8 - 11.8]															
	2006 (19)	0.0	0.0	[2.2 - 9.7]															
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]															
	2008 (24)	0.0	8.3	[1.0 - 27.0]															
	Ceftriaxone	2002 (9)	0.0	22.2	[0.0 - 4.9]														
2003 (10)		0.0	40.0	[0.0 - 3.2]															
2004 (14)		0.0	14.3	[0.0 - 2.6]															
2005 (8)		0.0	0.0	[0.9 - 6.3]															
2006 (19)		0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 3.5]															
2007 (13)		0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]															
2008 (24)		0.0	8.3	[1.0 - 27.0]	77.8	77.8													
					60.0	60.0													
				85.7	85.7														
				100.0	100.0														
				100.0	100.0														
				91.7	91.7														

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 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

Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%I ¹	%R ²	[95% CI] ³	Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) ⁴															
					0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512
Cephamycins																				
Cefoxitin	2002 (9)	11.1	22.2	[3.0 - 16.8]																
	2003 (10)	0.0	40.0	[0.5 - 7.5]																
	2004 (14)	0.0	14.3	[2.0 - 9.9]																
	2005 (8)	0.0	0.0	[3.8 - 11.8]																
	2006 (19)	0.0	0.0	[2.2 - 9.7]																
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]																
	2008 (24)	0.0	8.3	[1.0 - 27.0]																
Folate Pathway Inhibitors																				
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (9)	N/A	22.2	[11.8 - 31.2]																
	2003 (10)	N/A	40.0	[24.8 - 42.8]																
Sulfisoxazole	2004 (14)	N/A	14.3	[20.9 - 36.3]																
	2005 (8)	N/A	25.0	[27.6 - 41.8]																
	2006 (19)	N/A	10.5	[24.9 - 39.9]																
	2007 (13)	N/A	7.7	[0.2 - 36.0]																
	2008 (24)	N/A	20.8	[7.1 - 42.2]																
	2008 (24)	N/A	20.8	[7.1 - 42.2]																
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (9)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 7.3]																
	2003 (10)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 3.2]																
	2004 (14)	N/A	7.1	[0.0 - 2.6]																
	2005 (8)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 3.0]																
	2006 (19)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]																
	2007 (13)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]																
	2008 (24)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 14.2]																
	2008 (24)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 14.2]																
Phenicol																				
Chloramphenicol	2002 (9)	0.0	22.2	[0.0 - 7.3]																
	2003 (10)	0.0	40.0	[0.0 - 4.8]																
	2004 (14)	0.0	14.3	[0.8 - 7.1]																
	2005 (8)	0.0	12.5	[0.0 - 3.0]																
	2006 (19)	5.3	5.3	[0.0 - 3.5]																
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]																
	2008 (24)	0.0	12.5	[2.7 - 32.4]																
	2008 (24)	0.0	12.5	[2.7 - 32.4]																
Quinolones																				
Ciprofloxacin	2002 (9)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 4.9]																
	2003 (10)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 3.2]																
	2004 (14)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]																
	2005 (8)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.0]																
	2006 (19)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]																
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]																
	2008 (24)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 14.2]																
	2008 (24)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 14.2]																
Nalidixic Acid	2002 (9)	N/A	0.0	[3.0 - 16.8]																
	2003 (10)	N/A	0.0	[1.4 - 9.9]																
	2004 (14)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]																
	2005 (8)	N/A	0.0	[0.1 - 3.9]																
	2006 (19)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]																
	2007 (13)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]																
	2008 (24)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 14.2]																
	2008 (24)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 14.2]																
Tetracyclines																				
Tetracycline	2002 (9)	0.0	22.2	[43.4 - 67.0]																
	2003 (10)	0.0	40.0	[30.4 - 49.1]																
	2004 (14)	0.0	14.3	[47.8 - 64.6]																
	2005 (8)	0.0	12.5	[32.7 - 47.4]																
	2006 (19)	0.0	21.1	[47.9 - 63.8]																
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]																
	2008 (24)	0.0	20.8	[7.1 - 42.2]																
	2008 (24)	0.0	20.8	[7.1 - 42.2]																

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

Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%I ¹	%R ²	[95% CI] ³	Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) ⁴											
					0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32
Aminoglycosides																
Amikacin	2002 (10)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 4.9]												
	2003 (5)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 3.2]												
	2004 (11)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]												
	2005 (9)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.0]												
	2006 (8)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]												
	2007 (18)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 18.5]												
	2008 (23)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 14.8]												
	Gentamicin	2002 (10)	0.0	30.0	[7.7 - 25.0]											
2003 (5)		20.0	0.0	[15.5 - 31.6]												
2004 (11)		0.0	0.0	[14.1 - 28.0]												
2005 (9)		0.0	0.0	[20.5 - 33.8]												
2006 (8)		12.5	50.0	[22.0 - 36.6]												
2007 (18)		0.0	5.6	[0.1 - 27.3]												
2008 (23)		0.0	13.0	[2.8 - 33.6]												
Kanamycin		2002 (10)	0.0	10.0	[10.7 - 29.7]											
	2003 (5)	20.0	0.0	[19.3 - 36.3]												
	2004 (11)	0.0	9.1	[12.3 - 25.7]												
	2005 (9)	0.0	0.0	[14.7 - 26.8]												
	2006 (8)	0.0	25.0	[9.9 - 21.6]												
	2007 (18)	0.0	5.6	[0.1 - 27.3]												
	2008 (23)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 14.8]												
	Streptomycin	2002 (10)	N/A	70.0	[26.8 - 49.9]											
2003 (5)		N/A	40.0	[36.3 - 55.2]												
2004 (11)		N/A	27.3	[26.7 - 42.9]												
2005 (9)		N/A	33.3	[36.9 - 51.8]												
2006 (8)		N/A	25.0	[33.2 - 48.9]												
2007 (18)		N/A	16.7	[3.6 - 41.4]												
2008 (23)		N/A	13.0	[2.8 - 33.6]												
Aminopenicillins																
Ampicillin	2002 (10)	0.0	40.0	[8.7 - 26.6]												
	2003 (5)	0.0	40.0	[20.8 - 38.2]												
	2004 (11)	0.0	9.1	[14.1 - 28.0]												
	2005 (9)	0.0	22.2	[20.5 - 33.8]												
	2006 (8)	0.0	25.0	[19.2 - 33.3]												
	2007 (18)	0.0	5.6	[0.1 - 27.3]												
	2008 (23)	0.0	13.0	[2.8 - 33.6]												
	β-Lactams/ β-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations															
Amoxicillin- Clavulanic Acid	2002 (10)	20.0	20.0	[5.7 - 21.8]												
	2003 (5)	20.0	20.0	[6.2 - 18.7]												
	2004 (11)	18.2	0.0	[3.9 - 13.4]												
	2005 (9)	22.2	0.0	[5.1 - 13.8]												
	2006 (8)	25.0	0.0	[2.2 - 9.7]												
	2007 (18)	5.6	0.0	[0.0 - 18.5]												
	2008 (23)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 14.8]												
	Cephalosporins															
Ceftiofur	2002 (10)	0.0	20.0	[3.0 - 16.8]												
	2003 (5)	0.0	20.0	[0.5 - 7.5]												
	2004 (11)	0.0	0.0	[2.0 - 9.9]												
	2005 (9)	0.0	0.0	[3.8 - 11.8]												
	2006 (8)	0.0	0.0	[2.2 - 9.7]												
	2007 (18)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 18.5]												
	2008 (23)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 14.8]												
	Ceftriaxone	2002 (10)	0.0	20.0	[0.0 - 4.9]											
2003 (5)		0.0	20.0	[0.0 - 3.2]												
2004 (11)		0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]												
2005 (9)		0.0	0.0	[0.9 - 6.3]												
2006 (8)		0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 3.5]												
2007 (18)		0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 18.5]												
2008 (23)		0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 14.8]												

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

Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%I ¹	%R ²	[95% CI] ³	Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) ⁴												
					0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64
Cephamycins																	
Cefoxitin	2002 (10)	0.0	20.0	[3.0 - 16.8]													
	2003 (5)	0.0	20.0	[0.5 - 7.5]													
	2004 (11)	0.0	0.0	[2.0 - 9.9]													
	2005 (9)	11.1	0.0	[3.8 - 11.8]													
	2006 (8)	25.0	0.0	[2.2 - 9.7]													
	2007 (18)	27.8	0.0	[0.0 - 18.5]													
	2008 (23)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 14.8]													
Folate Pathway Inhibitors																	
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (10)	N/A	70.0	[11.8 - 31.2]													
	2003 (5)	N/A	40.0	[24.8 - 42.8]													
Sulfisoxazole	2004 (11)	N/A	18.2	[20.9 - 36.3]													
	2005 (9)	N/A	33.3	[27.6 - 41.8]													
	2006 (8)	N/A	75.0	[24.9 - 39.9]													
	2007 (18)	N/A	16.7	[3.6 - 41.4]													
2008 (23)	N/A	30.4	[13.2 - 52.9]														
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (10)	N/A	20.0	[0.0 - 7.3]	70.0	10.0											
	2003 (5)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 3.2]	60.0	40.0											
	2004 (11)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]	100.0												
	2005 (9)	N/A	11.1	[0.0 - 3.0]	77.8	11.1											
	2006 (8)	N/A	50.0	[0.0 - 2.3]	37.5	12.5											
	2007 (18)	N/A	5.6	[0.0 - 18.5]	88.9	5.6											
2008 (23)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 14.8]	91.3	4.4	4.4											
Phenicol																	
Chloramphenicol	2002 (10)	0.0	40.0	[0.0 - 7.3]													
	2003 (5)	0.0	40.0	[0.0 - 4.8]													
	2004 (11)	0.0	18.2	[0.8 - 7.1]													
	2005 (9)	11.1	22.2	[0.0 - 3.0]													
	2006 (8)	37.5	0.0	[0.0 - 3.5]													
	2007 (18)	33.3	0.0	[0.0 - 18.5]													
	2008 (23)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 14.8]													
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										
	Nalidixic Acid	2002 (10)	N/A	0.0	[3.0 - 16.8]												
2003 (5)		N/A	0.0	[1.4 - 9.9]													
2004 (11)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]													
2005 (9)		N/A	0.0	[0.1 - 3.9]													
2006 (8)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]													
2007 (18)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 18.5]													
2008 (23)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 14.8]													
Tetracyclines																	
Tetracycline	2002 (10)	0.0	70.0	[43.4 - 67.0]													
	2003 (5)	0.0	80.0	[30.4 - 49.1]													
	2004 (11)	0.0	54.5	[47.8 - 64.6]													
	2005 (9)	0.0	55.6	[32.7 - 47.4]													
	2006 (8)	0.0	25.0	[47.9 - 63.8]													
	2007 (18)	0.0	50.0	[26.0 - 74.0]													
	2008 (23)	0.0	34.8	[16.4 - 57.3]													

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.

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

Total Species (a) Per Year	Species	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	<i>C. jejuni</i>	202	330	517	414	439	356	339
	<i>C. coli</i>	95	147	204	160	157	162	200
	<i>C. lari</i>	0	2	0	2	3	0	2
Total (A)		297	479	721	576	599	518	541
Meat Type ²	Species ³							
Chicken Breast	<i>C. jejuni</i>	98.0% 198	98.5% 325	98.6% 510	97.3% 403	97.0% 426	93.3% 332	97.1% 329
	<i>C. coli</i>	94.7% 90	96.6% 142	96.1% 196	94.4% 151	92.4% 145	88.3% 143	90.5% 181
	<i>C. lari</i>		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
Ground Turkey	<i>C. jejuni</i>	1.0% 2	1.2% 4	1.4% 7	2.4% 10	2.7% 12	5.6% 20	3.0% 10
	<i>C. coli</i>	2.1% 2	0.7% 1	2.5% 5	5.6% 9	6.4% 10	8.6% 14	9.5% 19
	<i>C. lari</i>				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

Month	2002 n (%) ¹	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 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)
May	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

Month	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 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)
May	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 Type ²	Species	Year (N)	Aminoglycosides	Ketolides	Lincosamides	Macrolides		Phenicols	Quinolones		Tetracyclines	
			GEN	TEL	CLI	AZI	ERY	FFN	CIP	NAL	TET ³	
Chicken Breast	<i>C. jejuni</i>	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%	
		2005 (403)	-	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	-	15.1%	14.9%	46.4%	
		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%		
	<i>C. coli</i>	2002 (90)	-					7.8%		10.0%		44.4%
		2003 (142)	-					7.0%		13.4%		50.7%
		2004 (196)	-	8.2%	7.1%	9.2%	9.2%	-	16.3%	16.3%	46.4%	
		2005 (151)	-	7.9%	8.6%	9.9%	9.9%	-	29.1%	29.1%	42.4%	
		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%			
<i>C. lari</i>	2003 (2)	-					-				-	
	2006 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	
	Total (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.3%	100.0%	-		
Total (N=3574)	0.1%	1.9%	2.2%	3.0%	2.8%	-	16.8%	33.7%	46.3%			
Ground Turkey	<i>C. jejuni</i>	2002 (2)	-						50.0%		100.0%	
		2003 (4)	-						-		75.0%	
		2004 (7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.6%	28.6%	42.9%	
		2005 (10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0%	10.0%	70.0%	
		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%		
	<i>C. coli</i>	2002 (2)	-						50.0%		50.0%	
		2003 (1)	-						100.0%		100.0%	
		2004 (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		2005 (9)	-	22.2%	-	22.2%	22.2%	-	55.6%	55.6%	88.9%	
		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%		
	<i>C. lari</i>	2005 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	-	
2006 (2)		-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	-		
2008 (2)		-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	-		
Total (5)		-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	-		
Total (N=130)	-	3.8%	1.7%	4.1%	3.8%	-	40.8%	41.3%	74.6%			
Grand Total (N=3704)	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

Species	Year (N)		Aminoglycosides	Ketolides	Lincosamides	Macrolides		Phenicols	Quinolones		Tetracyclines ²
			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)
<i>C. jejuni</i>	2002 (198)	n (%R ⁴)	–	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)
	2005 (403)		–	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)	–	48 (14.6)	48 (14.6)	164 (49.9)
	Z Statistic		1.1759	-0.0370*	-0.9417*	-0.6150*	-1.9332	N/A⁶	-0.5454	-0.2945*	-2.5646
P Value⁵		0.1198	0.9705	0.3463	0.5385	0.0532	N/A	0.5855	0.7684	0.0103	
<i>C. coli</i>	2002 (90)	n (%R)	–	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)
	2005 (151)		–	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		-2.6440	0.2960*	1.3435*	0.2416*	-0.1667	N/A	-3.0156	-0.6470*	0.7340
P Value		0.0082	0.7672	0.1791	0.8091	0.8676	N/A	0.0026	0.5176	0.4630	

¹ Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance.

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

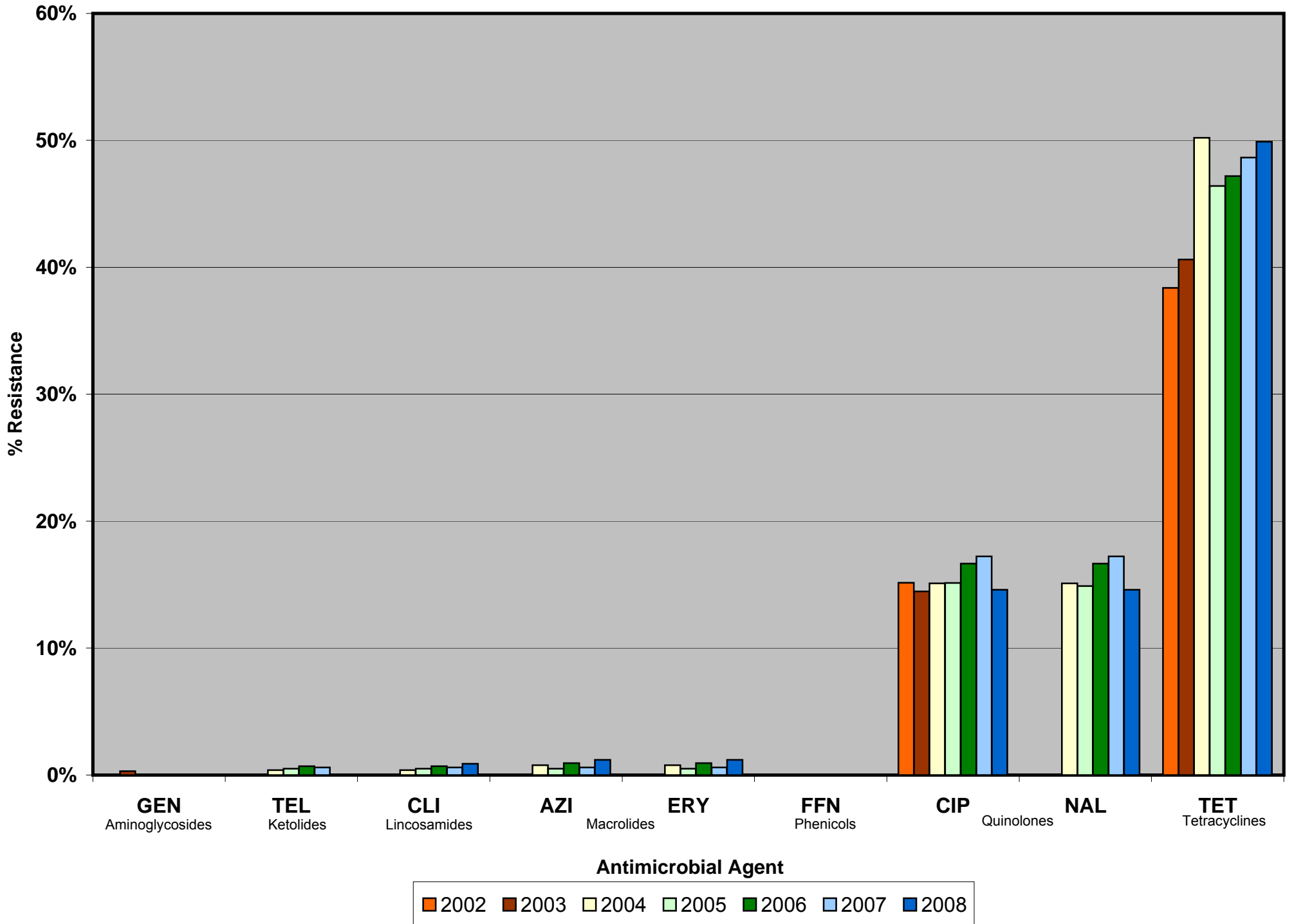


Figure 4b. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Campylobacter coli* from Chicken Breast, 2002-2008

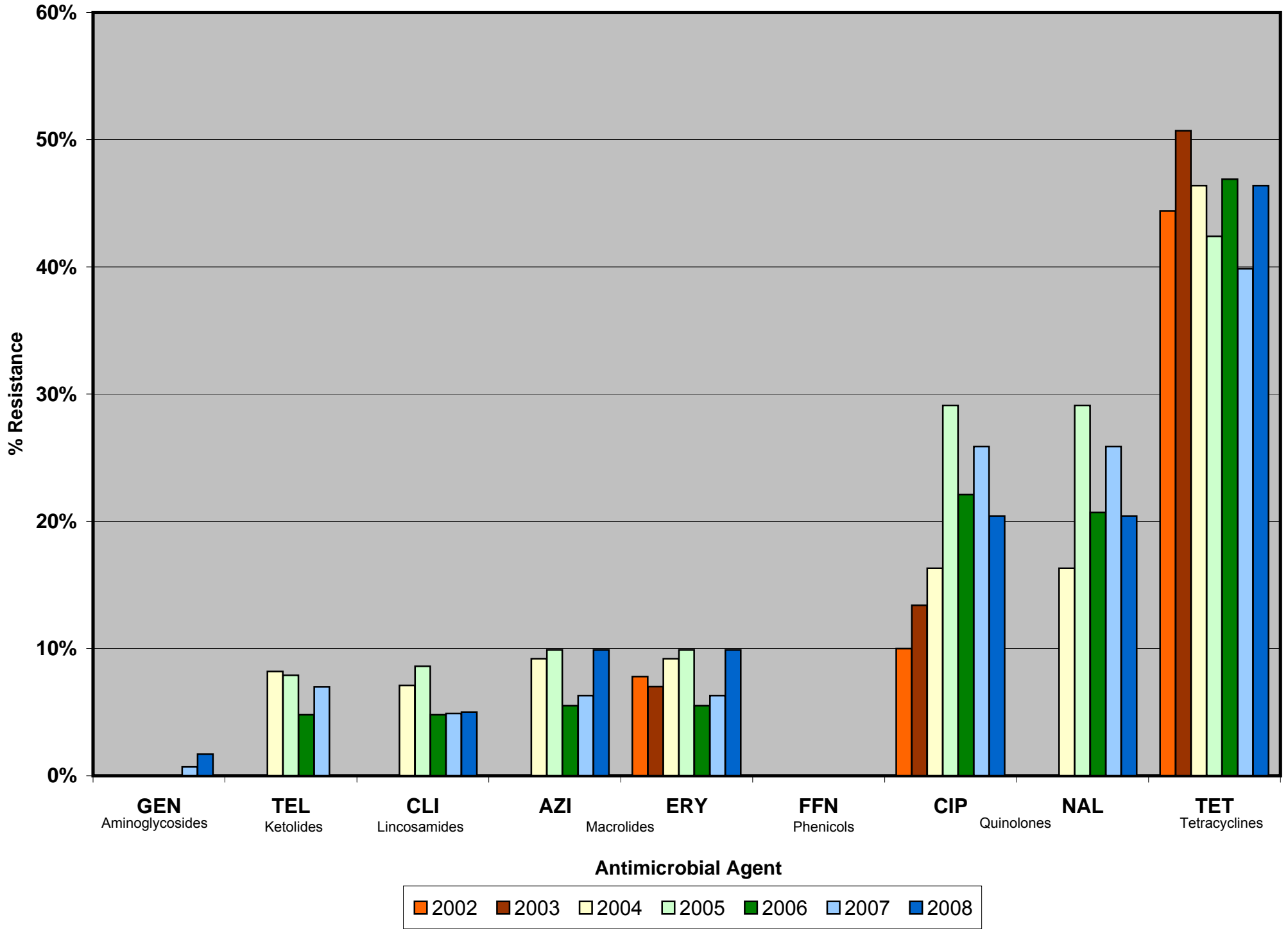


Table 14. Multidrug Resistance among *Campylobacter* Isolates by Species, 2002-2008¹

Year			2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Isolates Tested by Species and Source	<i>C. jejuni</i>	Chicken Breast	198	325	510	403	426	332	329
		Ground Turkey	2	4	7	10	12	20	10
	<i>C. coli</i>	Chicken Breast	90	142	196	151	145	143	181
		Ground Turkey	2	1	5	9	10	14	19
Resistance Pattern	Species	Isolate Source ²							
1. No Resistance Detected	<i>C. jejuni</i>	Chicken Breast	54.6% 108	51.7% 168	41.0% 209	43.4% 175	43.9% 187	40.4% 134	40.4% 133
		Ground Turkey	– 1	25.0% 1	42.9% 3	30.0% 3	16.7% 2	10.0% 2	– –
	<i>C. coli</i>	Chicken Breast	51.1% 46	43.0% 61	38.3% 75	36.4% 55	38.6% 56	45.5% 65	41.4% 75
		Ground Turkey	50.0% 1	– –	100.0% 5	11.1% 1	20.0% 2	28.6% 4	5.3% 1
2. Resistance to ≥ 2 Antimicrobial Classes	<i>C. jejuni</i>	Chicken Breast	8.1% 16	7.1% 23	7.1% 36	6.0% 24	8.7% 37	7.2% 24	7.0% 23
		Ground Turkey	50.0% 1	– –	14.3% 1	10.0% 1	41.7% 5	30.0% 6	70.0% 7
	<i>C. coli</i>	Chicken Breast	12.2% 11	10.6% 15	15.3% 30	19.9% 30	15.2% 22	19.6% 28	24.3% 44
		Ground Turkey	50.0% 1	100.0% 1	– –	55.6% 5	30.0% 3	42.9% 6	52.6% 10
3. Resistance to ≥ 3 Antimicrobial Classes	<i>C. jejuni</i>	Chicken Breast	– –	– –	0.4% 2	0.5% 2	0.7% 3	0.6% 2	0.3% 1
		Ground Turkey	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	5.0% 1	10.0% 1
	<i>C. coli</i>	Chicken Breast	1.1% 1	3.5% 5	8.2% 16	9.3% 14	5.5% 8	7.0% 10	6.1% 11
		Ground Turkey	– –	– –	– –	22.2% 2	– –	– –	5.3% 1
4. Resistance to ≥ 4 Antimicrobial Classes	<i>C. jejuni</i>	Chicken Breast	– –	– –	0.4% 2	0.3% 1	0.7% 3	– –	– –
		Ground Turkey	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	5.0% 1	10.0% 1
	<i>C. coli</i>	Chicken Breast	– –	– –	1.5% 3	4.6% 7	2.1% 3	2.8% 4	2.2% 4
		Ground Turkey	– –	– –	– –	22.2% 2	– –	– –	– –
5. Resistance to ≥ 5 Antimicrobial Classes	<i>C. jejuni</i>	Chicken Breast	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –
		Ground Turkey	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	5.0% 1	– –
	<i>C. coli</i>	Chicken Breast	– –	– –	0.5% 1	0.7% 1	– –	0.7% 1	– –
		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 16. *Enterococcus* Species by Meat Type, 2002 - 2008¹

Total (a) Isolates per Year	Species	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008							
	<i>E. faecalis</i>	893	1014	855	1001	945	852	901							
	<i>E. faecium</i>	506	575	757	618	649	357	341							
	<i>E. hirae</i>	102	129	129	117	115	87	70							
Total (A) ²	1520	1742	1755	1765	1731	1312	1337								
Meat Type	Species	n % ³		n %		n %		n %		n %		n %			
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Chicken Breast	<i>E. faecalis</i>	134	15.0%	188	18.5%	88	10.3%	116	11.6%	126	13.3%	123	14.4%	164	18.2%
	<i>E. faecium</i>	231	45.7%	248	43.1%	348	46.0%	307	49.7%	315	48.5%	189	52.9%	162	47.5%
	<i>E. hirae</i>	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%
Ground Turkey	<i>E. faecalis</i>	294	32.9%	289	28.5%	260	30.4%	339	33.9%	291	30.8%	261	30.6%	273	30.3%
	<i>E. faecium</i>	89	17.6%	118	20.5%	172	22.7%	107	17.3%	139	21.4%	65	18.2%	70	20.5%
	<i>E. hirae</i>	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%
Ground Beef	<i>E. faecalis</i>	210	23.5%	224	22.1%	194	22.7%	226	22.6%	227	13.1%	205	24.1%	200	22.2%
	<i>E. faecium</i>	93	18.4%	112	19.5%	162	21.4%	129	20.9%	125	19.3%	70	19.6%	74	21.7%
	<i>E. hirae</i>	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%
Pork Chop	<i>E. faecalis</i>	255	28.6%	313	30.9%	313	36.6%	320	32.0%	301	31.9%	263	30.9%	264	29.3%
	<i>E. faecium</i>	93	18.4%	97	16.9%	75	9.9%	75	12.1%	70	10.8%	33	9.2%	35	10.3%
	<i>E. hirae</i>	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

Meat Type	Year (n)	Aminoglycosides			Glycopeptides	Glycylcycline	Lincosamides	Lipopeptides	Macrolides		Nitrofurans	Oxazolidinones	Penicillins	Phenicol	Quinolones	Streptogramins	Tetracyclines
		GEN (MIC ≥ 512)	KAN (MIC ≥ 1024)	STR (MIC ≥ 1024)	VAN (MIC ≥ 32)	TGC* (MIC ≥ 1)	LIN (MIC ≥ 8)	DAP* (MIC ≥ 16)	ERY (MIC ≥ 8)	TYL (MIC ≥ 32)	NIT (MIC ≥ 128)	LZD (MIC ≥ 8)	PEN (MIC ≥ 16)	CHL (MIC ≥ 32)	CIP (MIC ≥ 4)	QDA ² (MIC ≥ 4)	TET (MIC ≥ 16)
Chicken Breast	2002 (381)	10.0% ³	15.7%	21.0%	–	Not Tested	91.9%	Not Tested	32.8%	31.2%	33.9%	–	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%
	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/A⁵	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
Ground Turkey	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%
	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%	–	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
Ground Beef	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%
	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	1.0797	0.6833	1.8997	N/A	N/A	0.4116	N/A	1.1085	0.7841	4.7363	N/A	-0.8237	-0.5254	1.3550	12.8453	-2.3085
	P Value	0.2803	0.4944	0.0575	N/A	N/A	0.6807	N/A	0.2677	0.433	<0.0001	N/A	0.4101	0.5993	0.1754	<0.0001	0.0210
Pork Chop	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%
	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

¹ Percent non susceptible is reported rather than percent resistant as no CLSI breakpoint has been established. NARMS breakpoint established to determine resistance.

² Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance to antimicrobial.

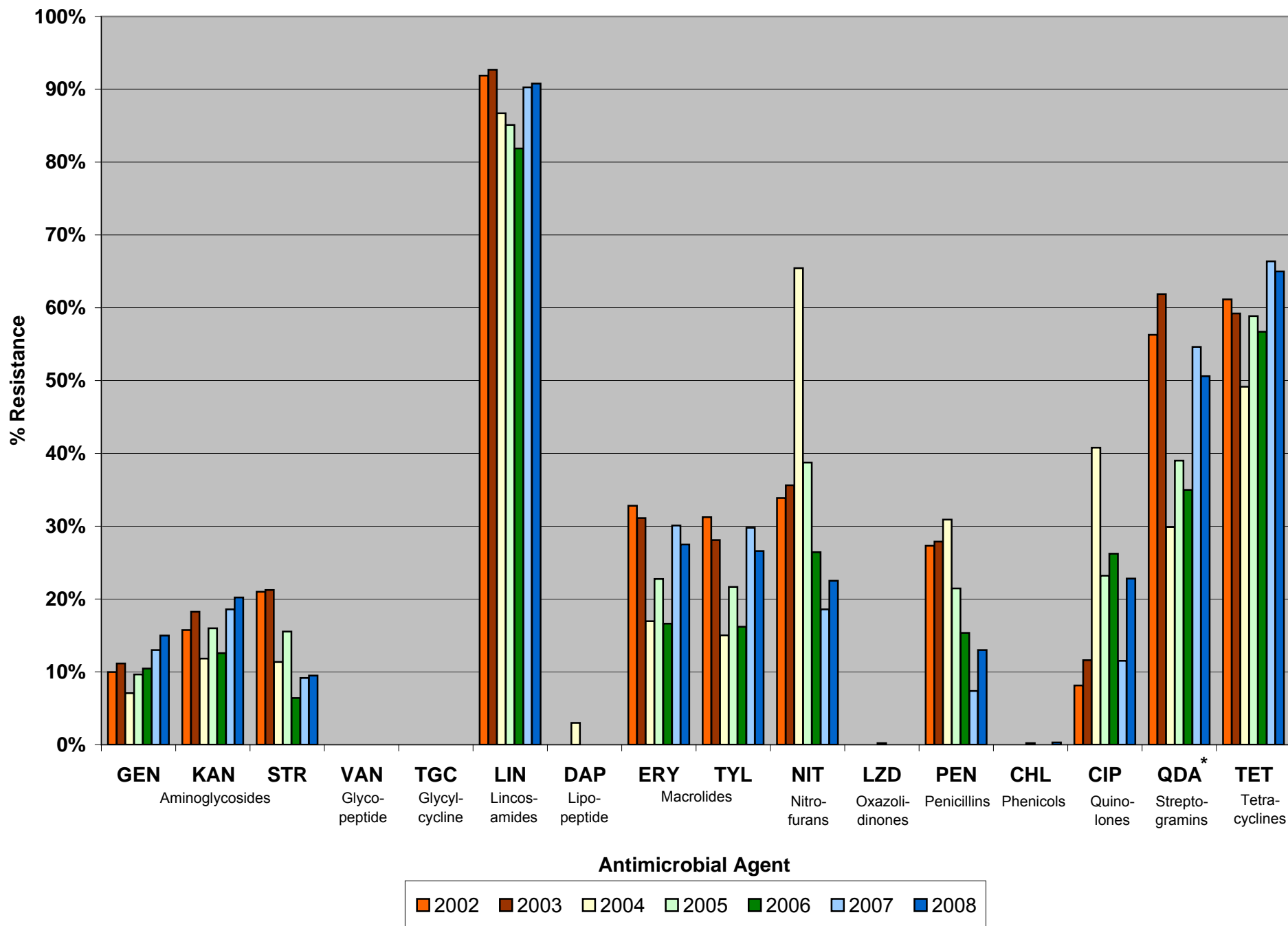
³ Data presented for all species except *E. faecalis*, which is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin.

⁴ Where % resistance = (# isolates resistant to antimicrobial per meat type) / (Total # isolates per meat type).

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

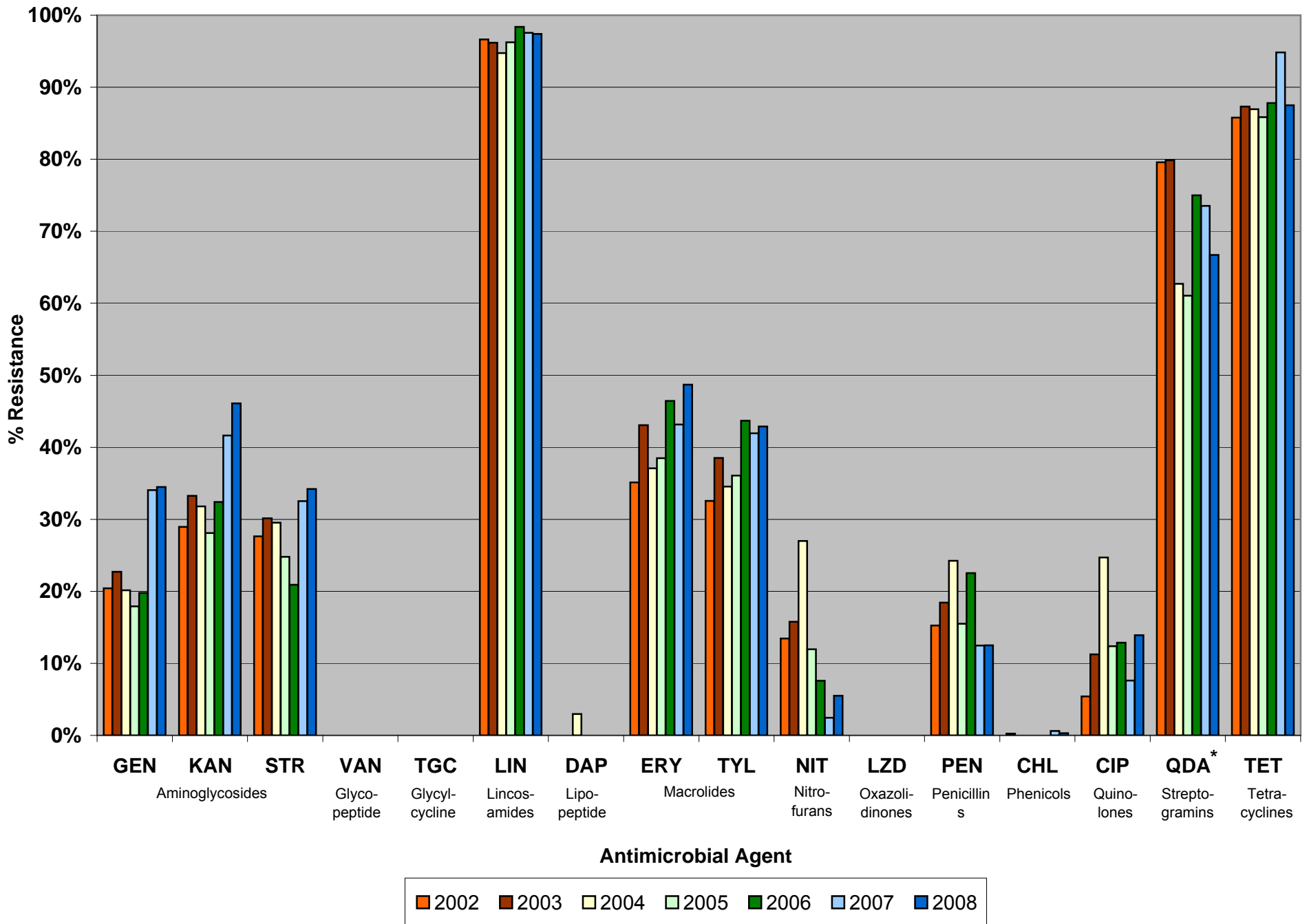
⁶ N/A = No Z statistic or P value could be calculated.

Figure 5a. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Enterococcus* from Chicken Breast, 2002-2008



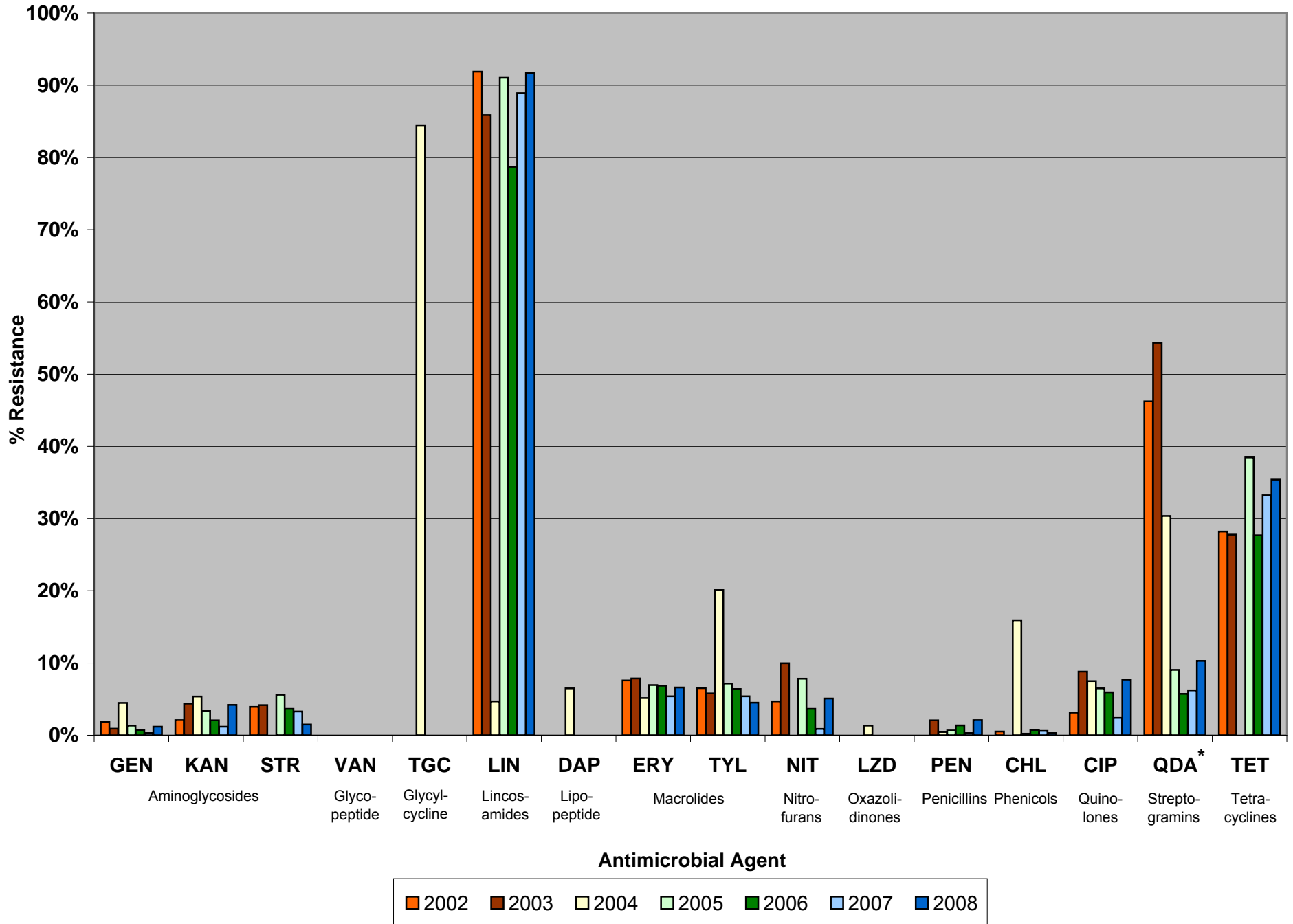
*Data presented for all species except *E. faecalis*, which is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin.

Figure 5b. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Enterococcus* from Ground Turkey, 2002-2008



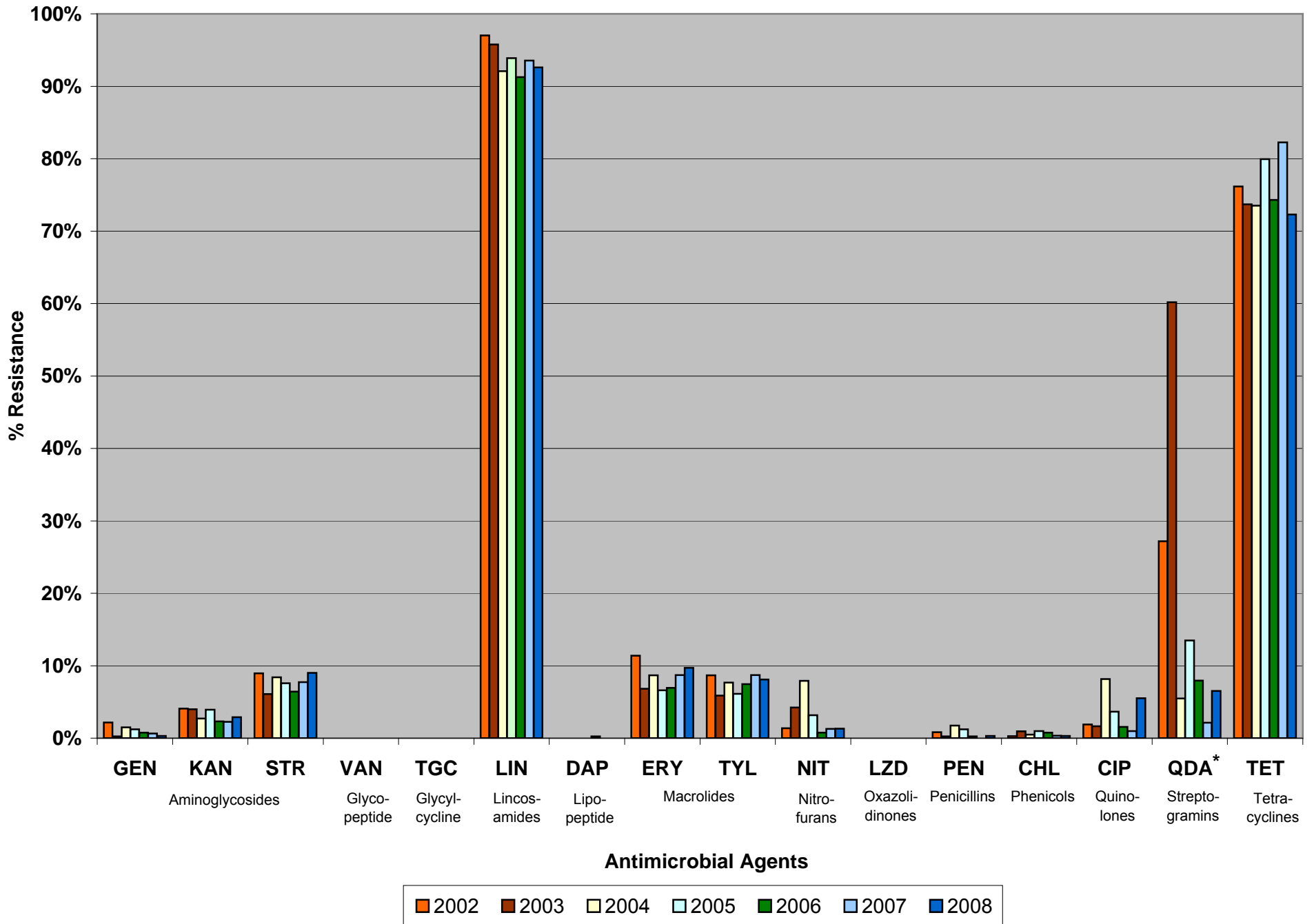
*Data presented for all species except *E. faecalis*, which is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin.

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



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

Figure 5d. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Enterococcus* from Pork Chops, 2002-2008



*Data presented 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)	Aminoglycosides			Glyco-peptides	Glycyl-cycline	Lincos-amides	Lipo-peptides	Macrolides		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 ²	TET
Chicken Breast	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%
	2005 (116)	18.1%	26.7%	18.1%	–	–	99.1%	–	37.1%	37.1%	4.3%	–	–	–	0.9%	–	75.0%
	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/A⁵	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 Value⁴	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
Ground Turkey	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%
	2005 (339)	20.1%	27.4%	21.5%	–	–	97.3%	–	38.3%	38.3%	2.4%	–	1.5%	–	2.4%	–	84.4%
	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
Ground Beef	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%
	2004 (194)	1.0%	3.1%	7.7%	–	Not Tested	97.4%	–	3.6%	3.6%	–	–	–	–	12.9%	–	25.3%
	2005 (226)	1.8%	4.0%	8.4%	–	–	97.8%	–	4.4%	5.8%	0.9%	–	–	0.4%	0.9%	–	34.1%
	2006 (227)	0.9%	2.6%	5.7%	–	–	97.8%	–	4.0%	4.0%	–	–	–	1.3%	–	–	22.5%
	2007 (205)	0.5%	2.0%	4.9%	–	–	98.0%	–	2.4%	2.4%	–	–	–	1.0%	–	–	32.7%
	2008 (200)	2.0%	4.0%	1.5%	–	–	99.0%	–	2.5%	3.0%	0.5%	–	–	–	3.5%	–	32.0%
	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	0.3551	N/A	0.8375	0.8511	0.3701	N/A	N/A	0.1401	0.6548	N/A	0.0001
Pork Chop	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%
	2005 (320)	1.6%	3.1%	7.8%	–	–	95.3%	–	5.9%	6.3%	0.3%	–	1.3%	1.3%	2.5%	–	86.3%
	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)	Aminoglycosides			Glyco-peptides	Glycyl-cycline	Lincos-amides	Lipo-peptides	Macrolides		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
Chicken Breast	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%
	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%
	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/A⁴	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 Value³	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	
Ground Turkey	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%
	2005 (107)	12.1%	29.9%	34.6%	–	–	92.5%	–	41.1%	29.9%	43.0%	–	59.8%	–	43.9%	63.6%	91.6%
	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	
Ground Beef	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%
	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%
	2005 (129)	0.8%	3.9%	1.6%	–	–	74.4%	–	4.7%	2.3%	18.6%	–	2.3%	–	20.9%	7.8%	28.7%
	2006 (125)	–	1.6%	0.8%	–	–	41.6%	–	7.2%	4.8%	12.8%	–	4.8%	–	21.6%	6.4%	20.0%
	2007 (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	1.8001	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	N/A	N/A	0.0718	N/A	0.5562	0.7546	<0.0001	N/A	0.1781	0.7658	0.4494	<0.0001	0.7877	
Pork Chop	2002 (93)	1.1%	3.2%	5.4%	–	Not Tested	90.3%	Not Tested	20.4%	9.7%	5.4%	–	3.2%	–	4.3%	24.7%	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%
	2004 (75)	–	2.7%	6.7%	–	Not Tested	84.0%	–	5.3%	–	37.3%	–	8.0%	–	17.3%	6.7%	72.0%
	2005 (75)	–	8.0%	6.7%	–	–	88.0%	–	9.3%	5.3%	10.7%	–	1.3%	–	9.3%	13.3%	56.0%
	2006 (70)	1.4%	2.9%	2.9%	–	–	64.3%	–	7.1%	5.7%	4.3%	–	1.4%	–	4.3%	10.0%	54.3%
	2007 (33)	–	3.0%	–	–	–	66.7%	–	3.0%	3.0%	9.1%	–	–	–	9.1%	3.0%	33.3%
	2008 (35)	–	2.9%	–	–	2.9%	54.3%	2.9%	14.3%	5.7%	8.6%	–	–	–	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)	Aminoglycosides			Glyco-peptides	Glycyl-cycline	Lincos-amides	Lipo-peptides	Macrolides		Nitro-furans	Oxazolidi-nones	Penicillins	Phenicol	Quino-lones	Strepto-gramins	Tetra-cyclines
		GEN	KAN	STR	VAN	TGC*	LIN	DAP*	ERY	TYL	NIT	LZD	PEN	CHL	CIP	QDA	TET
Chicken Breast	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	–	–	11.1%	11.1%	14.8%	–	25.9%	–	3.7%	7.4%	51.9%
	2005 (30)	10.0%	26.7%	23.3%	–	–	100.0%	–	63.3%	60.0%	6.7%	–	–	3.3%	–	40.0%	46.7%
	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/A⁴	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 Value³	0.5119	0.3326	0.1156	N/A	N/A	0.2442	N/A	0.6484	0.8549	0.0619	N/A	0.1018	1.0000	0.6619	0.0003	0.2104
Ground Turkey ⁵	2002 (2)	–	–	50.0%	–	Not Tested	100.0%	Not Tested	–	–	50.0%	–	–	–	–	50.0%	100.0%
	2003 (3)	–	66.7%	–	–	Not Tested	100.0%	Not Tested	66.7%	66.7%	–	–	–	–	–	66.7%	–
	2005 (1)	–	–	–	–	–	100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2006 (3)	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	–	–	100.0%	–	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	–	66.7%	–	33.3%	33.3%	66.7%
	2007 (2)	–	–	–	–	–	100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	100.0%	–	100.0%	–	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
	P Value	0.4162	0.5549	0.6495	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.9516	0.9516	0.8956	N/A	0.0090	N/A	0.0217	0.1620	0.3790
Ground Beef	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%
	2005 (82)	1.2%	1.2%	4.9%	–	–	98.8%	–	17.1%	17.1%	4.9%	–	–	–	–	11.0%	65.9%
	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
	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
Pork Chop	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%
	2004 (14)	–	7.1%	–	–	Not Tested	71.4%	–	–	–	21.4%	–	7.1%	–	7.1%	–	35.7%
	2005 (4)	–	–	25.0%	–	–	100.0%	–	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	–	–	–	–	25.0%	50.0%
	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)	–	–	–	–	–	100.0%	–	60.0%	40.0%	20.0%	–	–	–	–	20.0%	60.0%
	Z Statistic	N/A	0.169	1.278	N/A	N/A	0.702	N/A	3.642	3.091	0.475	N/A	0.169	N/A	0.518	1.671	1.308
	P Value	N/A	0.866	0.201	N/A	N/A	0.483	N/A	0.0003	0.002	0.635	N/A	0.866	N/A	0.604	0.095	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, 2002-2008¹

Year		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Isolates Tested by Source	Chicken Breast	134	188	88	116	126	123	164
	Ground Turkey	294	289	260	339	291	261	273
	Ground Beef	210	224	194	226	227	205	200
	Pork Chop	255	313	313	320	301	263	264
Resistance Pattern²	Isolate Source							
1. No Resistance Detected	Chicken Breast	–	–	–	0.9% 1	–	–	–
	Ground Turkey	–	–	–	0.6% 2	0.3% 1	–	–
	Ground Beef	–	–	–	1.3% 3	1.8% 4	2.0% 4	0.5% 1
	Pork Chop	–	–	–	1.3% 4	–	0.4% 1	0.4% 1
2. Resistance to ≥ 3 Antimicrobial Classes	Chicken Breast	52.2% 70	47.9% 90	42.0% 37	50.0% 58	43.7% 55	45.5% 56	40.9% 67
	Ground Turkey	49.3% 145	54.3% 157	52.7% 137	43.4% 147	56.7% 165	67.4% 176	69.2% 189
	Ground Beef	4.8% 10	6.7% 15	10.8% 21	10.2% 23	7.9% 18	7.3% 15	5.5% 11
	Pork Chop	16.5% 42	9.9% 31	18.8% 59	14.4% 46	12.3% 37	17.1% 45	18.6% 49
3. Resistance to ≥ 4 Antimicrobial Classes	Chicken Breast	32.1% 43	19.1% 36	18.2% 16	20.7% 24	19.8% 25	22.8% 28	21.3% 35
	Ground Turkey	17.7% 52	31.1% 90	22.3% 58	26.0% 88	22.7% 66	36.4% 95	42.5% 116
	Ground Beef	1.9% 4	3.1% 7	3.1% 6	4.9% 11	2.2% 5	1.5% 3	2.0% 4
	Pork Chop	5.9% 15	5.1% 16	5.8% 18	4.7% 15	3.3% 10	2.3% 6	5.7% 15
4. Resistance to ≥ 5 Antimicrobial Classes	Chicken Breast	–	0.5% 1	1.1% 1	1.7% 2	–	–	1.2% 2
	Ground Turkey	0.7% 2	0.7% 2	–	2.7% 9	0.3% 1	–	1.5% 4
	Ground Beef	–	–	–	0.4% 1	0.4% 1	0.5% 1	–
	Pork Chop	0.4% 1	0.6% 2	1.0% 3	1.6% 5	0.7% 2	0.4% 1	0.8% 2
5. Resistance to ≥ 6 Antimicrobial Classes	Chicken Breast	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ground Turkey	0.3% 1	–	–	1.2% 4	0.3% 1	–	0.4% 1
	Ground Beef	–	–	–	0.4% 1	–	–	–
	Pork Chop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ Dash indicates 0.0% resistance.

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

Table 19b. Multidrug Resistance among *Enterococcus faecium* Isolates by Antimicrobial Class, 2002-2008¹

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

¹ Dash indicates 0.0% resistance.

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

Antimicrobial	Species	%I ¹	%R ²	[95% CI] ³	Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) ⁴																							
					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	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	19.5	[24.1 - 38.8]														75.0	5.5		1.8	1.2	16.5					
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	11.7	[7.2 - 17.7]														87.7	0.6		3.1	4.9	3.7					
Kanamycin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	29.9	[23.0 - 37.5]														64.0	6.1		0.6	29.3						
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	11.7	[7.2 - 17.7]														53.1	24.7		3.1	8.6						
Streptomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	11.0	[6.6 - 16.8]																89.0		1.8	3.1	6.1				
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	6.8	[3.4 - 11.8]																93.2		3.7	3.1					
Glycopeptides																												
Vancomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.2]					49.4	42.7	7.9																	
	<i>faecium</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]					58.6	29.6	9.9	1.9																
Glycylcycline																												
Tigecycline ⁵	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	1.2	[0.1 - 4.3]			0.6	11.0	62.8	24.4	1.2																	
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	1.9	[0.4 - 5.3]			3.1	16.1	51.2	27.8	1.9																	
Lincosamides																												
Lincomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	100.0	[97.8 - 100.0]									1.2												98.8			
	<i>faecium</i>	0.6	80.8	[74.0 - 86.6]							18.5			0.6	8.6												72.2	
Lipopeptides																												
Daptomycin ⁵	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.2]					18.3	76.8	4.3	0.6																
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]					1.9	8.6	39.5	50.0																
Macrolides																												
Erythromycin	<i>faecalis</i>	47.0	32.4	[25.2 - 40.1]					20.7	28.1	17.7	1.2	3.1												29.3			
	<i>faecium</i>	58.6	22.3	[16.1 - 29.4]					19.1	17.3	26.5	14.8	1.9												20.4			
Tylosin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	32.3	[25.2 - 40.1]							0.6	14.0	45.7	7.3														32.3
	<i>faecium</i>	0.0	20.4	[14.5 - 27.4]							14.8	23.5	30.9	10.5														20.4
Nitrofurans																												
Nitrofurantoin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.6	1.2	[0.1 - 4.3]									57.3	35.4	5.5	0.6												1.2
	<i>faecium</i>	47.5	46.3	[38.4 - 54.3]									1.2	4.9	47.5												46.3	
Oxazolidinones																												
Linezolid	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.2]					0.6	54.9	44.5																	
	<i>faecium</i>	2.5	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]					11.7	85.8	2.5																	
Penicillins																												
Penicillin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.2]								20.1	67.7	12.2														
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	27.8	[21.0 - 35.3]					4.3	3.7	4.3	40.7	19.1		20.4												7.4	
Phenicol																												
Chloramphenicol	<i>faecalis</i>	2.4	0.0	[0.0 - 2.2]							0.6	31.1	65.9	2.4														
	<i>faecium</i>	0.6	0.6	[0.0 - 3.4]							30.9	67.9	0.6	0.6														
Quinolones																												
Ciprofloxacin	<i>faecalis</i>	32.9	3.0	[1.0 - 7.0]					6.1	57.9	32.9		1.8	1.2														
	<i>faecium</i>	40.7	43.8	[36.1 - 51.8]					2.5	13.0	40.7		35.2	8.6														
Streptogramins																												
Quinupristin-Dalfopristin	<i>faecalis</i> ⁶																											
	<i>faecium</i>	21.6	54.9	[46.9 - 62.8]					23.5	21.6		15.4	21.6	14.2	3.7													
Tetracyclines																												
Tetracycline	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	69.6	[61.9 - 76.5]								30.5			4.3	9.8												55.5
	<i>faecium</i>	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

Antimicrobial	Species	%I ¹	%R ²	[95% CI] ³	Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) ⁴																					
					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	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	41.0	[35.1 - 47.1]													57.5	1.5		0.7	1.1	39.2				
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	10.0	[4.1 - 19.5]													90.0			2.9	5.7	1.4				
Kanamycin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	54.9	[48.8 - 60.9]													40.3	4.0	0.7		0.7	54.2				
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	12.8	[6.1 - 23.0]													48.6	24.3	14.3		1.4	11.4				
Streptomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	38.8	[33.0 - 44.9]																61.2		2.9	9.5	26.4		
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	17.1	[9.2 - 28.0]																82.9		8.6	7.1	1.4		
Glycopeptides																										
Vancomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.4	0.0	[0.0 - 1.3]						59.0	35.9	4.8		0.4												
	<i>faecium</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 5.1]						52.9	27.1	20.0														
Glycylcycline																										
Tigecycline ⁵	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	1.5	[0.4 - 3.7]	0.7	10.3	57.1	30.4		1.5																
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	2.8	[0.3 - 9.9]	1.4	18.6	35.7	41.4		1.4	1.4															
Lincosamides																										
Lincomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	99.2	[97.4 - 99.9]							0.7		0.7	98.5												
	<i>faecium</i>	2.9	91.5	[82.3 - 96.8]						4.3	1.4		2.9	8.6	82.9											
Lipopeptides																										
Daptomycin ⁵	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	0.4	[0.0 - 2.0]						31.5	64.5	3.7		0.4												
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	5.7	[1.6 - 14.0]						12.9	41.4	40.0		5.7												
Macrolides																										
Erythromycin	<i>faecalis</i>	32.0	51.3	[45.2 - 57.4]						16.9		20.2	11.4	0.4		2.9	48.4									
	<i>faecium</i>	45.7	37.2	[25.9 - 49.5]						17.1		17.1	15.7	12.9		12.9	24.3									
Tylosin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	50.9	[44.8 - 57.0]									9.5	33.0	5.9	0.7		50.9								
	<i>faecium</i>	1.4	12.9	[6.1 - 23.0]									8.6	17.1	51.4	8.6		1.4	12.9							
Nitrofurans																										
Nitrofurantoin	<i>faecalis</i>	1.8	0.0	[0.0 - 1.3]									1.5	63.4	29.7	3.7		1.8								
	<i>faecium</i>	55.7	27.1	[17.2 - 39.1]												5.7	11.4		55.7	27.1						
Oxazolidinones																										
Linezolid	<i>faecalis</i>	0.4	0.0	[0.0 - 1.3]						0.4	64.5	34.8		0.4												
	<i>faecium</i>	1.4	0.0	[0.0 - 5.1]						1.4	14.3	82.9		1.4												
Penicillins																										
Penicillin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.3]									0.4	21.6	69.2	8.8										
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	61.4	[49.0 - 72.8]						8.6	2.9	1.4	14.3	11.4		31.4	30.0									
Phenicol																										
Chloramphenicol	<i>faecalis</i>	0.7	0.4	[0.0 - 2.0]									0.4	28.9	69.6		0.7	0.4								
	<i>faecium</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 5.1]												24.3	75.7									
Quinolones																										
Ciprofloxacin	<i>faecalis</i>	30.8	3.7	[1.8 - 6.6]						1.8	63.7	30.8		2.6	1.1											
	<i>faecium</i>	24.3	54.3	[41.9 - 66.3]						1.4	5.7	14.3		24.3	42.9	11.4										
Streptogramins																										
Quinupristin-Dalfopristin	<i>faecalis</i> ⁶																									
	<i>faecium</i>	25.7	68.6	[56.4 - 79.1]						5.7		25.7		8.6	14.3	31.4	14.3									
Tetracyclines																										
Tetracycline	<i>faecalis</i>	0.4	89.4	[85.1 - 92.8]									10.3		0.4		0.7	5.9	82.8							
	<i>faecium</i>	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

Antimicrobial	Species	%I ¹	%R ²	[95% CI] ³	Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) ⁴																							
					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	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	2.0	[0.5 - 5.0]													96.5	1.5		0.5	1.0	0.5						
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 4.9]													100.0											
Kanamycin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	4.0	[1.7 - 7.7]													90.5	5.5				0.5	3.5					
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	6.8	[2.2 - 15.1]													48.7	35.1	9.5		1.4	5.4						
Streptomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	1.5	[0.3 - 4.3]																		98.5		1.0	0.5			
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	2.7	[0.3 - 9.4]																		97.3						
Glycopeptides																												
Vancomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]					40.0	51.0	9.0																	
	<i>faecium</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 4.9]					60.8	24.3	14.9																	
Glycylcycline																												
Tigecycline ⁵	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]	2.5	16.0	64.5	17.0																				
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 4.9]					14.9	55.4	29.7																	
Lincosamides																												
Lincomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.5	99.0	[96.4 - 99.9]					0.5			0.5		1.0	98.0													
	<i>faecium</i>	1.4	75.7	[64.3 - 84.9]					23.0			1.4		17.6	58.1													
Lipopeptides																												
Daptomycin ⁵	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]					23.0	73.0	3.5	0.5																
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	1.4	[0.0 - 7.3]					1.4	12.2	33.8	51.4	1.4															
Macrolides																												
Erythromycin	<i>faecalis</i>	73.5	2.5	[0.8 - 5.7]					24.0	48.5	22.5	2.5				2.5												
	<i>faecium</i>	59.4	13.5	[6.7 - 23.5]					27.0	10.8	32.4	16.2		5.4	8.1													
Tylosin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	3.0	[1.1 - 6.4]									18.0	61.0	17.0	1.0			3.0									
	<i>faecium</i>	2.7	4.1	[0.8 - 11.4]									9.5	28.4	27.0	28.4	2.7			4.1								
Nitrofurans																												
Nitrofurantoin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.5	0.5	[0.0 - 2.8]									49.5	46.0	3.5	0.5		0.5										
	<i>faecium</i>	64.9	20.3	[11.8 - 31.2]									1.4	13.5	64.9		20.3											
Oxazolidinones																												
Linezolid	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]					1.5	41.5	57.0																	
	<i>faecium</i>	1.4	0.0	[0.0 - 4.9]					8.1	90.5	1.4																	
Penicillins																												
Penicillin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]									1.5	21.5	62.5	14.5												
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	9.5	[3.9 - 18.5]									17.6	2.7	9.5	47.3	13.5			9.5								
Phenicol																												
Chloramphenicol	<i>faecalis</i>	0.5	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]									34.5	65.0	0.5													
	<i>faecium</i>	0.0	1.4	[0.0 - 7.3]									33.8	64.9			1.4											
Quinolones																												
Ciprofloxacin	<i>faecalis</i>	43.5	3.5	[1.4 - 7.1]					5.0	48.0	43.5		3.0	0.5														
	<i>faecium</i>	37.8	25.7	[16.2 - 37.2]					12.2	24.3	37.8		21.6	4.1														
Streptogramins																												
Quinupristin-Dalfopristin	<i>faecalis</i> ⁶								24.3			59.5		8.1	1.4	5.4	1.4											
	<i>faecium</i>	59.5	16.3	[8.7 - 26.6]							59.5		8.1	1.4	5.4	1.4												
Tetracyclines																												
Tetracycline	<i>faecalis</i>	0.5	32.0	[25.6 - 38.9]									67.5	0.5		3.0	7.0	22.0										
	<i>faecium</i>	0.0	29.8	[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

Antimicrobial	Species	%I ¹	%R ²	[95% CI] ³	Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) ⁴																																
					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	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	0.4																	[0.0 - 2.1]																
		<i>faecium</i>	N/A	0.0																	[0.0 - 10.0]																
	Kanamycin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	3.0																	[1.3 - 5.9]																
		<i>faecium</i>	N/A	2.9																	[0.1 - 14.9]																
	Streptomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	10.3																	[6.8 - 14.5]																
		<i>faecium</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 10.0]																																
Glycopeptides																																					
	Vancomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.4]																																
		<i>faecium</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 10.0]																																
Glycylcycline																																					
	Tigecycline ⁵	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	1.9	[0.6 - 4.4]																																
		<i>faecium</i>	N/A	2.9	[0.1 - 14.9]																																
Lincosamides																																					
	Lincomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	97.4	[94.6 - 98.9]																																
		<i>faecium</i>	22.9	54.3	[36.6 - 71.2]																																
Lipopeptides																																					
	Daptomycin ⁵	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	N/A	[0.0 - 1.4]																																
		<i>faecium</i>	N/A	2.9	[0.1 - 14.9]																																
Macrolides																																					
	Erythromycin	<i>faecalis</i>	65.2	8.3	[5.3 - 12.3]																																
		<i>faecium</i>	82.8	14.3	[4.8 - 30.3]																																
	Tylosin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	8.0	[5.0 - 11.9]																																
		<i>faecium</i>	2.9	5.7	[0.7 - 19.2]																																
Nitrofurans																																					
	Nitrofurantoin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.4	0.0	[0.0 - 1.4]																																
		<i>faecium</i>	57.1	8.6	[1.8 - 23.1]																																
Oxazolidinones																																					
	Linezolid	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.4]																																
		<i>faecium</i>	5.7	0.0	[0.0 - 10.0]																																
Penicillins																																					
	Penicillin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	0.4	[0.0 - 2.1]																																
		<i>faecium</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 10.0]																																
Phenicol																																					
	Chloramphenicol	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	0.4	[0.0 - 2.1]																																
		<i>faecium</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 10.0]																																
Quinolones																																					
	Ciprofloxacin	<i>faecalis</i>	38.3	4.6	[2.4 - 7.8]																																
		<i>faecium</i>	40.0	14.3	[4.8 - 30.3]																																
Streptogramins																																					
	Quinupristin-Dalfopristin	<i>faecalis</i> ⁶																																			
		<i>faecium</i>	71.4	5.7	[0.7 - 19.2]																																
Tetracyclines																																					
	Tetracycline	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	76.9	[71.3 - 81.8]																																
		<i>faecium</i>	0.0	45.7	[28.8 - 63.4]																																

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

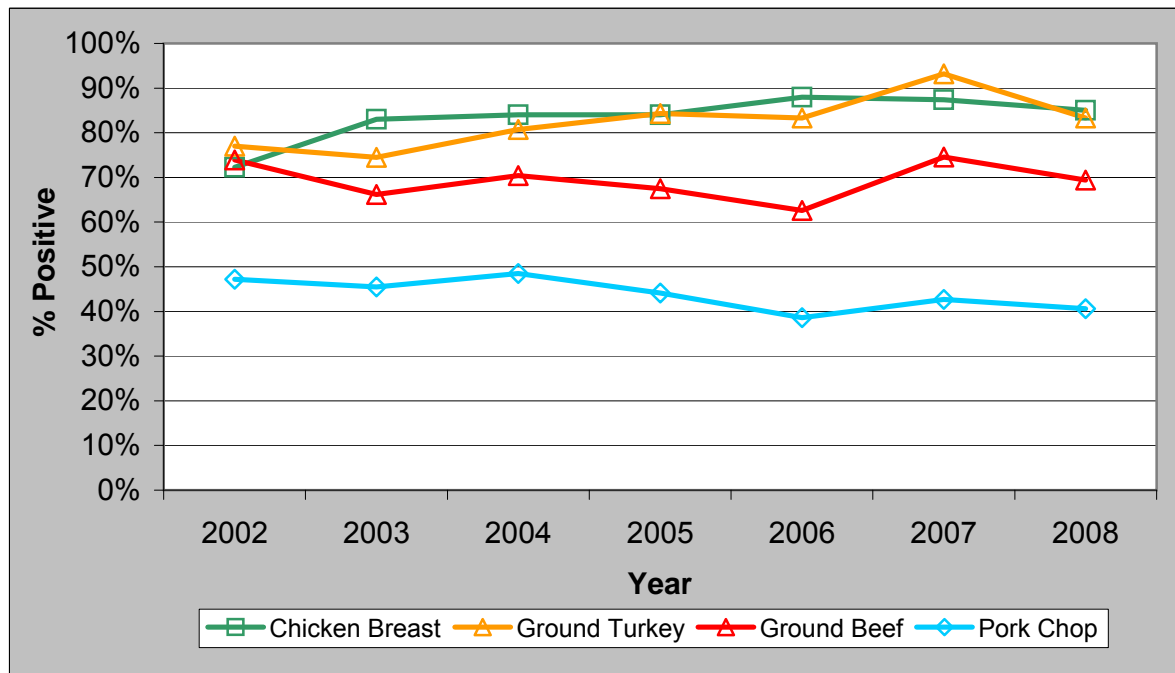
⁵ For daptomycin and tigecycline, percent non-susceptible is reported rather than percent resistant because a resistance breakpoint has not been established.

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

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

Year	Chicken Breast			Ground Turkey			Ground Beef			Pork Chop		
	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

Meat Type	Year (N)	Aminoglycosides				Amino-penicillins	β -Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations	Cephalosporins		Cepha-mycins	Folate Pathway Inhibitors		Phenicols	Quinolones		Tetra-cyclines
		AMI (MIC \geq 64)	GEN (MIC \geq 16)	KAN (MIC \geq 64)	STR (MIC \geq 64)	AMP (MIC \geq 32)	AMC (MIC \geq 32)	TIO (MIC \geq 32)	AXO (MIC \geq 4)	FOX (MIC \geq 32)	FIS ¹ (MIC \geq 512)	COT (MIC \geq 4)	CHL (MIC \geq 512)	CIP (MIC \geq 4)	NAL (MIC \geq 32)	TET (MIC \geq 16)
Chicken Breast	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%
	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%
	2006 (418)	–	37.5%	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	
Ground Turkey	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%
	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%
	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	
Ground Beef	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%
	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%
	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%
	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)	–	–	1.6%	6.3%	6.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	9.4%	1.2%	3.9%	–	0.4%	21.9%
	2008 (250)	–	2.0%	4.0%	10.4%	6.4%	2.4%	1.6%	1.6%	2.4%	11.6%	2.0%	0.8%	–	0.4%	24.0%
	Z Statistic	N/A	-1.7936	-0.4186	1.0178	-0.5667	0.4465	-1.9297	-1.5741	-1.4641	0.7360	-1.8438	0.2664	N/A	0.4942	3.4347
P Value	N/A	0.0729	0.6755	0.3088	0.5709	0.6552	0.0536	0.1155	0.1432	0.4614	0.0652	0.7899	N/A	0.6212	0.0006	
Pork Chop	2002 (194)	–	1.1%	5.4%	22.3%	13.6%	5.4%	0.5%	0.5%	3.3%	12.5%	1.1%	1.6%	–	0.5%	52.7%
	2003 (218)	–	1.4%	8.7%	19.7%	13.3%	5.1%	0.9%	0.9%	2.3%	15.1%	2.8%	4.1%	–	0.5%	46.3%
	2004 (232)	–	1.3%	8.2%	21.1%	15.1%	5.6%	0.4%	0.4%	2.2%	19.4%	3.9%	4.3%	–	–	56.0%
	2005 (205)	–	–	7.3%	13.2%	16.1%	2.9%	–	0.5%	1.5%	14.2%	1.5%	3.4%	–	1.5%	45.9%
	2006 (182)	–	1.1%	6.0%	13.7%	15.9%	2.2%	–	0.6%	1.6%	20.3%	2.2%	6.6%	–	0.5%	52.7%
	2007 (152)	–	1.3%	4.6%	13.8%	15.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	11.8%	1.3%	3.9%	–	–	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	

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

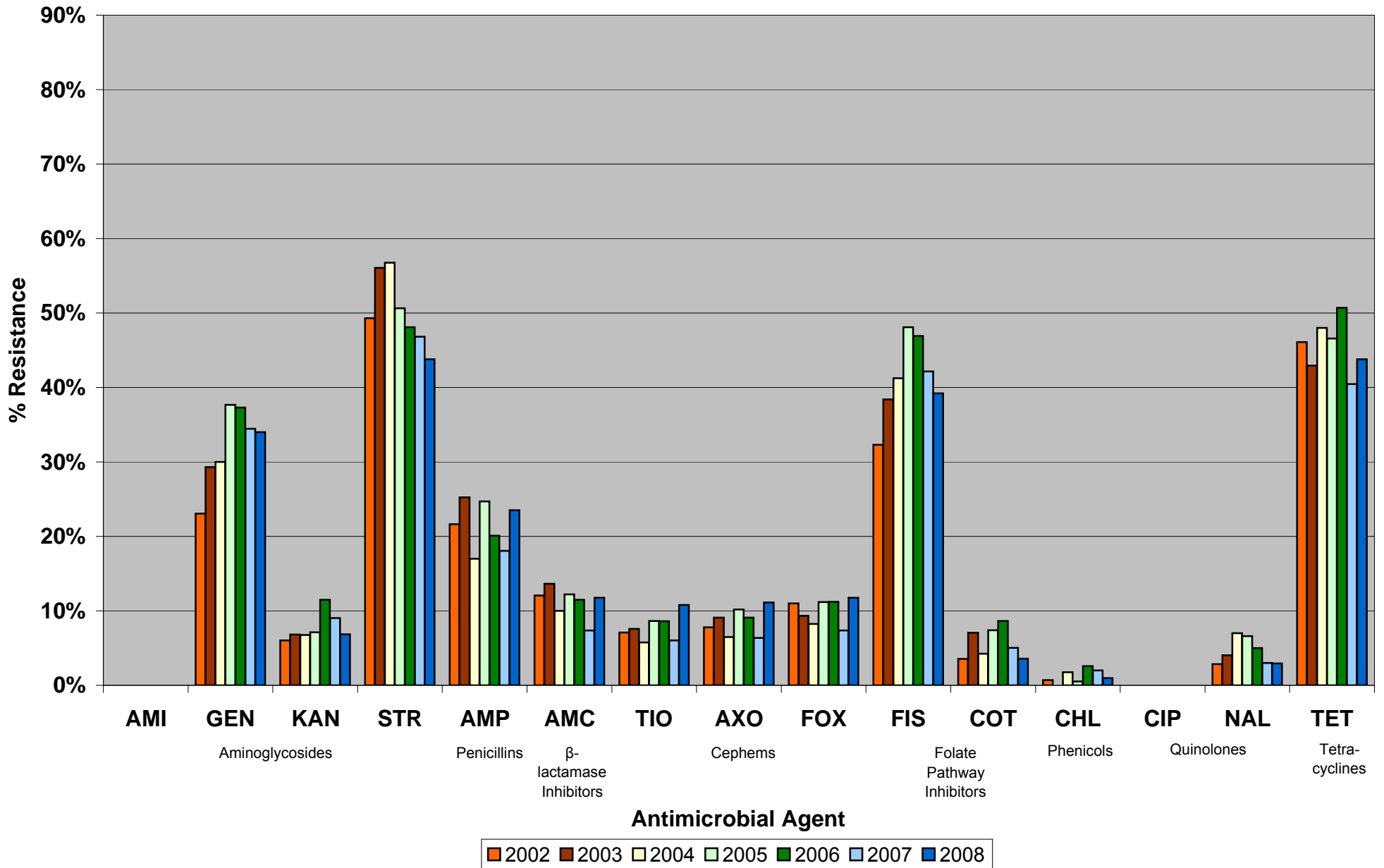


Figure 7b. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Escherichia coli* from Ground Turkey, 2002-2008

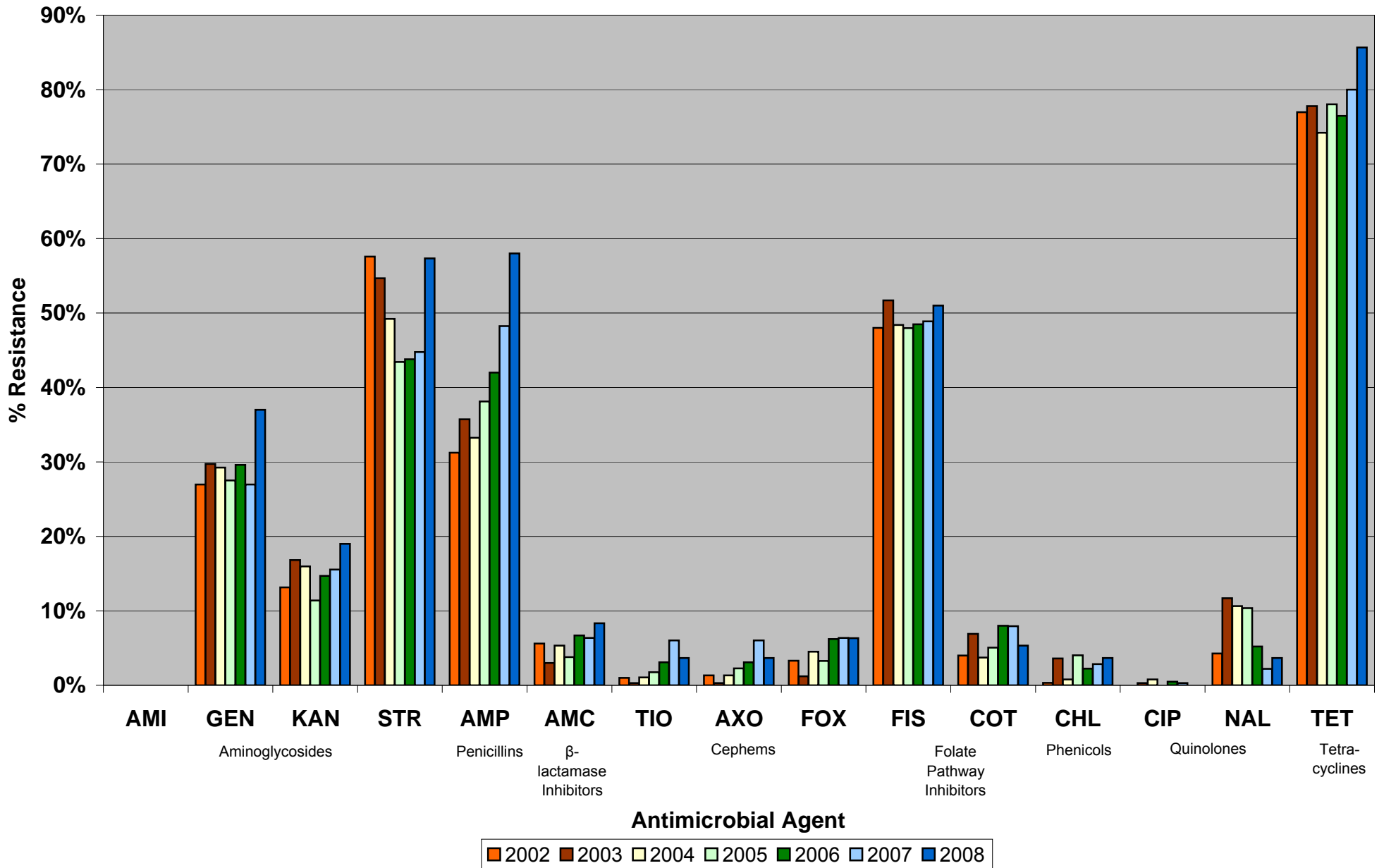


Figure 7c. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Escherichia coli* from Ground Beef, 2002-2008

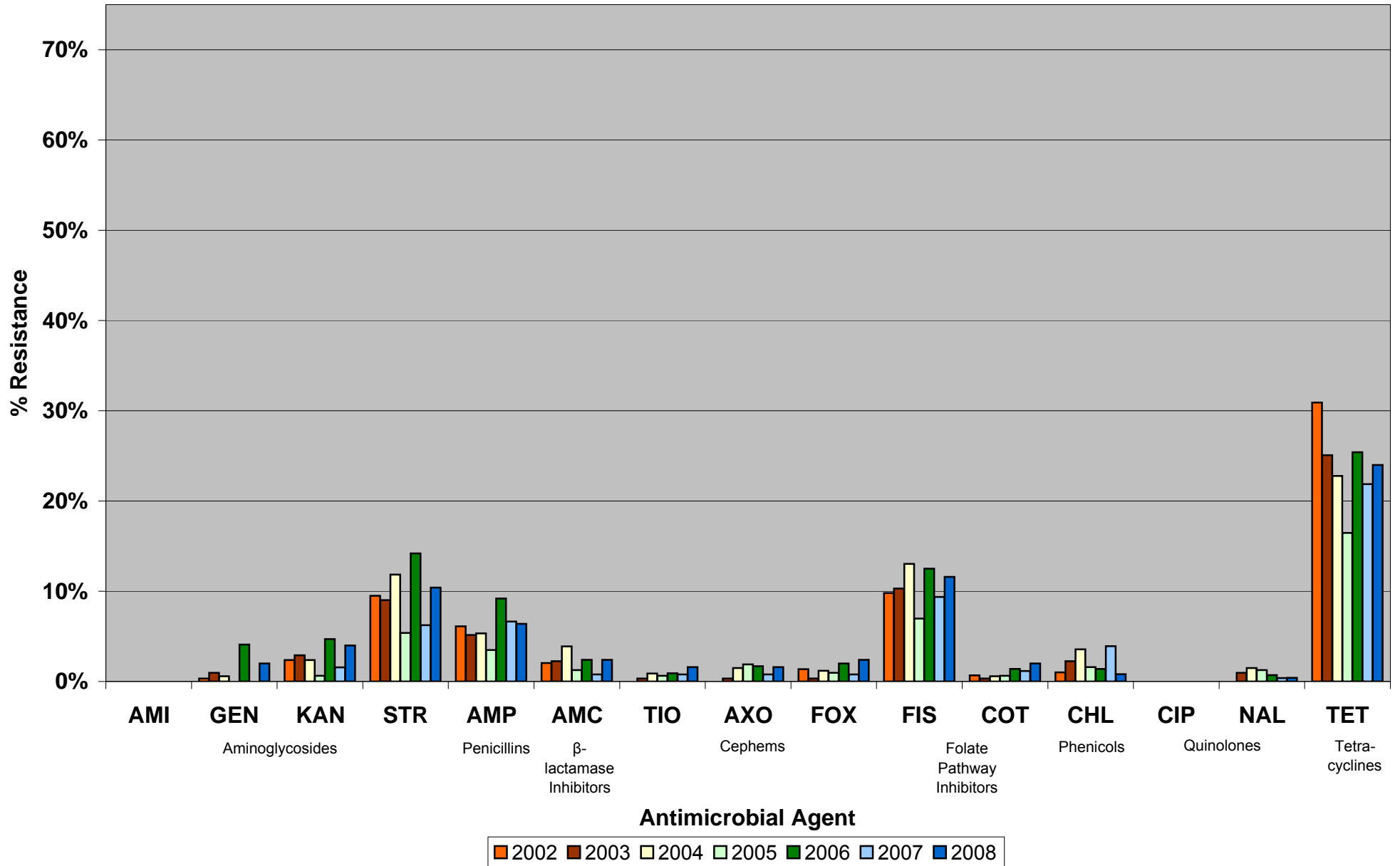


Figure 7d. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Escherichia coli* from Pork Chops, 2002-2008

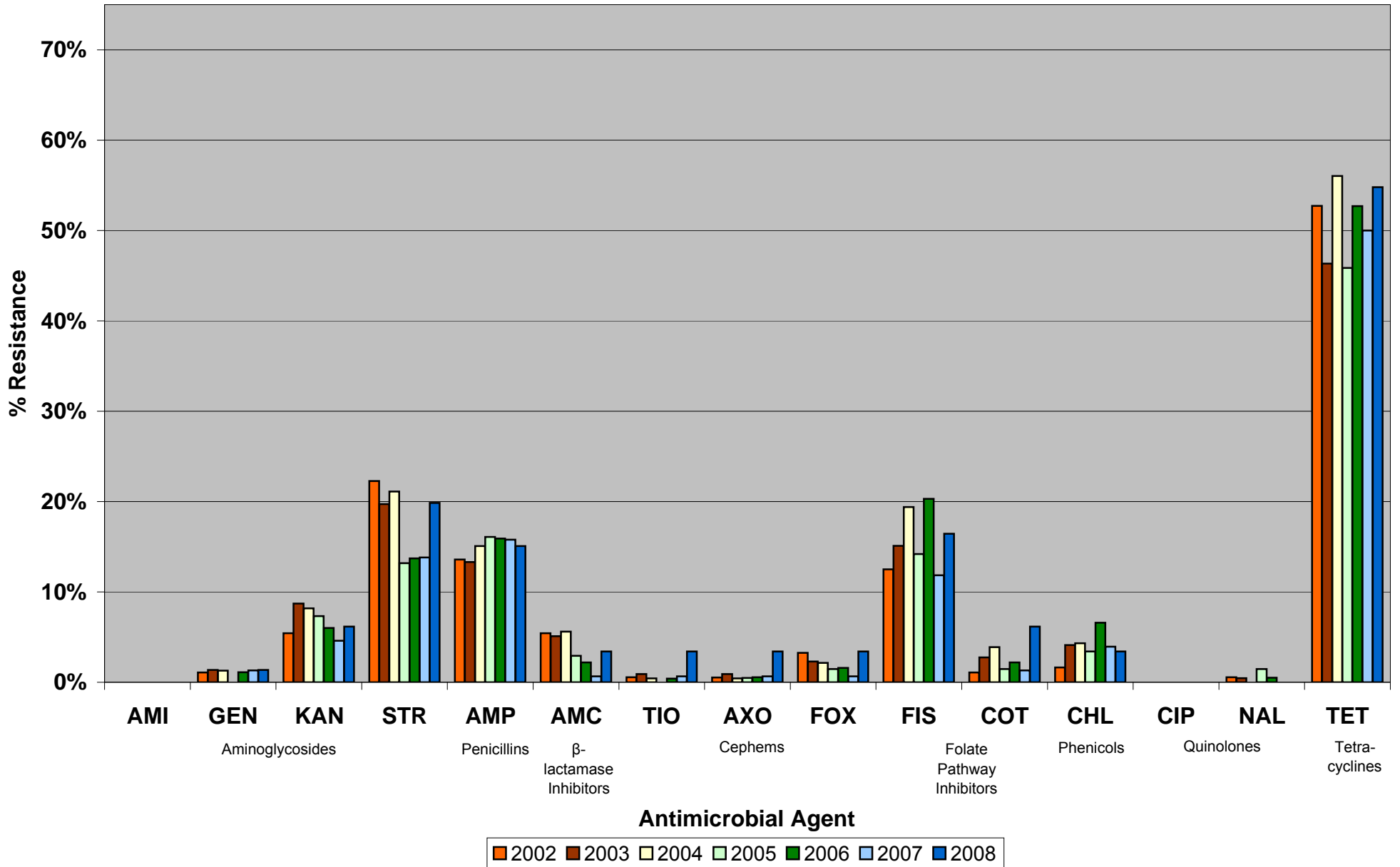


Table 23. Multidrug Resistance Patterns among *Escherichia coli* Isolates by Year, 2002-2008

Year		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Isolates Tested by Source	Chicken Breast	282	396	400	393	418	299	306
	Ground Turkey	304	333	376	397	388	315	300
	Ground Beef	295	311	338	316	295	256	250
	Pork Chop	184	218	232	205	182	152	146
Resistance Pattern	Isolate Source							
1. At Least ACSSuT ¹ Resistant	Chicken Breast	0.4% 1	— ²	1.3% 5	0.3% 1	1.4% 6	2.0% 6	1.0% 3
	Ground Turkey	—	2.7% 9	0.5% 2	1.8% 7	0.8% 3	1.9% 6	2.0% 6
	Ground Beef	0.3% 1	1.0% 3	1.5% 5	0.6% 2	0.3% 1	0.4% 1	—
	Pork Chop	0.5% 1	1.4% 3	1.3% 3	1.0% 2	1.1% 2	0.7% 1	1.4% 2
2. At Least ACT/S ³ Resistant	Chicken Breast	—	—	0.3% 1	—	—	0.3% 1	—
	Ground Turkey	—	0.9% 3	—	0.8% 3	0.3% 1	0.3% 1	—
	Ground Beef	—	—	—	0.3% 1	0.3% 1	—	—
	Pork Chop	0.5% 1	—	0.4% 1	0.5% 1	—	—	—
3. At Least ACSSuTAuCf ⁴ Resistant	Chicken Breast	0.4% 1	—	1.0% 4	0.3% 1	1.0% 4	0.7% 2	0.7% 2
	Ground Turkey	—	0.3% 1	—	0.3% 1	—	1.3% 4	1.3% 4
	Ground Beef	—	—	0.9% 3	0.3% 1	—	—	—
	Pork Chop	—	0.5% 1	0.4% 1	—	—	0.7% 1	0.7% 1
4. At Least Ceftiofur and Nalidixic Acid Resistant	Chicken Breast	0.4% 1	0.5% 2	0.8% 3	0.3% 1	0.2% 1	—	1.0% 3
	Ground Turkey	0.3% 1	0.3% 1	0.3% 1	—	—	0.6% 2	—
	Ground Beef	—	—	—	—	0.3% 1	—	—
	Pork Chop	0.5% 1	—	—	—	—	—	—

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
Number of Isolates Tested by Source	Chicken Breast	282	396	400	393	418	299	306
	Ground Turkey	304	333	376	396	388	315	300
	Ground Beef	295	311	338	316	295	256	250
	Pork Chop	184	218	232	205	182	152	146
Resistance Pattern¹	Isolate Source							
1. No Resistance Detected		27.0%	20.5%	20.8%	20.6%	23.4%	29.1%	33.3%
	Chicken Breast	76	81	83	81	98	87	102
	Ground Turkey	16.8%	14.7%	19.1%	16.2%	16.0%	13.0%	8.3%
	Ground Turkey	51	49	72	64	62	41	25
2. Resistance to ≥ 3 Antimicrobial Classes	Ground Beef	63.1%	66.9%	73.1%	81.3%	71.5%	77.0%	73.2%
	Ground Beef	186	208	247	257	211	197	183
	Pork Chop	41.3%	44.5%	37.9%	48.8%	42.9%	48.0%	43.8%
	Pork Chop	76	97	88	100	78	73	64
3. Resistance to ≥ 4 Antimicrobial Classes	Chicken Breast	36.2%	42.2%	35.3%	45.0%	43.3%	33.8%	36.6%
	Chicken Breast	102	167	141	177	181	101	112
	Ground Turkey	55.6%	55.6%	51.9%	52.8%	55.2%	57.5%	63.7%
	Ground Turkey	169	185	195	209	214	181	191
4. Resistance to ≥ 5 Antimicrobial Classes	Ground Beef	10.2%	7.4%	10.4%	5.4%	11.5%	9.0%	11.2%
	Ground Beef	30	23	35	17	34	23	28
	Pork Chop	17.4%	17.9%	21.1%	16.1%	15.9%	15.1%	17.8%
	Pork Chop	32	39	49	33	29	23	26
5. Resistance to ≥ 6 Antimicrobial Classes	Chicken Breast	13.8%	13.6%	12.5%	12.2%	14.6%	10.4%	13.7%
	Chicken Breast	39	54	50	48	61	31	42
	Ground Turkey	23.0%	30.0%	24.5%	24.2%	25.8%	27.0%	32.3%
	Ground Turkey	70	100	92	96	100	85	97
6. Resistance to ≥ 7 Antimicrobial Classes	Ground Beef	1.7%	4.2%	4.7%	1.9%	5.8%	4.7%	4.4%
	Ground Beef	5	13	16	6	17	12	11
	Pork Chop	5.4%	6.9%	7.8%	4.9%	7.7%	3.3%	7.5%
	Pork Chop	10	15	18	10	14	5	11
7. Resistance to ≥ 8 Antimicrobial Classes	Chicken Breast	6.0%	7.3%	6.0%	5.9%	7.4%	5.7%	8.2%
	Chicken Breast	17	29	24	23	31	17	25
	Ground Turkey	9.2%	14.7%	6.9%	6.3%	5.7%	4.1%	6.3%
	Ground Turkey	28	49	26	25	22	13	19
8. Resistance to ≥ 9 Antimicrobial Classes	Ground Beef	0.3%	2.6%	2.7%	1.0%	2.4%	0.4%	2.0%
	Ground Beef	1	8	9	3	7	1	5
	Pork Chop	3.3%	2.8%	2.2%	1.5%	3.3%	1.3%	4.1%
	Pork Chop	6	6	5	3	6	2	6
9. Resistance to ≥ 10 Antimicrobial Classes	Chicken Breast	3.9%	3.5%	3.3%	3.6%	5.3%	3.3%	6.2%
	Chicken Breast	11	14	13	14	22	10	19
	Ground Turkey	2.6%	4.2%	3.2%	1.8%	3.1%	2.9%	4.0%
	Ground Turkey	8	14	12	7	12	9	12
10. Resistance to ≥ 11 Antimicrobial Classes	Ground Beef	0.3%	1.3%	2.1%	0.6%	1.7%	_2	1.6%
	Ground Beef	1	4	7	2	5		4
11. Resistance to ≥ 12 Antimicrobial Classes	Pork Chop	1.6%	1.8%	0.4%	0.5%	1.1%	0.7%	2.1%
	Pork Chop	3	4	1	1	2	1	3

¹ Cephem class includes Cephalothin for 2002 and 2003.

² Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance.

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

Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%I ¹	%R ²	[95% CI] ³	Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) ⁴															
					0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512
Cephems																				
Cefoxitin	2002 (304)	2.3	3.3	[1.6 - 6.0]																
	2003 (333)	3.3	1.2	[0.3 - 3.0]																
	2004 (376)	0.8	4.5	[2.7 - 7.1]																
	2005 (396)	1.0	3.3	[1.8 - 5.5]																
	2006 (388)	2.3	6.2	[4.0 - 9.1]																
	2007 (315)	0.6	6.3	[3.9 - 9.6]																
	2008 (300)	1.7	6.3	[3.9 - 9.7]																
Folate Pathway Inhibitors																				
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (304)	N/A	48.0	[2.1 - 6.8]																
	2003 (333)	N/A	51.7	[4.4 - 10.2]																
Sulfisoxazole	2004 (376)	N/A	48.4	[43.2 - 53.6]																
	2005 (396)	N/A	48.0	[43.0 - 53.0]																
	2006 (388)	N/A	48.5	[43.4 - 53.6]																
	2007 (315)	N/A	48.9	[43.2 - 54.6]																
2008 (300)	N/A	51.0	[45.2 - 56.8]																	
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (304)	N/A	4.0	[2.1 - 6.8]																
	2003 (333)	N/A	6.9	[4.4 - 10.2]																
	2004 (376)	N/A	3.7	[2.1 - 6.2]																
	2005 (396)	N/A	5.1	[3.1 - 7.7]																
	2006 (388)	N/A	8.0	[5.5 - 11.1]																
	2007 (315)	N/A	7.9	[5.2 - 11.5]																
	2008 (300)	N/A	5.3	[3.1 - 8.5]																
Phenicol																				
Chloramphenicol	2002 (304)	1.3	0.3	[0.0 - 1.8]																
	2003 (333)	2.4	3.6	[1.9 - 6.2]																
	2004 (376)	0.8	0.8	[0.2 - 2.3]																
	2005 (396)	2.5	4.0	[2.3 - 6.5]																
	2006 (388)	1.3	2.3	[1.1 - 4.4]																
	2007 (315)	1.0	2.9	[1.3 - 5.4]																
	2008 (300)	1.0	3.7	[1.8 - 6.5]																
Quinolones																				
Ciprofloxacin	2002 (304)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]																
	2003 (333)	0.0	0.3	[0.0 - 1.7]																
	2004 (376)	0.0	0.8	[0.2 - 2.3]																
	2005 (396)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]																
	2006 (388)	0.0	0.5	[0.1 - 1.8]																
	2007 (315)	0.0	0.3	[0.0 - 1.8]																
	2008 (300)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]																
Nalidixic Acid	2002 (304)	N/A	4.3	[2.3 - 7.2]																
	2003 (333)	N/A	11.7	[8.5 - 15.7]																
	2004 (376)	N/A	10.6	[7.7 - 14.2]																
	2005 (396)	N/A	10.4	[7.5 - 13.8]																
	2006 (388)	N/A	5.2	[3.2 - 7.8]																
	2007 (315)	N/A	2.2	[0.9 - 4.5]																
	2008 (300)	N/A	3.7	[1.8 - 6.5]																
Tetracyclines																				
Tetracycline	2002 (304)	0.3	77.0	[71.8 - 81.6]																
	2003 (333)	0.9	77.8	[72.9 - 82.1]																
	2004 (376)	0.5	74.2	[69.5 - 78.6]																
	2005 (396)	0.3	78.0	[73.6 - 82.0]																
	2006 (388)	0.3	76.5	[72.0 - 80.7]																
	2007 (315)	0.0	80.0	[75.2 - 84.3]																
	2008 (300)	0.3	85.7	[81.2 - 89.4]																

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.

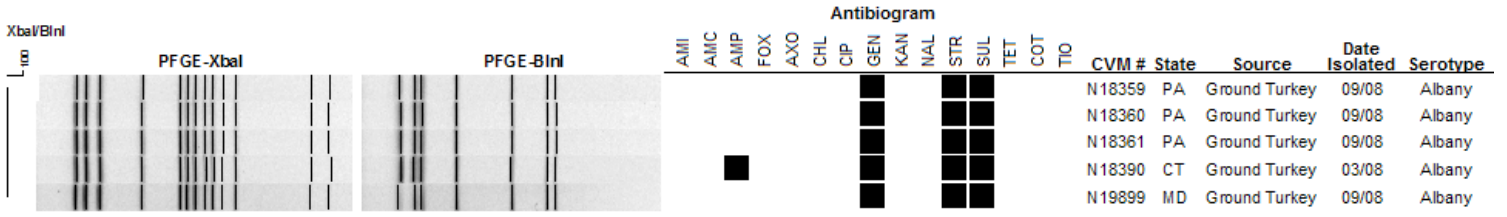
³ 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

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.

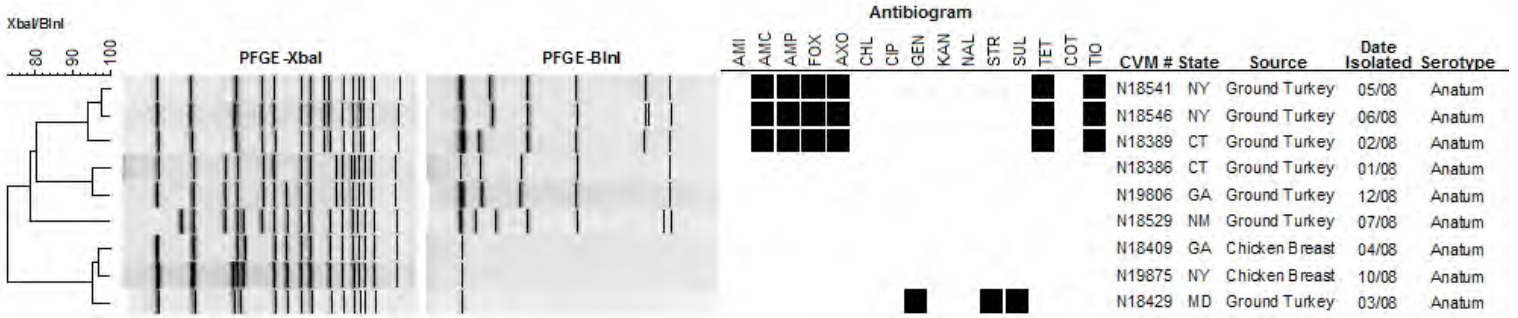
A-1a. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Agona



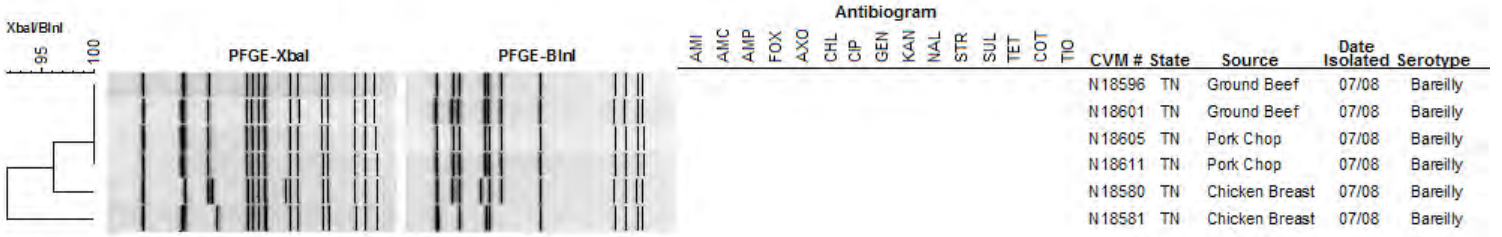
A-1b. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Albany



A-1c. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Anatum



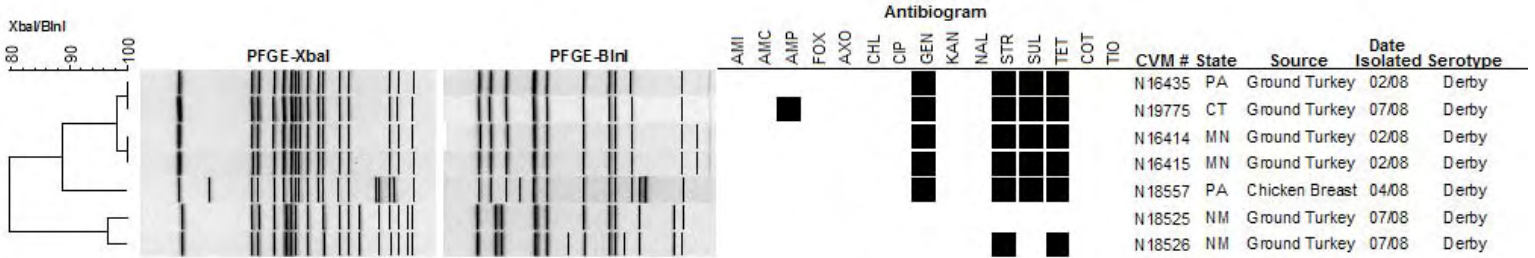
A-1d. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Bareilly



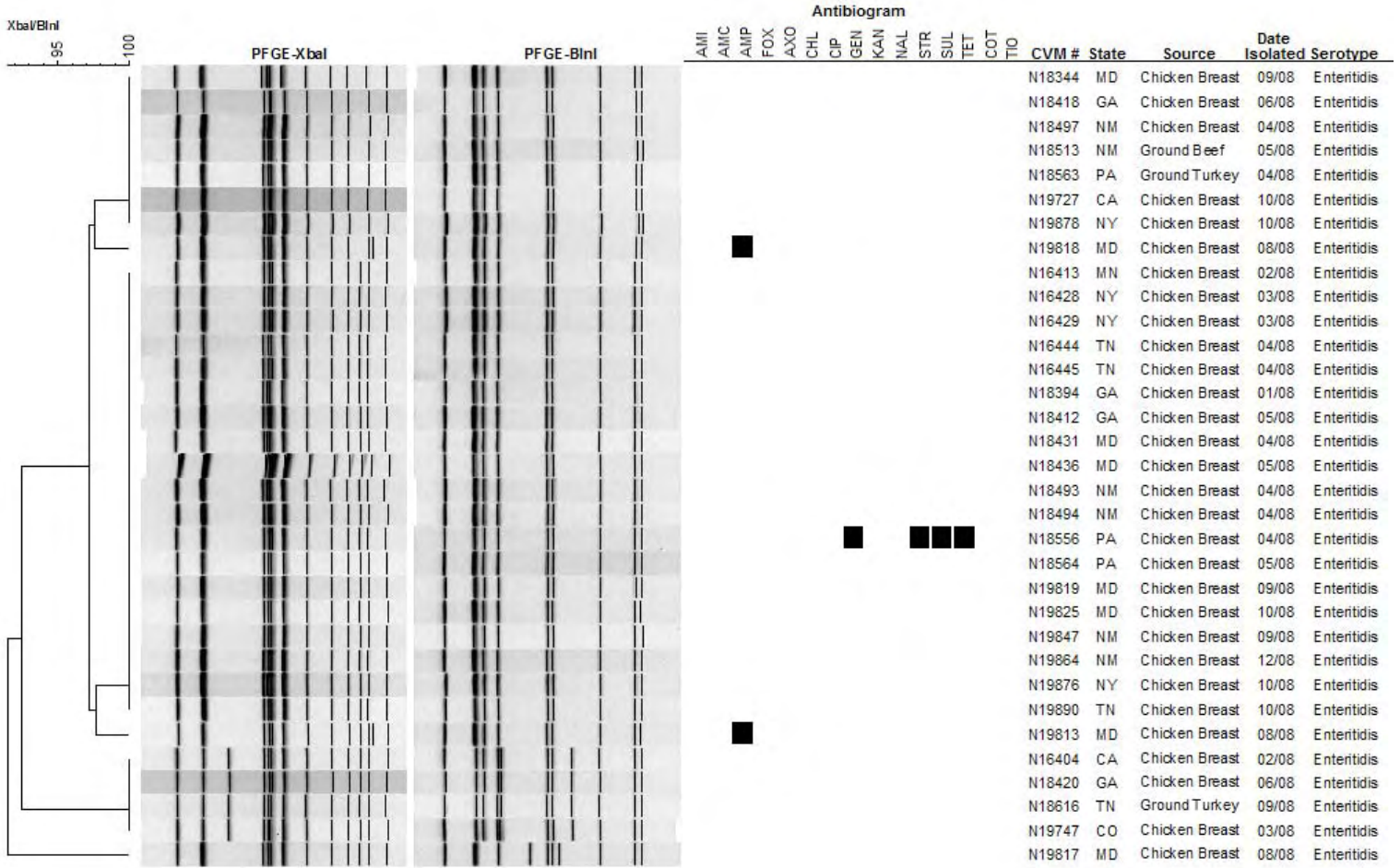
A-1e. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Berta



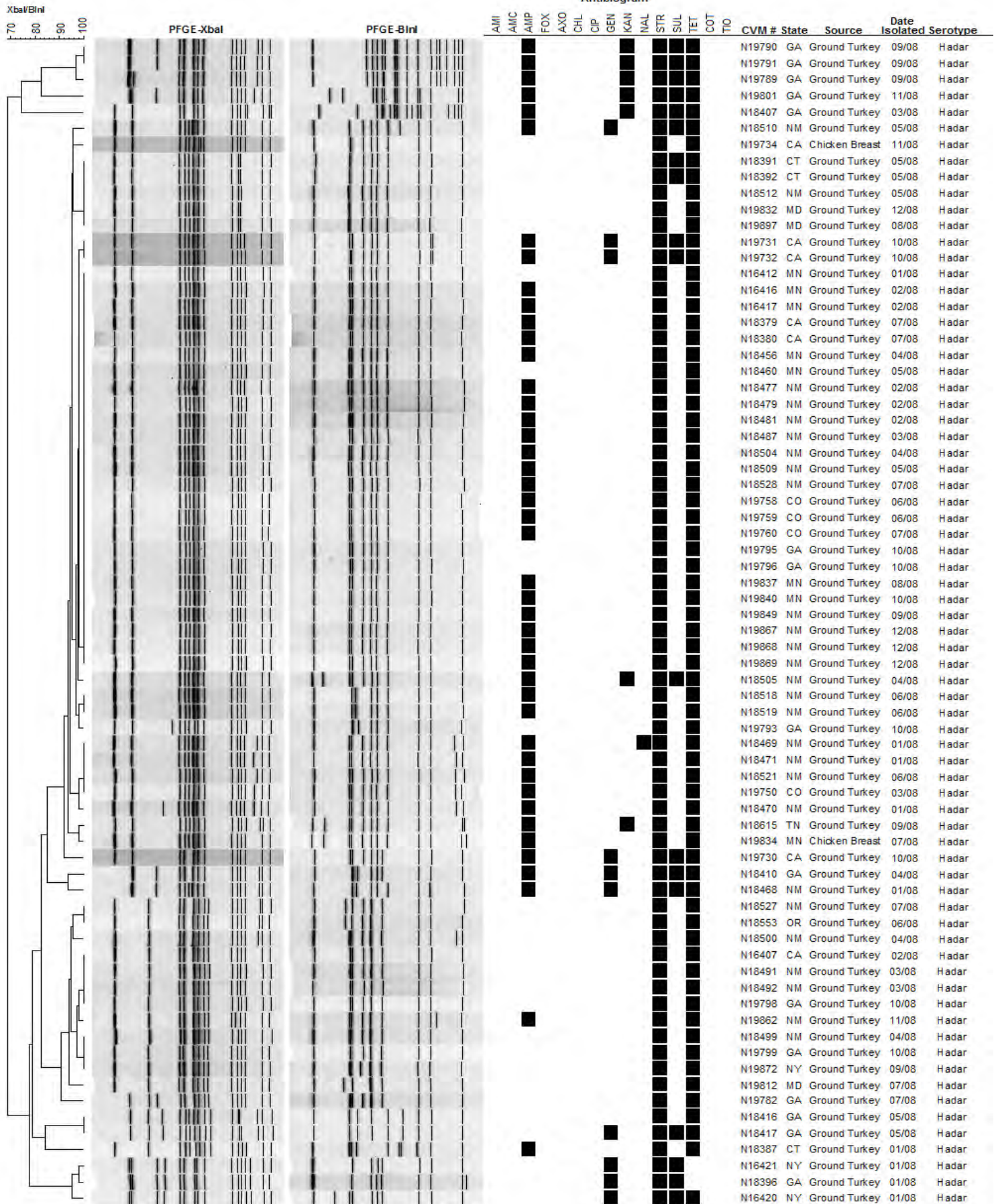
A-1f. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Derby



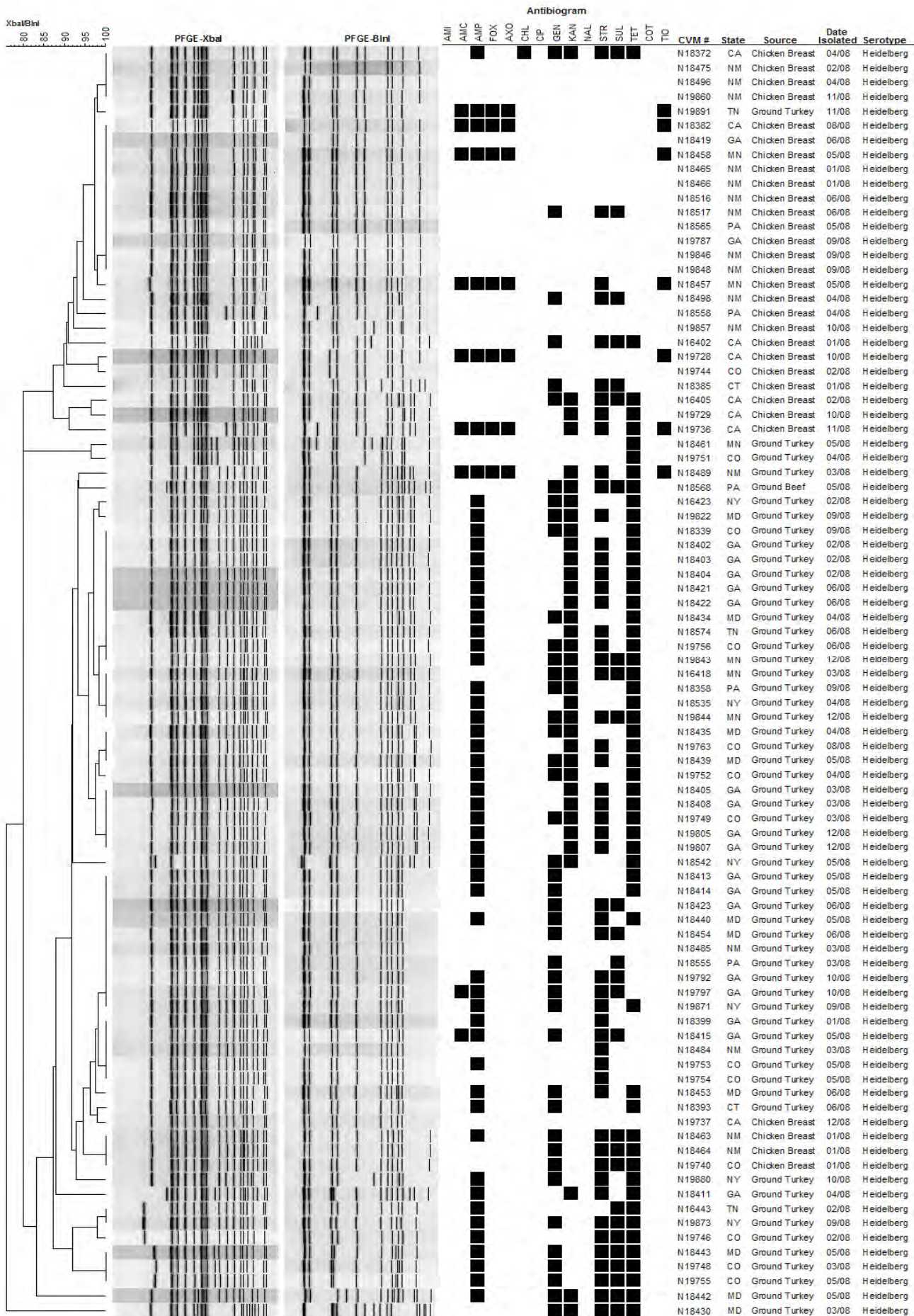
A-1g. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Enteritidis



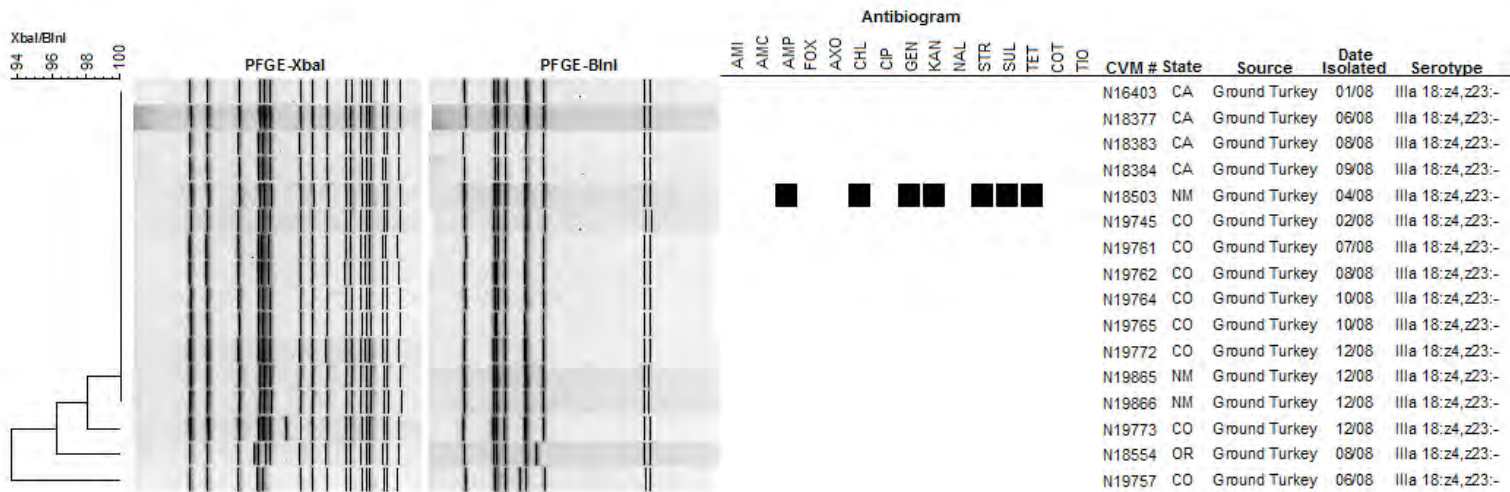
A-1h. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Hadar



A-1i. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Heidelberg



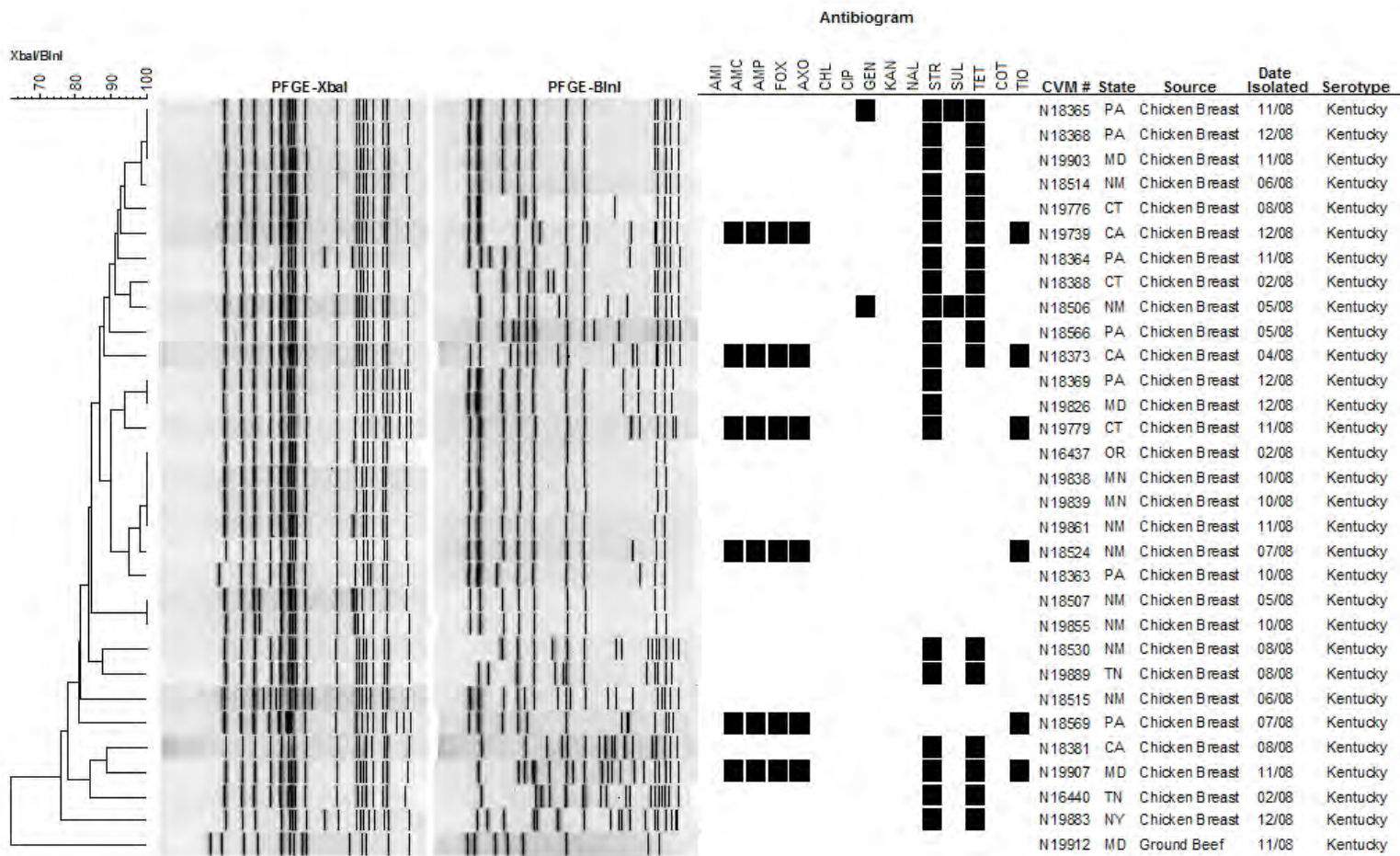
A-1j. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* IIIa 18: z4,z23:-



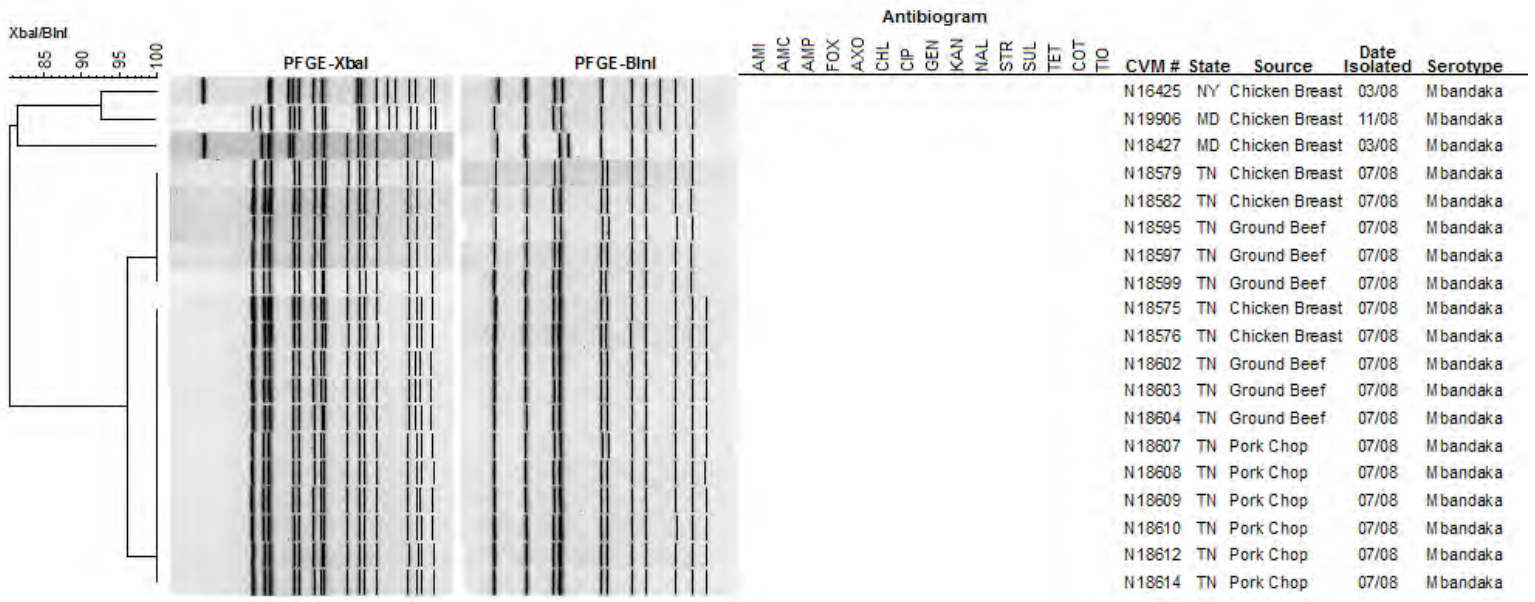
A-1k. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Infantis



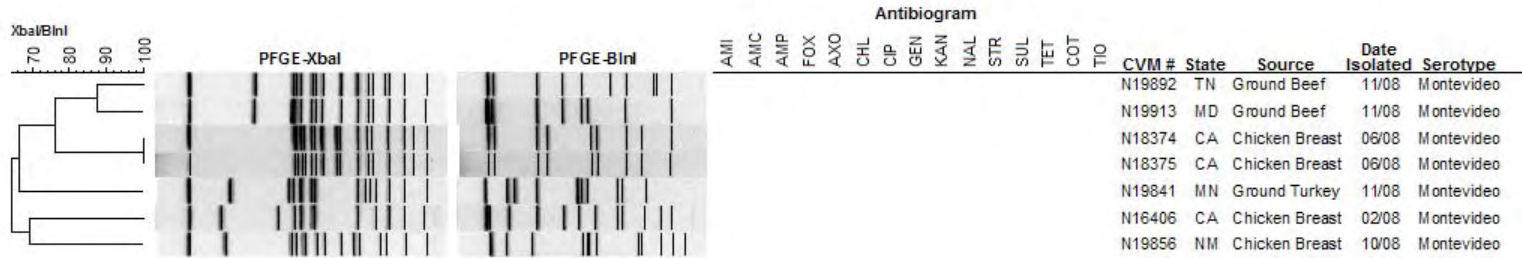
A-11. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Kentucky



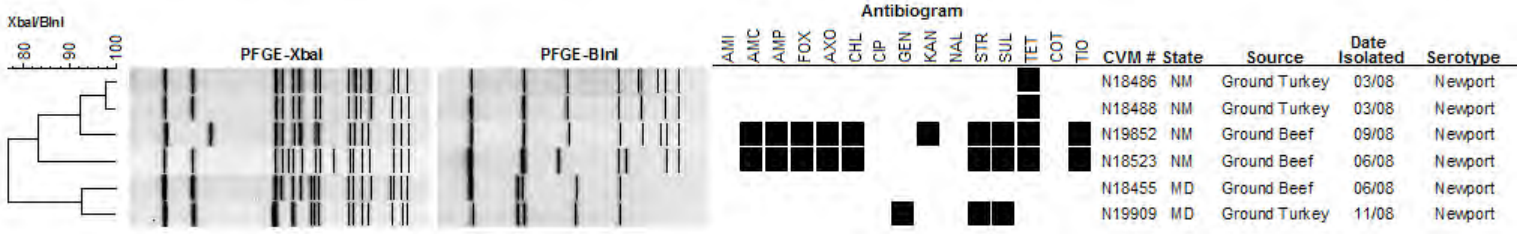
A-1m. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Mbandaka



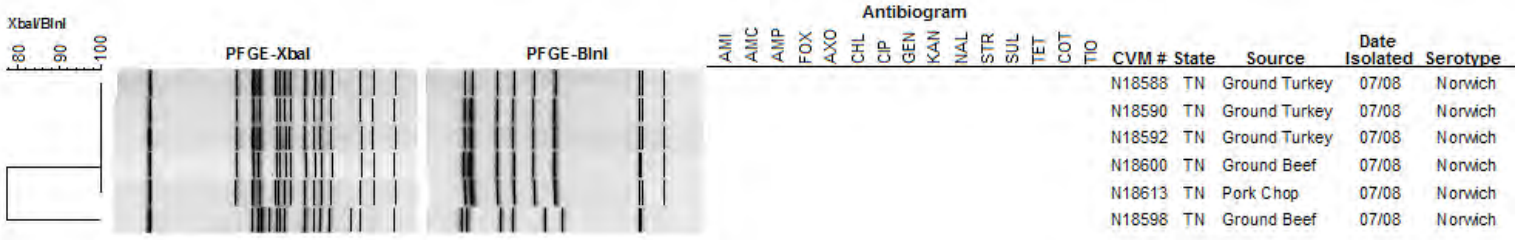
A-1n. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Montevideo



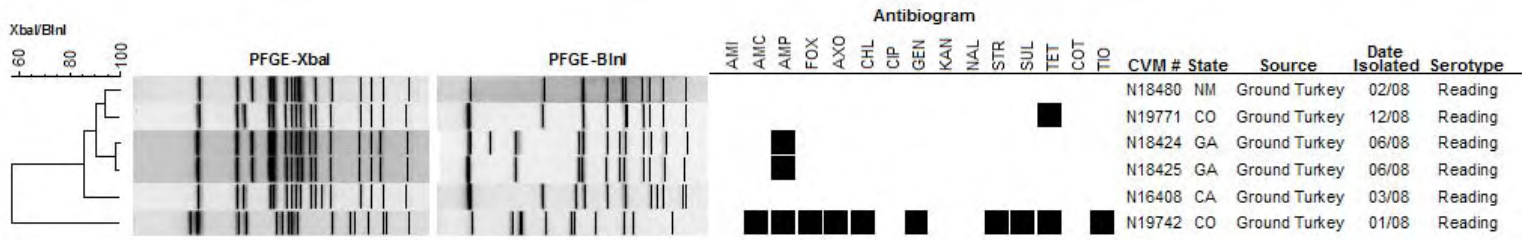
A-1o. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Newport



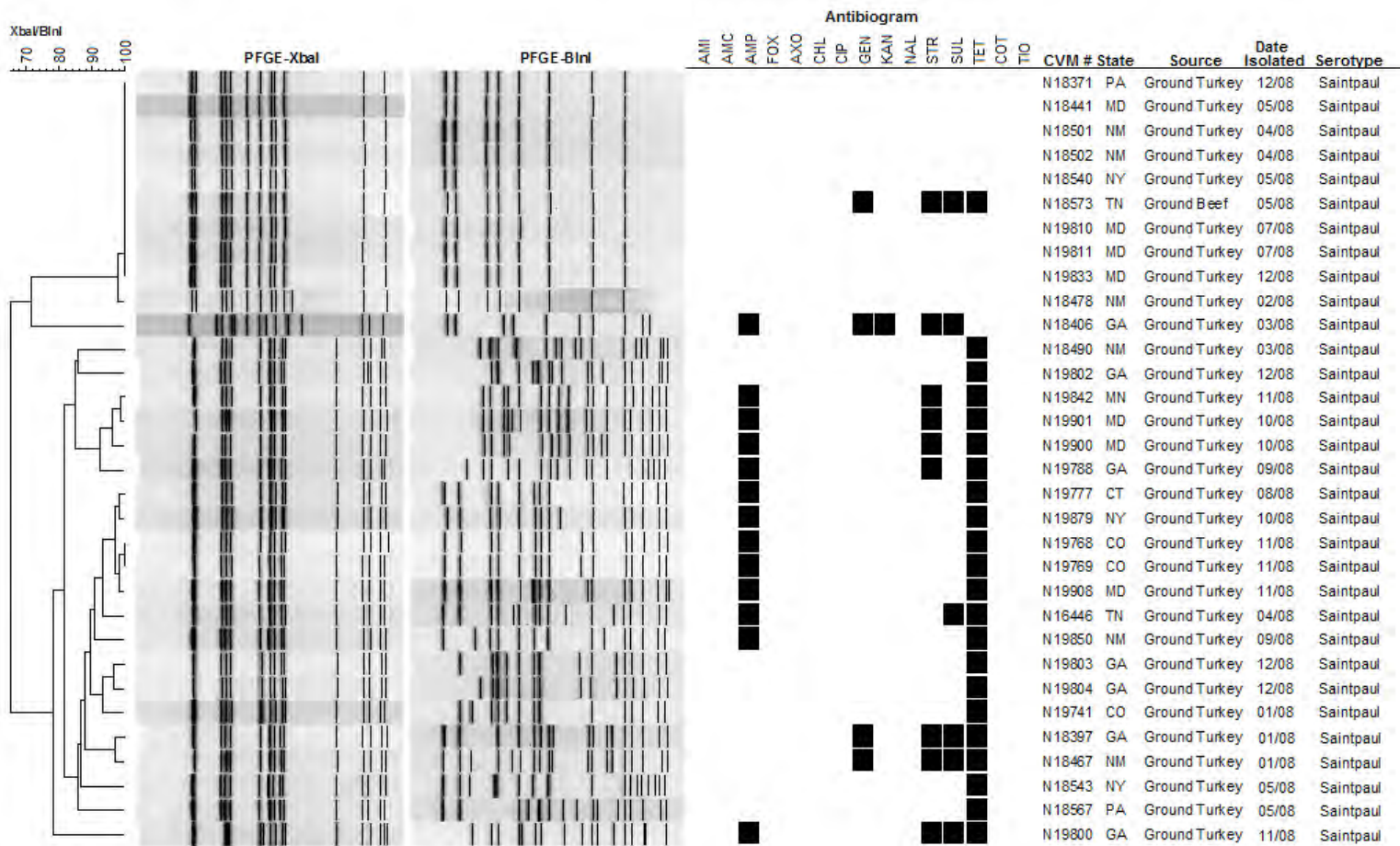
A-1p. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Norwich



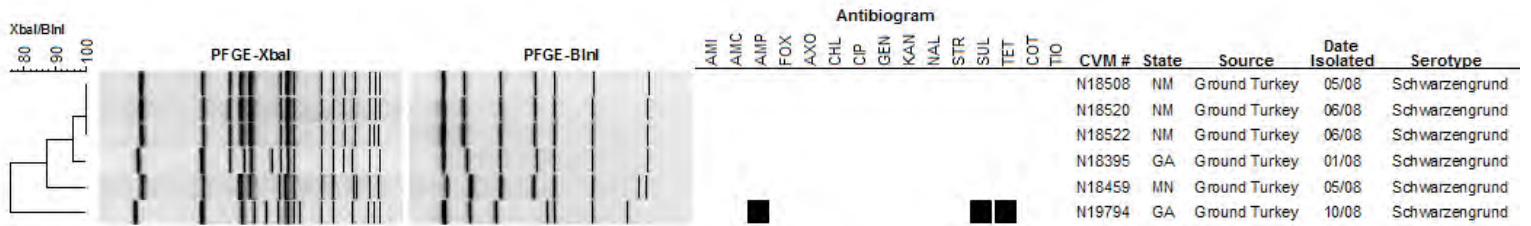
A-1q. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Reading



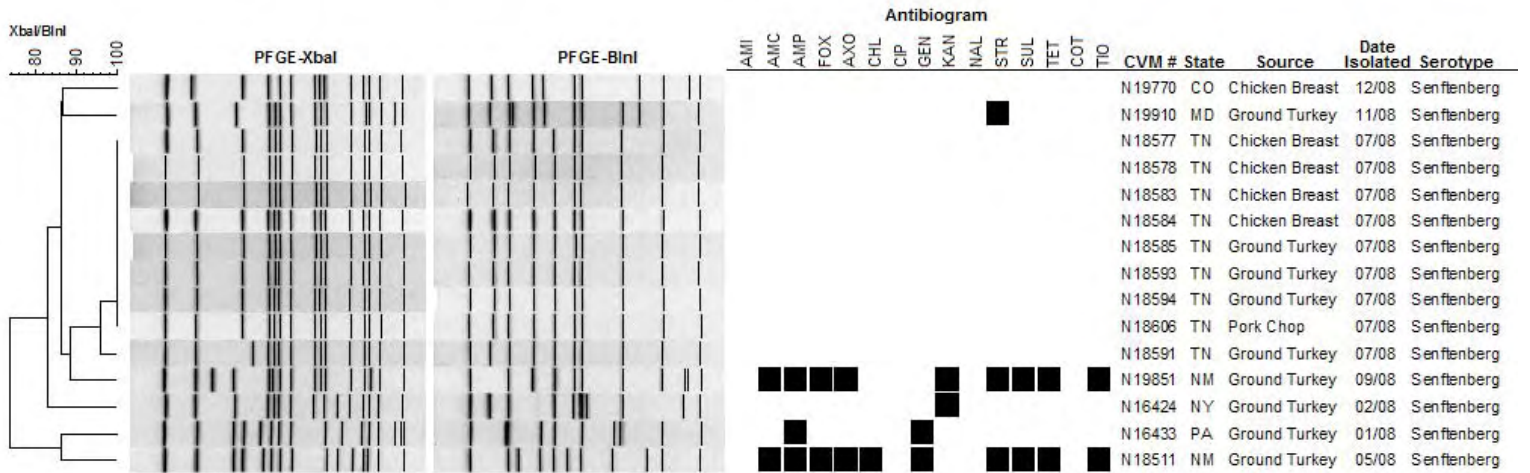
A-1r. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Saintpaul



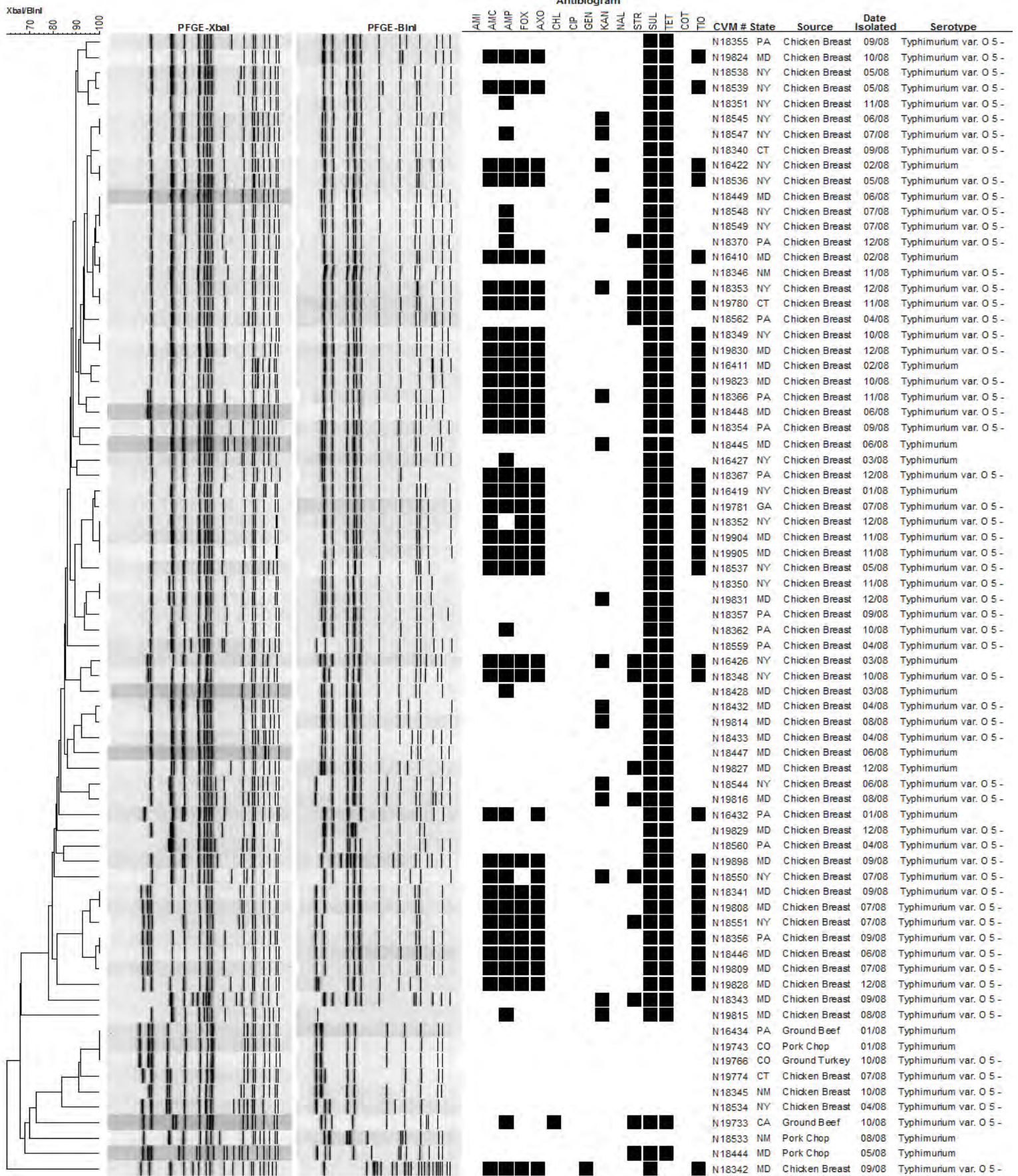
A-1s. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Schwarzengrund



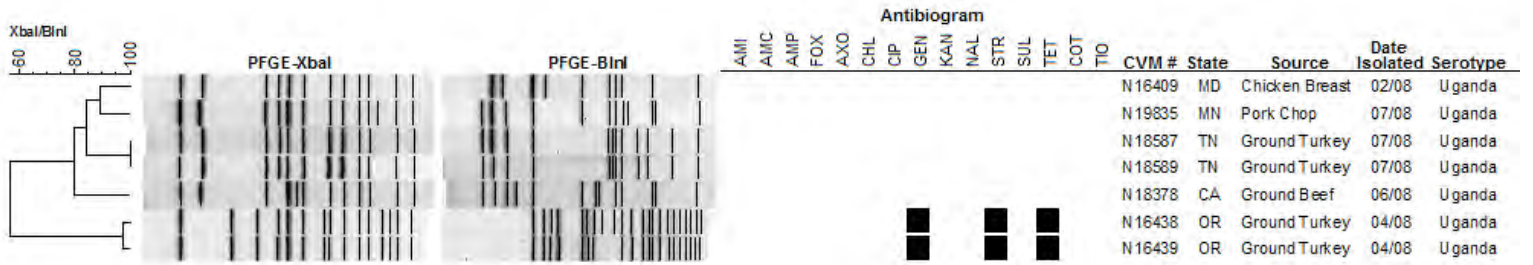
A-1t. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Senftenberg



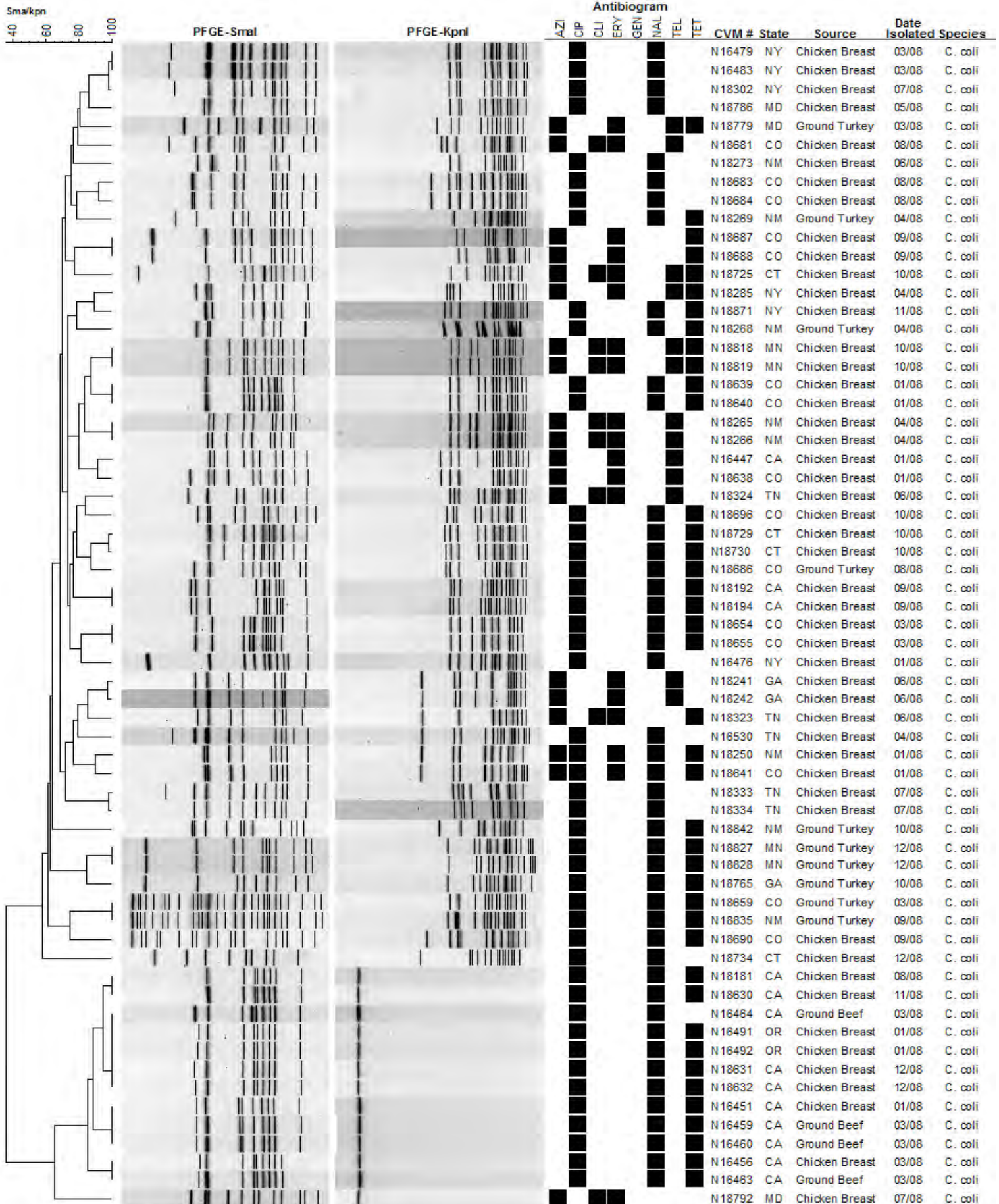
A-1u. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Typhimurium



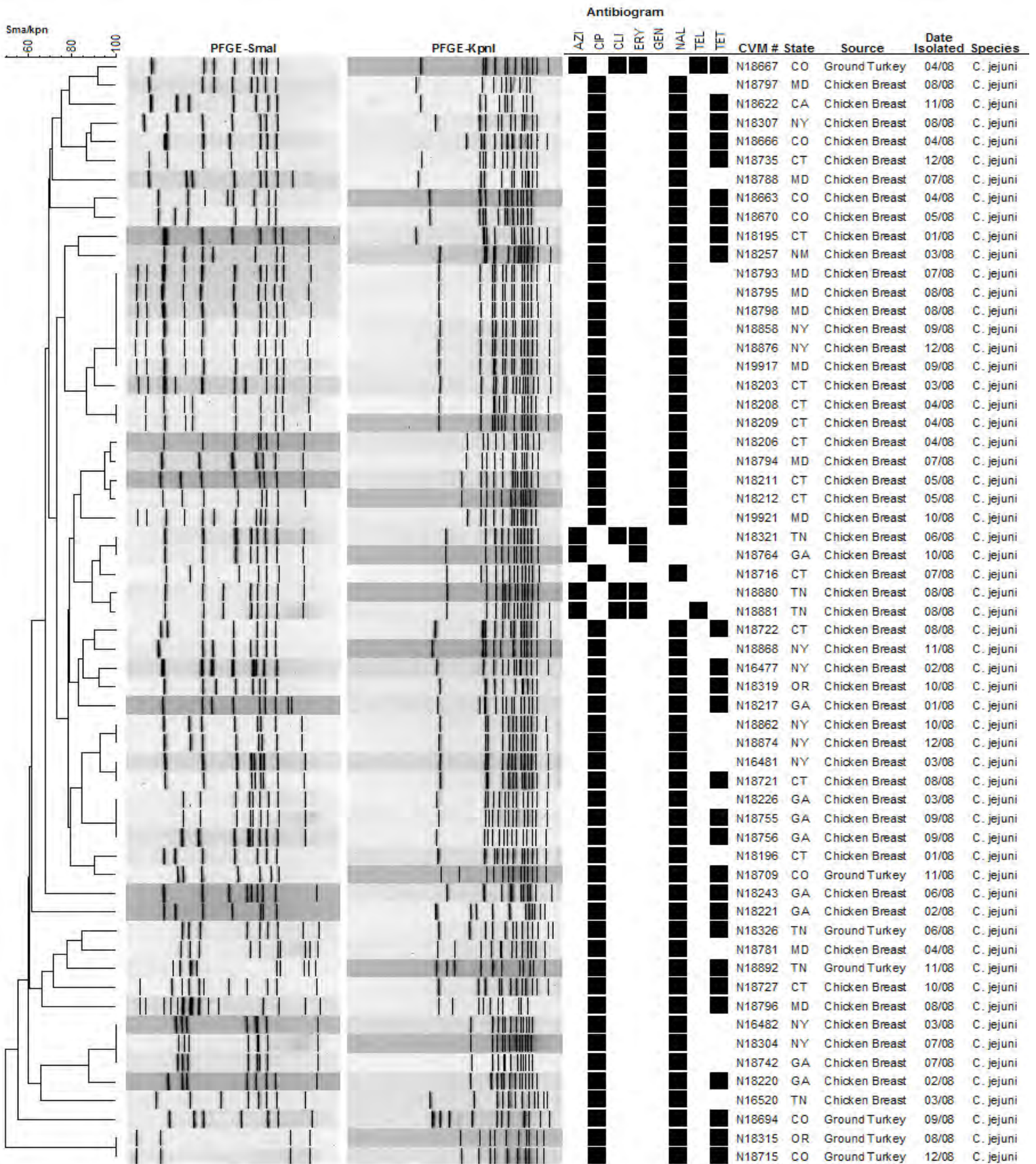
A-1v. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Uganda



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

STATE
 MONTH
 YEAR

Completed By (Initials): _____

Chicken Breast

PART I													
Sample #	Sample ID	Store Name	Address	Organic Product (X One)		Cut/Ground IN-STORE (X One)		Sell-by Date (MM/DD/YY)	Purchase Date (MM/DD/YY)	Lab Process Date (MM/DD/YY)	Brand Code	Brand Name	Establishment Number
				Y	N	Y	N						
1	00CB01												
2	00CB02												
3	00CB03												
4	00CB04												
5	00CB05												
6	00CB06												
7	00CB07												
8	00CB08												
9	00CB09												
10	00CB10												

PART II												
C O N T.	Growth (X One) Y N	<i>Salmonella</i>		Growth (X One) Y N	<i>Campylobacter</i>		Growth (X One) Y N	<i>E. coli</i> (GA, MD, OR, TN)		Growth (X One) Y N	<i>Enterococci</i> (GA, MD, OR, TN)	
		IF GROWTH			IF GROWTH			IF GROWTH			IF GROWTH	
		Serotype	Isolate ID		Species	Isolate ID		Isolate ID	Isolate ID			
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												

Send original log sheet with isolates to FDA-CVM and keep a copy for your records. Thank you.

FOR CVM USE: DATE RECEIVED _____