



2009

Retail Meat Report

National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System



NARMS

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE REPORT, 2009

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 2009

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 2009 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. From January to December, 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* and only poultry samples are cultured for *Campylobacter*. In 2009, 3 of the 10 participating FoodNet laboratories (Georgia, Oregon, and Tennessee) also cultured meat and poultry 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 2009

A total of 5,280 meat samples were collected in 2009, compared with 5,236 in 2008. The Pennsylvania Department of Public Health Laboratory joined the NARMS retail meat surveillance program in 2008 but was only testing meat samples for *Salmonella*. As of 2009, Pennsylvania has increased their testing to include *Campylobacter* isolation from poultry samples.

In 2008, both CMV2AGPF and CMV3AGPF Sensititre™ plates were used for *Enterococcus* testing and the smaller range from either plate was used in the report. In 2009, all *Enterococcus* testing were performed using the CMV3AGPF Sensititre™ plate. Resistance data for flavomycin was excluded from this report as the new CMV3AGPF plate does not include this antimicrobial. Flavomycin resistance data can be found in prior NARMS Retail Meat Reports. The CMV3AGPF range of dilutions tested expanded for daptomycin, erythromycin, penicillin, quinupristin-dalfopristin and tetracycline, while ranges decreased for lincomycin and vancomycin.

Prior to 2009 NARMS reports used ceftiofur (an extended-spectrum cephalosporin used in food animals) to represent resistance to third-generation cephalosporins in the multidrug resistance patterns. In 2009 ceftriaxone replaced ceftiofur in the multidrug resistance patterns presented in this report, resulting from revised ceftriaxone breakpoints where ceftriaxone resistance (MIC ≥ 4 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) is nearly identical to ceftiofur resistance.

A new table (Table 6.) was added to the *Salmonella* multidrug resistance section of this report. This table highlights the number of resistant isolates by *Salmonella* serotype for each retail meat. This table is very useful for comparing the distribution of *Salmonella* serotype specific resistance among the different classes of antimicrobials. *Salmonella* antigenic formulas I 4,12:i:- and I 4,5,12:i:- were included with serotype I 4,[5],12:i:- to correspond with the NARMS Executive Report.

Highlights of the NARMS Retail 2009 Report

Salmonella¹

Salmonella serotypes Typhimurium, Saintpaul, and Heidelberg account for 53% of retail meat isolates (Table 4). *S. Typhimurium* and *S. Saintpaul* increased markedly from an average of 11.4% and 8.9% from 2002–2008 to 25.6% and 16.4% in 2009, respectively. In 2009 *S. Saintpaul* became the most common serotype in ground turkey. Also never seen before was a higher prevalence of *S. Heidelberg* among chicken breast over ground turkey. *S. Heidelberg* prevalence among all retail meat continued to decrease from 22.8–11.5% from 2002–2009.

First-line antimicrobial agents recommended for treating salmonellosis are ciprofloxacin, ceftriaxone and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.²

- 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 0.8% of *Salmonella* (4/489) were nalidixic acid resistant (Table 5). Nalidixic acid resistance was detected for the first time in ground beef and 2 of 3 ground beef isolates resistant to nalidixic acid were also ceftriaxone resistant.
- Cephalosporins – Third-generation cephalosporin resistance rose in all retail meats compared to 2008, with > 10% increases detected in chicken breast.
- There were highly significant increases in ampicillin resistance among chicken breast (16.7–45.8%) and ground turkey isolates (16.2–57.9%) from 2002 to 2009.
- Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole - Resistance to this antimicrobial is extremely rare and 6 (of 489) isolates were resistant in 2009 compared to only 1 in 2008.
- Multidrug Resistance – 48.4% of chicken breast isolates were resistant to ≥ 3 antimicrobial classes in 2009 compared to 26.3% in ground turkey, which is an increase in chicken breast from previous years (ranging 20–38.2%). More than 30% of chicken breast isolates showed resistance to ≥ 5 classes in 2009 (Table 8), to which *S. Typhimurium* accounts for more than half of them (Table 6).
- *Salmonella* isolates susceptible to all antimicrobials (Table 8) decreased in chicken breast (45.7–29.2%), ground beef (79.2–57.1%), and pork chops (65.2–50%) from 2008 to 2009. Meanwhile, *Salmonella* pansusceptibility slightly increased among ground turkey (20.8–22.1%) isolates.

Campylobacter³

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 2009 NARMS retail data with the exception of quinolones and tetracycline.

- Macrolide resistance in chicken breast isolates was seen in 4.5% of *C. coli* and 1% of *C. jejuni* in 2009, with no significant changes over time (Table 13).

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 IDSA, Practice Guidelines for the Management of Infectious Diarrhea. *Clinical Infectious Diseases* 2001; 32:331–50.

³ 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* from chicken breast rose from 10% in 2002 to its highest peak of 29.1% in 2005. Since the fluoroquinolone ban in September 2005, ciprofloxacin resistance in *C. coli* has decreased to 18.4% in 2009 (Table 13), while *C. jejuni* significantly increased from 15.2–21.1% from 2002 to 2009 ($p=0.0296$).
- Tetracycline resistance decreased in both *C. jejuni* (49.8–46.2%) and *C. coli* (46.4–38%) compared to 2008.
- Gentamicin resistance in *C. coli* has increased with 5.6% in 2009, up from 1.7% in 2008 ($p<0.0001$).
- Multidrug resistance is rare in *Campylobacter*. There were only 9 (of 606) *Campylobacter* isolates resistant to ≥ 3 antimicrobial classes in 2009 (Table 14).

Enterococcus

E. faecalis (67.6% [884/1307]) was more prevalent than *E. faecium* (27% [353/1307]) in 2009 (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 (46.2–13%) and pork chop (27.2–11.4%) but has remained above 50% in poultry isolates.
- *E. faecalis* from poultry showed markedly higher aminoglycoside and macrolide resistance than *E. faecium*, with exception of streptomycin. *E. faecium* had much higher resistance to nitrofurantoin, penicillin and ciprofloxacin from all sources compared to *E. faecalis* (Table 18a-b).
- Multidrug resistance from 2002–2009 was highest in *E. faecium* isolates from poultry which more than doubled the amount of multidrug resistant *E. faecalis* (Table 19a-b).

Escherichia coli

E. coli are common in all retail meat products tested in NARMS. Nearly 71% of the 1,440 retail meats tested in 2009 were culture positive for *E. coli*, with pork chops having the lowest prevalence (40.8%) and chicken breasts the highest (87.5%).

- Ceftriaxone resistance among *E. coli* isolates from chicken breast is consistently higher than any other retail meat tested. Chicken breast (7.8–12.4%), Ground turkey (1.3–6.9%), and pork chop (0.5–6.8%) had statistically significant trends in ceftriaxone resistance from 2002–2009 at the $p < 0.05$ level (Table 22).
- Ciprofloxacin resistance remained low ($< 1.0\%$) among *E. coli* isolates (Table 22).
- 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 2.6% 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 ($< 5\%$), with a statistically significant increase among chicken breast at the $p < 0.05$ level (Table 22).
- A highly statistically significant trend ($p<0.0001$) in ampicillin resistance was seen among ground turkey with 56.2% resistance in 2009, up from 31.3% in 2002.

Surveillance and Laboratory Testing Methods

Sample Collection and Isolate Submission

For 2009, retail meat samples were collected from 10 CDC FoodNet sites including California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Tennessee plus the Pennsylvania Department of Health. 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*. In 2009, Tennessee, Georgia and Oregon cultured the same samples for *E. coli* and *Enterococcus*. A single isolate from each culture-positive meat sample was submitted by the 11 sites to the FDA/CVM for serotype or species confirmation and antimicrobial susceptibility testing.

Microbiological Analysis and Testing Methods at the FoodNet Site

Retail meat samples were stored at 4°C and processed within 96 hours of purchase. Meat packages were kept intact until they were aseptically opened in the laboratory. A sample is defined as a single chicken breast or pork chop, or a 25 gram (g) aliquot of ground product (beef and turkey). Samples were placed in separate sterile plastic bags with 250 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 of RVR10 medium and incubated at 42°C for 16-20 hours. One milliliter of this enrichment was transferred to pre-warmed (35-37°C) 10 mL tubes of M Broth and incubated 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 screened 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 and 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, mixed gently to avoid aeration, and incubated at 42°C for 24 hours in a reduced oxygen atmosphere containing 85% nitrogen, 10% carbon dioxide, and 5% oxygen. The Bolton broth enrichment 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. 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. 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 2009)

Fifty milliliters of double strength MacConkey broth was added to flasks containing 50 mL of rinsate, mixed thoroughly and incubated at 35°C for 16-20 hours. One loopful from each flask was streaked onto an Eosin Methylene Blue (EMB) agar plate and incubated at 35°C for 16-20 hours. If no typical *E. coli* colonies were observed on an EMB agar plate, the sample was considered. When *E. coli*-like growth was present, one typical, well-isolated colony was subcultured onto a BAP. 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 2009)

Fifty milliliters of double-strength Enterococcosel broth was added 50 mL of rinsate, mixed thoroughly and incubated at 45°C for 18-24 hours. 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) and incubated at 35°C for 18-24 hours. 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-well 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). 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 select *Campylobacter* isolates using protocols developed by CDC (1). All *Campylobacter* isolated from 2002 to 2005 were tested by PFGE. Since 2006, only those resistant to ciprofloxacin or erythromycin have been examined by PFGE. Agarose-embedded DNA was digested with *Xba*I and *Bln*I for *Salmonella* isolates and *Sma*I and *Kpn*I for *Campylobacter* isolates. DNA restriction fragments were separated by pulsed electrophoresis using the CHEF Mapper system (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA). Genomic-DNA profiles 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, 2009¹**

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
Phenicols	Chloramphenicol	≤ 8	16	≥ 32
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin	≤ 1	2	≥ 4
	Nalidixic acid	≤ 16	N/A	≥ 32
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline	≤ 4	8	≥ 16

Breakpoints Used for Susceptibility Testing of *Campylobacter*

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
Phenicols	Chloramphenicol	≤ 8	16	≥ 32
	Florfenicol* ⁴	≤ 4	N/A	N/A
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin	≤ 1	2	≥ 4
	Nalidixic acid*	≤ 16	32	≥ 64
Tetracyclines	Doxycycline	≤ 2	4	≥ 8
	Tetracycline	≤ 4	8	≥ 16

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

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

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, 2009¹**

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
Phenicols	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).

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 2a. Percent Positive Samples for Chicken Breast by Bacterium and Site, 2002-2009

Site ¹	Year	Campylobacter			Salmonella			Enterococcus			Escherichia coli		
		N ²	# Isolates	% Positive ³	N	# Isolates	% Positive	N	# Isolates	Positive	N	# Isolates	% Positive
CA	2003	120	64	53.3%	120	4	3.3%						
	2004	120	96	80.0%	120	17	14.2%						
	2005	118	83	70.3%	118	21	17.8%						
	2006	118	96	81.4%	118	16	13.6%						
	2007	119	97	81.5%	120	12	10.0%						
	2008	120	78	65.0%	120	19	15.8%						
	2009	120	90	75.0%	120	34	28.3%						
	Total	835	604	72.3%	836	123	14.7%						
CO	2004	97	21	21.6%	97	1	1.0%						
	2005	116	38	32.8%	116	12	10.3%						
	2006	120	74	61.7%	120	7	5.8%						
	2007	120	62	51.7%	120	2	1.7%						
	2008	120	63	52.5%	120	4	3.3%						
	2009	120	57	47.5%	120	10	8.3%						
Total	693	315	45.5%	693	36	5.2%							
CT	2002	120	74	61.7%	120	17	14.2%						
	2003	60	50	83.3%	60	9	15.0%						
	2004	120	86	71.7%	120	30	25.0%						
	2005	120	85	70.8%	120	19	15.8%						
	2006	120	79	65.8%	120	20	16.7%						
	2007	119	66	55.5%	120	15	12.5%						
	2008	120	41	34.2%	120	7	5.8%						
	2009	120	47	39.2%	120	21	17.5%						
	Total	899	528	58.7%	900	138	15.3%						
GA	2002	120	84	70.0%	120	14	11.7%	120	120	100.0%	120	104	86.7%
	2003	120	76	63.3%	120	8	6.7%	120	119	99.2%	120	120	100.0%
	2004	120	61	50.8%	120	6	5.0%	120	120	100.0%	120	115	95.8%
	2005	120	62	51.7%	120	10	8.3%	120	120	100.0%	120	119	99.2%
	2006	120	63	52.5%	120	15	12.5%	120	120	100.0%	120	117	97.5%
	2007	120	57	47.5%	120	8	6.7%	120	118	98.3%	120	114	95.0%
	2008	120	66	55.0%	120	11	9.2%	120	119	99.2%	120	115	95.8%
	2009	120	49	40.8%	120	12	10.0%	120	119	99.2%	120	115	95.8%
	Total	960	518	54.0%	960	84	8.8%	960	955	99.5%	960	919	95.7%
MD	2002	120	30	25.0%	120	8	6.7%	120	117	97.5%	120	107	89.2%
	2003	120	38	31.7%	120	18	15.0%	120	113	94.2%	120	113	94.2%
	2004	120	76	63.3%	120	24	20.0%	120	114	95.0%	120	110	91.7%
	2005	120	85	70.8%	120	22	18.3%	120	110	91.7%	120	100	83.3%
	2006	120	68	56.7%	120	18	15.0%	120	115	95.8%	120	102	85.0%
	2008	110	34	30.9%	110	43	39.1%						
	2009	120	50	41.7%	120	37	30.8%						
	Total	830	3960	477.1%	830	170	20.5%	600	569	94.8%	600	532	88.7%
	MN	2002	106	33	31.1%	106	4	3.8%					
2003		120	62	51.7%	120	13	10.8%						
2004		120	73	60.8%	120	20	16.7%						
2005		120	24	20.0%	120	24	20.0%						
2006		120	43	35.8%	120	16	13.3%						
2007		120	28	23.3%	120	11	9.2%						
2008		120	24	20.0%	120	6	5.0%						
2009		120	25	20.8%	120	12	10.0%						
Total		946	312	33.0%	946	106	11.2%						
NM	2004	119	53	44.5%	119	3	2.5%						
	2005	120	31	25.8%	120	5	4.2%						
	2006	119	15	12.6%	120	18	15.0%						
	2007	120	52	43.3%	120	30	25.0%						
	2008	120	61	50.8%	120	36	30.0%						
	2009	120	49	40.8%	120	29	24.2%						
Total	718	261	36.4%	719	121	16.8%							
NY	2003	120	75	62.5%	120	11	9.2%						
	2004	120	96	80.0%	120	16	13.3%						
	2005	116	50	43.1%	120	17	14.2%						
	2006	119	48	40.3%	120	15	12.5%						
	2007	120	33	27.5%	120	12	10.0%						
	2008	120	53	44.2%	120	30	25.0%						
	2009	120	50	41.7%	120	68	56.7%						
	Total	835	405	48.5%	840	169	20.1%						
OR	2002	40	1	2.5%	40	4	10.0%	40	40	100.0%	40	9	22.5%
	2003	120	45	37.5%	120	17	14.2%	120	119	99.2%	120	78	65.0%
	2004	120	73	60.8%	120	25	20.8%	120	118	98.3%	120	73	60.8%
	2005	120	37	30.8%	120	16	13.3%	110	109	99.1%	120	76	63.3%
	2006	119	50	42.0%	120	7	5.8%	120	119	99.2%	118	94	79.7%
	2007	120	52	43.3%	120	2	1.7%	120	119	99.2%	120	98	81.7%
	2008	120	39	32.5%	120	1	0.8%	120	118	98.3%	120	92	76.7%
	2009	120	45	37.5%	120	9	7.5%	120	115	95.8%	120	98	81.7%
	Total	879	342	38.9%	880	81	9.2%	870	857	98.5%	878	618	70.4%
PA	2008				120	25	20.8%						
	2009	120	80	66.7%	120	41	20.8%						
	Total	120	80	66.7%	240	66	27.5%						
TN	2002	110	66	60.0%	110	13	11.8%	110	104	94.5%	110	62	56.4%
	2003	117	59	50.4%	117	3	2.6%	117	115	98.3%	117	85	72.6%
	2004	116	71	61.2%	116	15	12.9%	116	114	98.3%	116	102	87.9%
	2005	120	59	49.2%	120	7	5.8%	120	118	98.3%	108	98	90.7%
	2006	118	36	30.5%	118	20	16.9%	118	115	97.5%	117	105	89.7%
	2007	112	28	25.0%	112	7	6.3%	111	105	94.6%	102	87	85.3%
	2008	120	51	42.5%	120	17	14.2%	120	109	90.8%	120	99	82.5%
	2009	120	40	33.3%	120	4	3.3%	120	115	95.8%	120	102	85.0%
	Total	933	410	43.9%	933	86	9.2%	932	895	96.0%	910	740	81.3%
Grand Total		8648	7735	89.4%	8777	1180	13.4%	2430	2381	98.0%	3348	2809	83.9%

¹ CT, GA, MD, OR, MN, TN joined surveillance in 2002; NY, CA in 2003; CO, NM in 2004; PA in 2008. MD did not collect samples for NARMS retail meat testing in 2007.

² N= # of meat samples collected

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

Table 2b. Percent Positive Samples for Ground Turkey by Bacterium and Site, 2002-2009

Site ¹	Year	Campylobacter			Salmonella			Enterococcus			Escherichia coli		
		N ²	# Isolates	% Positive ³	N	# Isolates	% Positive	N	# Isolates	Positive	N	# Isolates	% Positive
CA	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	6	5.0%						
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	9	7.5%						
	2005	119	1	0.8%	119	15	12.6%						
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	5	4.2%						
	2007	120	1	0.8%	120	8	6.7%						
	2008	119	0	0.0%	119	12	10.1%						
	2009	120	1	0.8%	120	12	10.0%						
	Total	838	3	0.4%	838	67	8.0%						
CO	2004	101	0	0.0%	101	8	7.9%						
	2005	116	0	0.0%	116	17	14.7%						
	2006	120	10	8.3%	120	17	14.2%						
	2007	120	10	8.3%	120	20	16.7%						
	2008	120	14	11.7%	120	30	25.0%						
	2009	120	3	2.5%	120	19	15.8%						
Total	697	37	5.3%	697	111	15.9%							
CT	2002	120	2	1.7%	120	21	17.5%						
	2003	60	0	0.0%	60	8	13.3%						
	2004	120	2	1.7%	120	26	21.7%						
	2005	120	3	2.5%	120	12	10.0%						
	2006	120	2	1.7%	120	8	6.7%						
	2007	120	1	0.8%	120	14	11.7%						
	2008	120	1	0.8%	120	9	7.5%						
	2009	120	2	1.7%	120	13	10.8%						
	Total	900	13	1.4%	900	111	12.3%						
GA	2002	120	0	0.0%	120	19	15.8%	120	120	100.0%	120	103	85.8%
	2003	120	2	1.7%	120	27	22.5%	120	120	100.0%	120	117	97.5%
	2004	120	1	0.8%	120	38	31.7%	120	120	100.0%	120	119	99.2%
	2005	120	5	4.2%	120	32	26.7%	120	120	100.0%	120	117	97.5%
	2006	120	6	5.0%	120	28	23.3%	120	117	97.5%	120	116	96.7%
	2007	120	7	5.8%	120	48	40.0%	120	120	100.0%	120	120	100.0%
	2008	120	3	2.5%	120	47	39.2%	120	120	100.0%	120	120	100.0%
	2009	120	3	2.5%	120	43	35.8%	120	120	100.0%	120	119	99.2%
	Total	960	27	2.8%	960	282	29.4%	960	957	99.7%	960	931	97.0%
MD	2002	120	0	0.0%	120	9	7.5%	120	113	94.2%	120	110	91.7%
	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	25	20.8%	120	103	85.8%	120	103	85.8%
	2004	120	2	1.7%	120	13	10.8%	120	106	88.3%	120	109	90.8%
	2005	120	3	2.5%	120	12	10.0%	120	111	92.5%	120	105	87.5%
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	12	10.0%	120	99	82.5%	120	95	79.2%
	2008	110	1	0.9%	110	30	27.3%						
	2009	120	2	1.7%	120	13	10.8%						
	Total	830	8	1.0%	830	114	13.7%	600	532	88.7%	600	522	87.0%
MN	2002	127	1	0.8%	127	7	5.5%						
	2003	110	3	2.7%	110	11	10.0%						
	2004	120	6	5.0%	120	14	11.7%						
	2005	120	4	3.3%	120	28	23.3%						
	2006	120	4	3.3%	120	25	20.8%						
	2007	119	6	5.0%	120	27	22.5%						
	2008	120	3	2.5%	120	16	13.3%						
	2009	120	4	3.3%	120	18	15.0%						
Total	956	31	3.2%	957	146	15.3%							
NM	2004	118	0	0.0%	118	9	7.6%						
	2005	120	2	1.7%	120	20	16.7%						
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	19	15.8%						
	2007	118	5	4.2%	118	42	35.6%						
	2008	120	4	3.3%	120	53	44.2%						
	2009	120	2	1.7%	120	30	25.0%						
Total	716	13	1.8%	716	173	24.2%							
NY	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	20	16.7%						
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	11	9.2%						
	2005	120	1	0.8%	120	12	10.0%						
	2006	119	2	1.7%	119	15	12.6%						
	2007	120	2	1.7%	120	10	8.3%						
	2008	120	0	0.0%	120	18	15.0%						
	2009	120	0	0.0%	120	12	10.0%						
Total	839	5	0.6%	839	98	11.7%							
OR	2002	40	0	0.0%	40	2	5.0%	40	40	100.0%	40	17	42.5%
	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	5	4.2%	120	108	90.0%	120	49	40.8%
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	6	5.0%	120	105	87.5%	120	53	44.2%
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	16	13.3%	110	103	93.6%	120	72	60.0%
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	8	6.7%	120	115	95.8%	120	76	63.3%
	2007	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%	120	113	94.2%	120	104	86.7%
	2008	120	1	0.8%	120	4	3.3%	120	115	95.8%	120	89	74.2%
	2009	120	2	1.7%	120	10	8.3%	120	103	85.8%	120	84	70.0%
	Total	880	3	0.3%	880	53	6.0%	870	802	92.2%	880	544	61.8%
PA	2008				120	11	9.2%						
	2009	120	4	3.3%	120	8	6.7%						
	Total	120	4	3.3%	240	19	7.9%						
TN	2002	115	1	0.9%	115	16	13.9%	115	114	99.1%	115	74	64.3%
	2003	87	0	0.0%	87	12	13.8%	87	87	100.0%	87	64	73.6%
	2004	106	1	0.9%	106	8	7.5%	106	106	100.0%	106	95	89.6%
	2005	120	1	0.8%	120	19	15.8%	120	118	98.3%	110	102	92.7%
	2006	106	0	0.0%	106	22	20.8%	105	104	99.0%	106	101	95.3%
	2007	108	2	1.9%	108	19	17.6%	108	108	100.0%	98	91	92.9%
	2008	120	4	3.3%	120	15	12.5%	120	110	91.7%	120	91	75.8%
	2009	120	1	0.8%	120	12	10.0%	120	105	87.5%	120	103	85.8%
	Total	882	10	1.1%	882	123	13.9%	881	852	96.7%	862	721	83.6%
Grand Total	8618	154	1.8%	8739	1297	14.8%	2430	2291	94.3%	3302	2718	82.3%	

¹ CT, GA, MD, OR, MN, TN joined surveillance in 2002; NY, CA in 2003; CO, NM in 2004; PA in 2008. MD did not collect samples for NARMS retail meat testing in 2007.

² N = # of meat samples collected

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

Table 2c. Percent Positive Samples for Ground Beef by Bacterium and Site, 2002-2009

Site ¹	Year	Campylobacter			Salmonella			Enterococcus			Escherichia coli		
		N ²	# Isolates	% Positive ³	N	# Isolates	% Positive	N	# Isolates	Positive	N	# Isolates	% Positive
CA	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
	2007	119	0	0.0%	119	2	1.7%						
	2008				120	2	1.7%						
	2009				120	0	0.0%						
Total		599	0	0.0%	839	8	1.0%						
CO	2004	106	0	0.0%	106	0	0.0%						
	2005	116	0	0.0%	116	0	0.0%						
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%						
	2007	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
	2008				120	0	0.0%						
	2009				120	0	0.0%						
Total		462	0	0.0%	702	3	0.4%						
CT	2002	120	0	0.0%	120	5	4.2%						
	2003	60	0	0.0%	60	0	0.0%						
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	5	4.2%						
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	3	2.5%						
	2006	116	0	0.0%	116	2	1.7%						
	2007	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2008				120	0	0.0%						
	2009				120	2	1.7%						
	Total		656	0	0.0%	896	17	1.9%					
GA	2002	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%	120	118	98.3%	120	93	77.5%
	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%	120	119	99.2%	120	90	75.0%
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%	120	117	97.5%	120	91	75.8%
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	118	98.3%	120	102	85.0%
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	4	3.3%	120	118	98.3%	119	94	79.0%
	2007	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	120	100.0%	120	100	83.3%
	2008				120	0	0.0%	120	117	97.5%	120	100	83.3%
	2009				120	1	0.8%	120	119	99.2%	120	101	84.2%
	Total		720	0	0.0%	960	10	1.0%	960	946	98.5%	959	771
MD	2002	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%	120	107	89.2%	120	105	87.5%
	2003	120	1	0.8%	120	3	2.5%	120	92	76.7%	120	87	72.5%
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%	120	100	83.3%	120	83	69.2%
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	113	94.2%	120	78	65.0%
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	100	83.3%	120	47	39.2%
	2008				110	3	2.7%						
	2009				120	0	0.0%						
	Total		600	1	0.2%	830	9	1.1%	600	512	85.3%	600	400
MN	2002	123	0	0.0%	123	0	0.0%						
	2003	110	0	0.0%	110	1	0.9%						
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
	2007	120	0	0.0%	120	3	2.5%						
	2008				120	0	0.0%						
	2009				120	1	0.8%						
	Total		713	0	0.0%	953	7	0.7%					
NM	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%						
	2007	120	0	0.0%	120	3	2.5%						
	2008				120	4	3.3%						
	2009				120	5	4.2%						
Total		480	0	0.0%	720	15	2.1%						
NY	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2007	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2008				120	0	0.0%						
	2009				120	0	0.0%						
Total		600	0	0.0%	840	0	0.0%						
OR	2002	40	0	0.0%	40	0	0.0%	40	40	100.0%	40	22	55.0%
	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%	120	112	93.3%	120	57	47.5%
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	6	5.0%	120	115	95.8%	120	99	82.5%
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%	110	98	89.1%	120	61	50.8%
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%	120	108	90.0%	119	69	58.0%
	2007	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%	120	114	95.0%	120	82	68.3%
	2008				120	0	0.0%	120	106	88.3%	120	61	50.8%
	2009				120	0	0.0%	120	94	78.3%	120	60	50.0%
	Total		640	0	0.0%	880	12	1.4%	870	787	90.5%	879	511
PA	2008				120	2	1.7%						
	2009				120	1	0.8%						
	Total				240	3	1.3%						
TN	2002	119	0	0.0%	119	0	0.0%	119	118	99.2%	119	75	63.0%
	2003	110	0	0.0%	110	1	0.9%	110	109	99.1%	110	77	70.0%
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	116	96.7%	120	65	54.2%
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%	120	118	98.3%	108	75	69.4%
	2006	119	0	0.0%	120	5	4.2%	117	111	94.9%	112	84	75.0%
	2007	112	5	4.5%	112	3	2.7%	112	102	91.1%	103	74	71.8%
	2008				120	13	10.8%	120	113	94.2%	120	89	74.2%
	2009				120	4	3.3%	120	114	95.0%	120	86	71.7%
	Total		700	5	0.7%	941	27	2.9%	938	901	96.1%	912	625
Grand Total		6170	6	0.1%	8801	111	1.3%	3368	3146	93.4%	3350	2307	68.9%

¹ CT, GA, MD, OR, MN, TN joined surveillance in 2002; NY, CA in 2003; CO, NM in 2004; PA in 2008. MD did not collect samples for NARMS retail meat testing in 2007.

² N= # of meat samples collected

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

Table 2d. Percent Positive Samples for Pork Chop by Bacterium and Site, 2002-2009

Site ¹	Year	Campylobacter			Salmonella			Enterococcus			Escherichia coli		
		N ²	# Isolates	% Positive ³	N	# Isolates	% Positive	N	# Isolates	Positive	N	# Isolates	% Positive
CA	2003	120	2	1.7%	120	1	0.8%						
	2004	120	1	0.8%	120	1	0.8%						
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%						
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2007	117	0	0.0%	117	1	0.9%						
	2008				117	0	0.0%						
	2009				120	3	2.5%						
Total		597	3	0.5%	834	8	1.0%						
CO	2004	99	0	0.0%	99	0	0.0%						
	2005	116	0	0.0%	116	0	0.0%						
	2006	116	0	0.0%	116	0	0.0%						
	2007	120	2	1.7%	120	2	1.7%						
	2008				120	1	0.8%						
	2009				120	0	0.0%						
Total		451	2	0.4%	691	3	0.4%						
CT	2002	120	1	0.8%	120	1	0.8%						
	2003	60	0	0.0%	60	0	0.0%						
	2004	120	1	0.8%	120	5	4.2%						
	2005	120	1	0.8%	120	1	0.8%						
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
	2007	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2008				120	0	0.0%						
	2009				120	2	1.7%						
	Total		660	3	0.5%	900	10	1.1%					
GA	2002	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%	120	119	99.2%	120	55	45.8%
	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	116	96.7%	120	68	56.7%
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	116	96.7%	120	64	53.3%
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%	120	117	97.5%	120	71	59.2%
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	115	95.8%	120	65	54.2%
	2007	120	0	0.0%	120	3	2.5%	120	119	99.2%	120	71	59.2%
	2008				120	2	1.7%	120	114	95.0%	120	61	50.8%
	2009				120	2	1.7%	120	117	97.5%	120	69	57.5%
	Total		720	0	0.0%	960	11	1.1%	960	933	97.2%	960	524
MD	2002	120	1	0.8%	120	6	5.0%	120	101	84.2%	120	66	55.0%
	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%	120	90	75.0%	120	71	59.2%
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	77	64.2%	120	62	51.7%
	2005	120	1	0.8%	120	3	2.5%	120	86	71.7%	120	58	48.3%
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	78	65.0%	120	36	30.0%
	2008				110	2	1.8%						
	2009				120	0	0.0%						
	Total		600	2	0.3%	830	12	1.4%	600	432	72.0%	600	293
MN	2002	103	0	0.0%	103	0	0.0%						
	2003	120	1	0.8%	120	0	0.0%						
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2007	119	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2008				120	2	1.7%						
	2009				120	0	0.0%						
	Total		702	1	0.1%	943	2	0.2%					
NM	2004	119	1	0.8%	119	0	0.0%						
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2006	120	1	0.8%	120	2	1.7%						
	2007	120	0	0.0%	120	6	5.0%						
	2008				120	3	2.5%						
	2009				120	0	0.0%						
Total		479	2	0.4%	719	11	1.5%						
NY	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%						
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	3	2.5%						
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
	2007	120	1	0.8%	120	0	0.0%						
	2008				120	0	0.0%						
	2009				120	0	0.0%						
Total		600	1	0.2%	840	7	0.8%						
OR	2002	40	0	0.0%	40	0	0.0%	40	39	97.5%	40	9	22.5%
	2003	120	1	0.8%	120	1	0.8%	120	103	85.8%	120	28	23.3%
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%	120	108	90.0%	120	51	42.5%
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	110	95	86.4%	120	31	25.8%
	2006	120	2	1.7%	120	4	3.3%	120	93	77.5%	118	36	30.5%
	2007	120	1	0.8%	120	0	0.0%	120	101	84.2%	120	35	29.2%
	2008				120	3	2.5%	120	108	90.0%	120	48	40.0%
	2009				120	0	0.0%	120	89	74.2%	120	29	24.2%
	Total		640	4	0.6%	880	10	1.1%	870	736	84.6%	878	267
PA	2008				120	0	0.0%						
	2009				120	1	0.8%						
	Total				240	1	0.4%						
TN	2002	110	3	2.7%	110	1	0.9%	110	110	100.0%	110	54	49.1%
	2003	119	0	0.0%	119	0	0.0%	119	117	98.3%	119	51	42.9%
	2004	118	0	0.0%	118	0	0.0%	118	103	87.3%	118	55	46.6%
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	111	92.5%	105	45	42.9%
	2006	116	0	0.0%	116	0	0.0%	112	103	92.0%	114	45	39.5%
	2007	116	0	0.0%	116	6	5.2%	116	93	80.2%	116	46	39.7%
	2008				120	10	8.3%	120	88	73.3%	120	37	30.8%
	2009				120	0	0.0%	120	97	80.8%	120	49	40.8%
	Total		699	3	0.4%	939	17	1.8%	935	822	87.9%	922	382
Grand Total		6148	21	0.3%	8776	92	1.0%	3365	2923	86.9%	3360	1466	43.6%

¹ CT, GA, MD, OR, MN, TN joined surveillance in 2002; NY, CA in 2003; CO, NM in 2004; PA in 2008. MD did not collect samples for NARMS retail meat testing in 2007.

² N = # of meat samples collected

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

Table 3. Percent Positive Samples by Bacterium and Meat Type, 2002-2009

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)

2009	Chicken Breast			Ground Turkey			Ground Beef			Pork Chop		
	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)	N	n	(%)
<i>Campylobacter</i> (2640)	1320	582	(44.1)	1320	24	(1.8)						
<i>Salmonella</i> (5280)	1320	277	(21.0)	1320	190	(14.4)	1320	14	(1.1)	1320	8	(0.6)
<i>Enterococcus</i> (1440)	360	349	(96.9)	360	328	(91.1)	360	327	(90.8)	360	303	(84.2)
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (1440)	360	315	(87.5)	360	306	(85.0)	360	247	(68.6)	360	147	(40.8)

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, 2002-2009

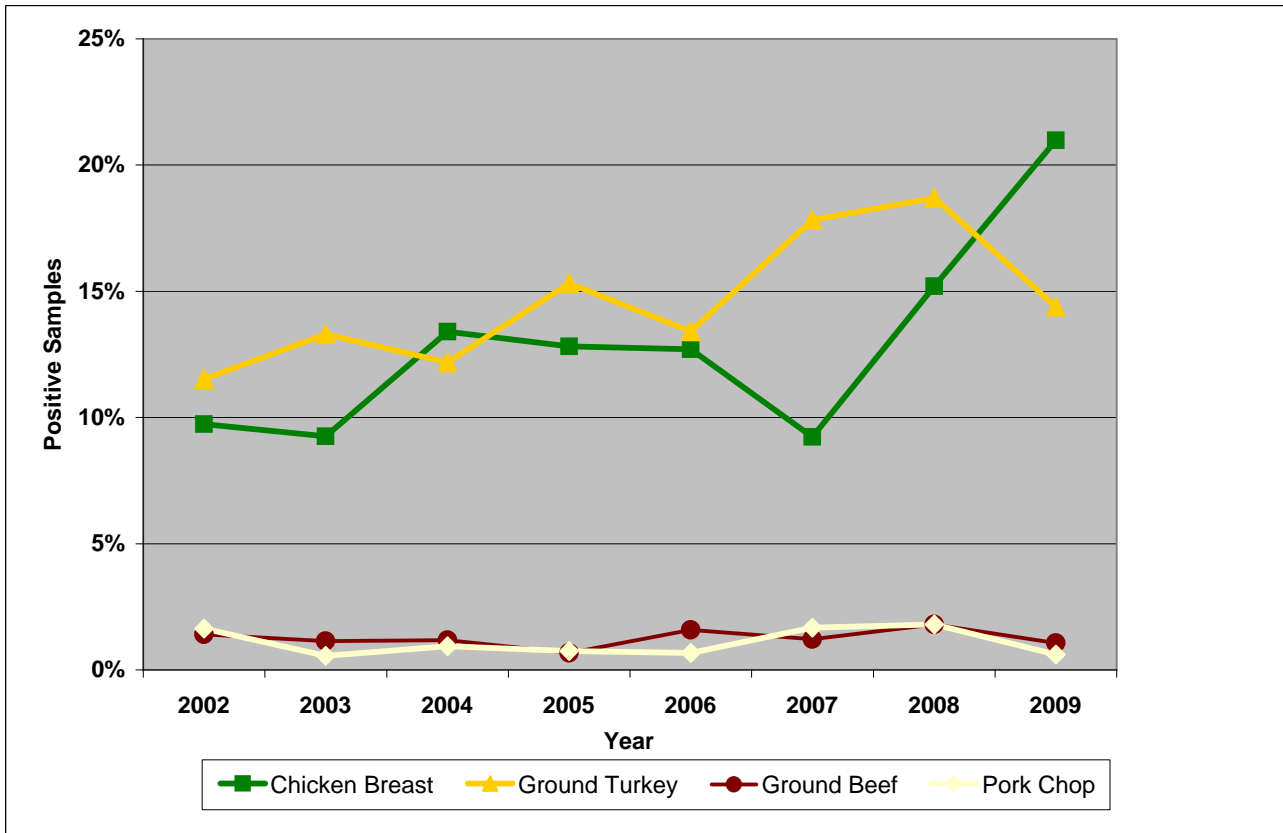
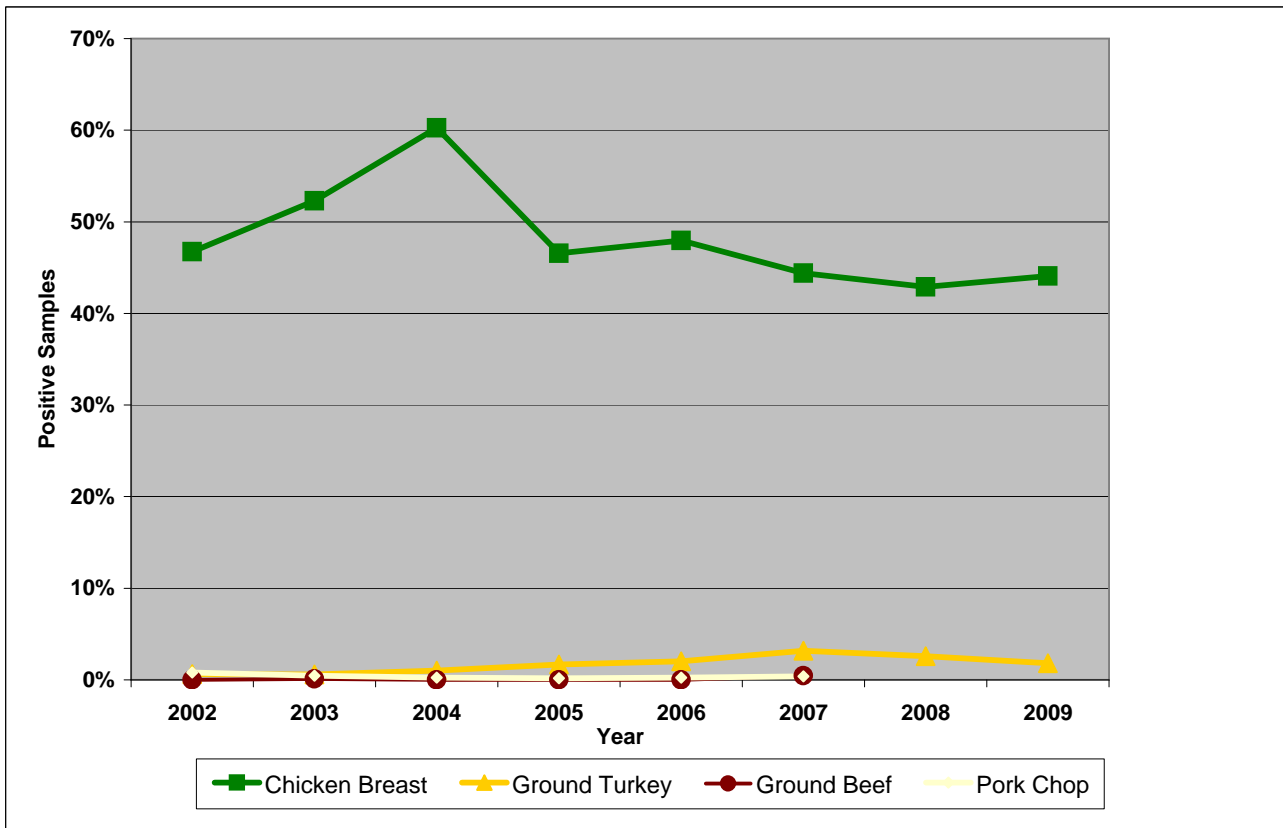


Figure 2. Percent Positive Samples for *Campylobacter* by Meat Type, All Sites, 2002-2009¹



¹ Due to low recovery, Ground Beef and Pork Chop were not tested for *Campylobacter* after 2007.

Table 4. *Salmonella* Serotype Distribution among all Meat Types, 2009

Serotype (N) ¹	Chicken Breast		Ground Turkey		Ground Beef		Pork Chop	
	n ²	% ³	n	%	n	%	n	%
1. Typhimurium (125)	123	98.4%	1	0.8%			1	0.8%
2. Saintpaul (80)	1	1.3%	76	95.0%	3	3.8%		
3. Heidelberg (56)	45	80.4%	10	17.9%			1	1.8%
4. Kentucky (46)	44	95.7%	2	4.4%				
5. Enteritidis (27)	27	100.0%						
6. Hadar (23)	3	13.0%	20	87.0%				
7. Illa 18:z4,z23:- (19)	1	5.3%	18	94.7%				
8. Montevideo (12)	4	33.3%	4	33.3%	4	33.3%		
9. Senftenberg (12)	2	16.7%	10	83.3%				
10. I 4,12:d:- (9)			9	100.0%				
11. Schwarzengrund (9)			9	100.0%				
12. Derby (8)			5	62.5%			3	37.5%
13. Albany (6)			6	100.0%				
14. Infantis (6)	3	50.0%	1	16.7%			2	33.3%
15. Newport (6)	1	16.7%	3	50.0%	2	33.3%		
16. I 4,5,12:r:- (5)	1	20.0%	4	80.0%				
17. Agona (4)	1	25.0%	3	75.0%				
18. I 4,[5],12:i:- (8)	8	100.0%						
19. Mbandaka (4)	4	100.0%						
20. Berta (3)			3	100.0%				
21. Braenderup (3)	3	100.0%						
22. Dublin (3)					3	100.0%		
23. I 9,12:non-motile (3)	2	66.7%	1	33.3%				
24. I 4,12:non-motile (2)	1	50.0%	1	50.0%				
25. Alachua (1)			1	100.0%				
26. Anatum (1)			1	100.0%				
27. Cerro (1)	1	100.0%						
28. Give (1)					1	100.0%		
29. I 6,7:- 1,5 (1)	1	100.0%						
30. Muenster (1)					1	100.0%		
31. Norwich (1)			1	100.0%				
32. Ohio (1)							1	100.0%
33. Orion (1)			1	100.0%				
34. Tennessee (1)	1	100.0%						
Total (489)	277	56.6%	190	38.9%	14	2.9%	8	1.6%

¹ Where N = the total # of *Salmonella* isolates per serotype

² Where n = # of isolates with a given 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, 2002-2009¹

Meat Type	Year (N)	Aminoglycosides				Penicillins	β-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations	Cepheems			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%	10.0%	16.7%	–	–	–	33.3%	
	2003 (83)	–	6.0%	4.8%	26.5%	33.7%	25.3%	25.3%	26.5%	25.3%	14.5%	–	2.4%	–	27.7%	
	2004 (157)	–	3.8%	11.5%	28.0%	30.6%	24.8%	24.8%	24.8%	24.8%	28.7%	–	1.9%	–	46.5%	
	2005 (153)	–	3.3%	4.6%	30.1%	26.8%	21.6%	20.9%	21.6%	20.9%	17.0%	–	0.7%	–	43.8%	
	2006 (152)	–	9.2%	9.9%	36.2%	22.4%	19.1%	19.1%	19.1%	18.4%	23.0%	1.3%	2.6%	–	46.7%	
	2007 (99)	–	6.1%	5.1%	30.3%	18.2%	16.2%	16.2%	16.2%	15.2%	25.3%	–	1.0%	–	41.4%	
	2008 (199)	–	7.0%	10.6%	23.6%	29.2%	22.6%	22.6%	22.6%	21.6%	39.2%	–	0.5%	–	46.7%	
	2009 (277)	–	3.6%	15.2%	23.1%	45.8%	37.2%	36.8%	37.5%	32.5%	48.0%	0.4%	–	–	59.9%	
	Z Statistic	N/A ⁴	0.7344	-2.8960	1.6064	-3.9729	-3.8154	-3.7823	-5.2988	-2.7345	-7.7961	-0.5376	1.8103	N/A	0.5126	-4.9733
P Value ³	N/A	0.4627	0.0038	0.1082	<0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	<0.0001	0.0062	<0.0001	0.5909	0.0702	N/A	0.6082	<0.0001	
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%	–	55.4%	
	2003 (114)	–	22.8%	27.2%	45.6%	28.9%	11.4%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	33.3%	–	0.9%	–	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%	–	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%	–	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%	–	66.1%	
	2009 (190)	–	18.4%	6.8%	27.9%	57.9%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	20.0%	1.6%	1.6%	–	65.3%	
	Z Statistic	N/A	-0.7436	3.1403	-0.6484	-9.5415	2.7790	0.1584	0.2268	0.1584	1.3050	-1.1119	-0.2226	N/A	3.9396	-5.5360
P Value	N/A	0.4571	0.0017	0.5167	<0.0001	0.0055	0.8741	0.8206	0.8741	0.1919	0.2662	0.8238	N/A	<0.0001	<0.0001	
Ground Beef	2002 (9)	–	–	–	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%	–	22.2%	–	22.2%	
	2003 (10)	–	–	–	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	–	40.0%	–	40.0%	
	2004 (14)	–	–	–	14.3%	21.4%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	7.1%	14.3%	–	14.3%	
	2005 (8)	–	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	–	–	–	–	25.0%	–	12.5%	–	12.5%	
	2006 (19)	–	–	5.3%	10.5%	10.5%	–	–	–	–	10.5%	–	5.3%	–	21.1%	
	2007 (13)	–	7.7%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.7%	–	–	–	–	
	2008 (24)	–	8.3%	8.3%	20.8%	12.5%	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%	20.8%	–	12.5%	–	20.8%	
	2009 (14)	–	14.3%	14.3%	28.6%	28.6%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	35.7%	–	21.4%	–	42.9%	
	Z Statistic	N/A	-1.5925	-1.4143	0.4633	1.1473	1.9680	1.9680	1.9680	1.9680	0.0221	0.9210	1.2510	N/A	-1.9480	-0.2929
P Value	N/A	0.1113	0.1573	0.6431	0.2513	0.0491	0.0491	0.0491	0.0491	0.9823	0.3571	0.2109	N/A	0.0514	0.7696	
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%	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%	
	2009 (8)	–	–	12.5%	37.5%	37.5%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	37.5%	25.0%	12.5%	–	37.5%	
	Z Statistic	N/A	0.7698	0.4114	2.7069	1.2488	1.0744	1.0744	1.0744	1.0744	1.5624	0.3396	3.7087	N/A	N/A	2.2864
P Value	N/A	0.4414	0.6808	0.0068	0.2117	0.2827	0.2827	0.2827	0.2827	0.1182	0.7341	0.0002	N/A	N/A	0.0222	

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, 2002-2009

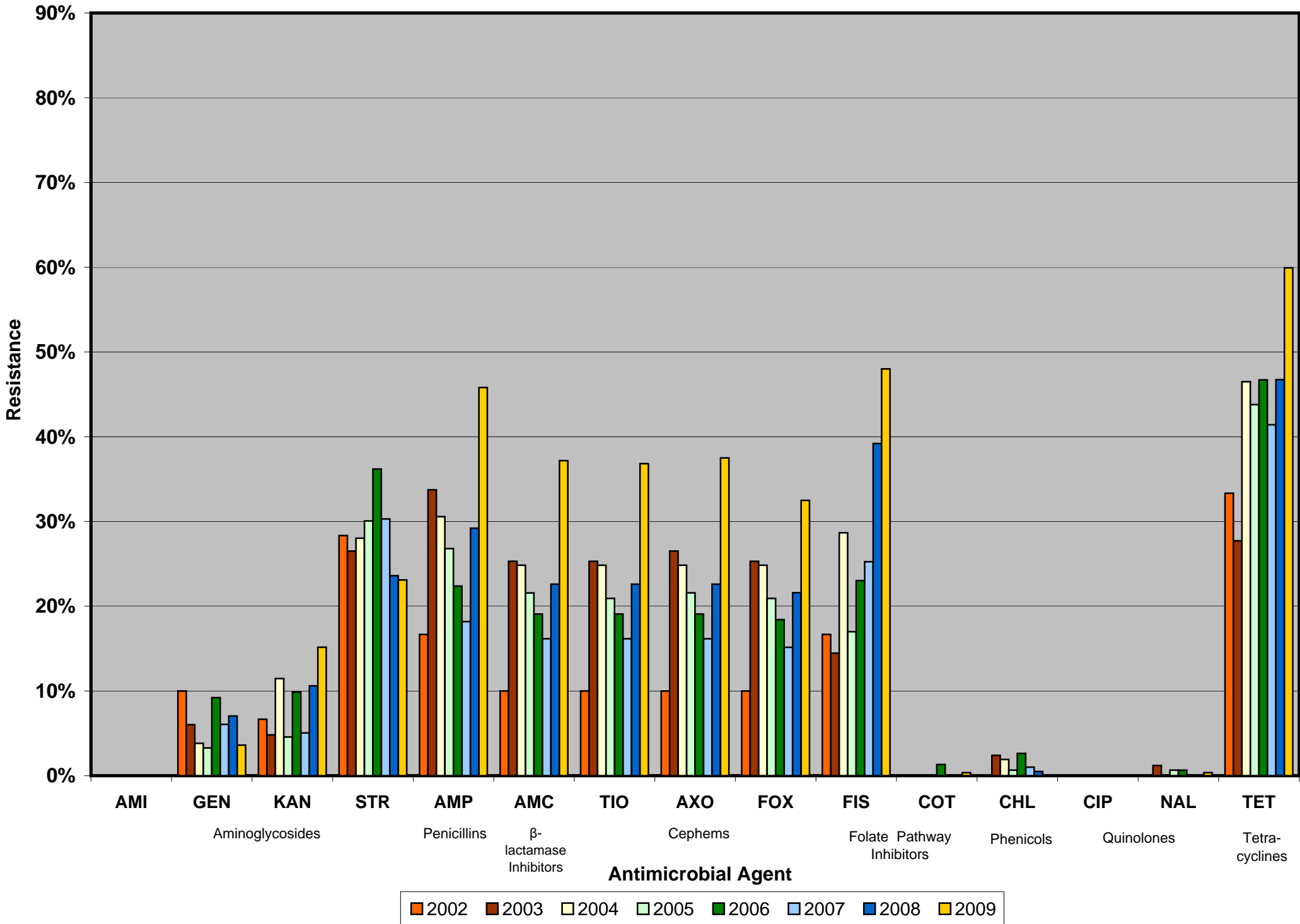


Figure 3b. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Salmonella* from Ground Turkey, 2002-2009

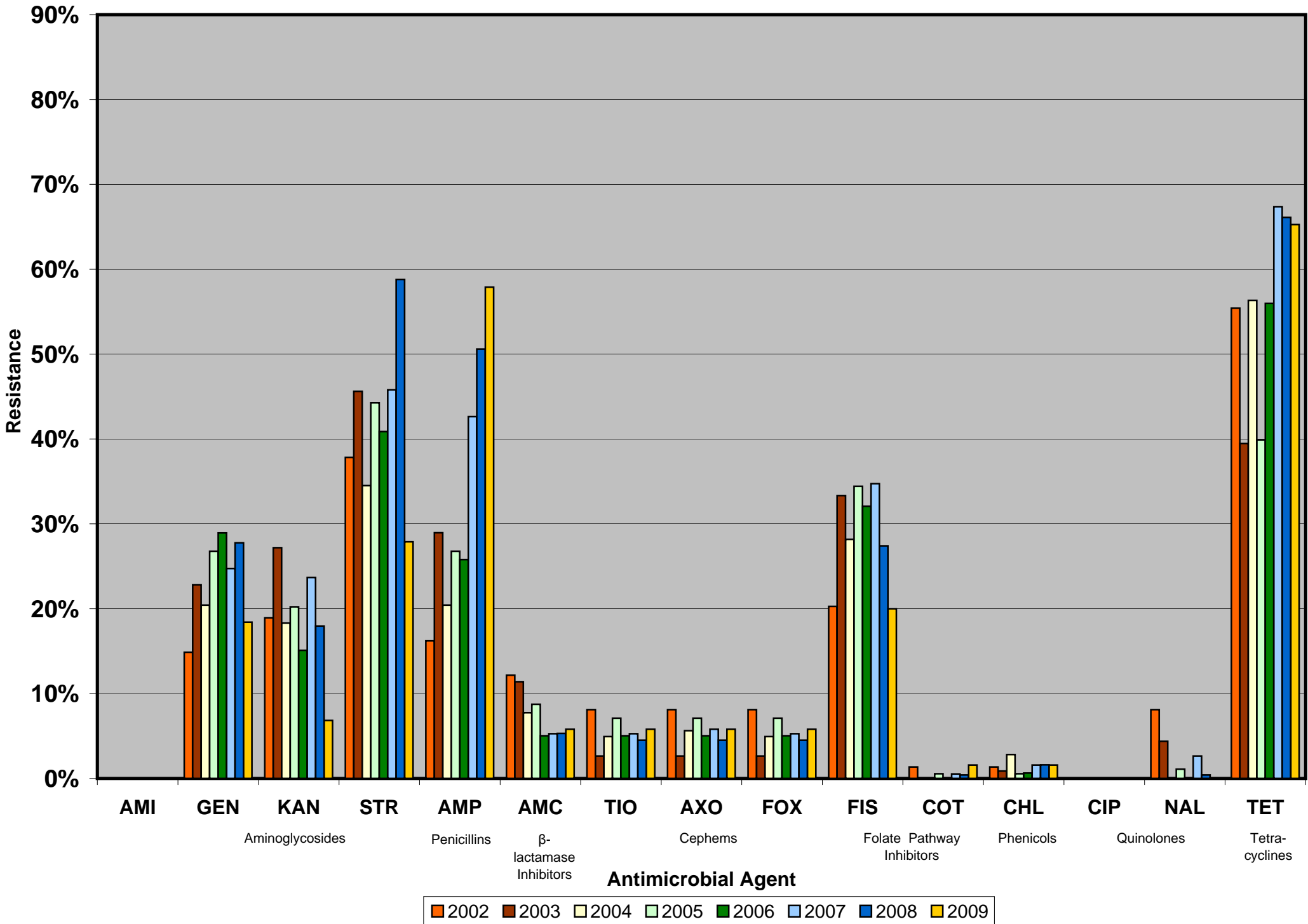


Figure 3c. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Salmonella* from Ground Beef, 2002-2009

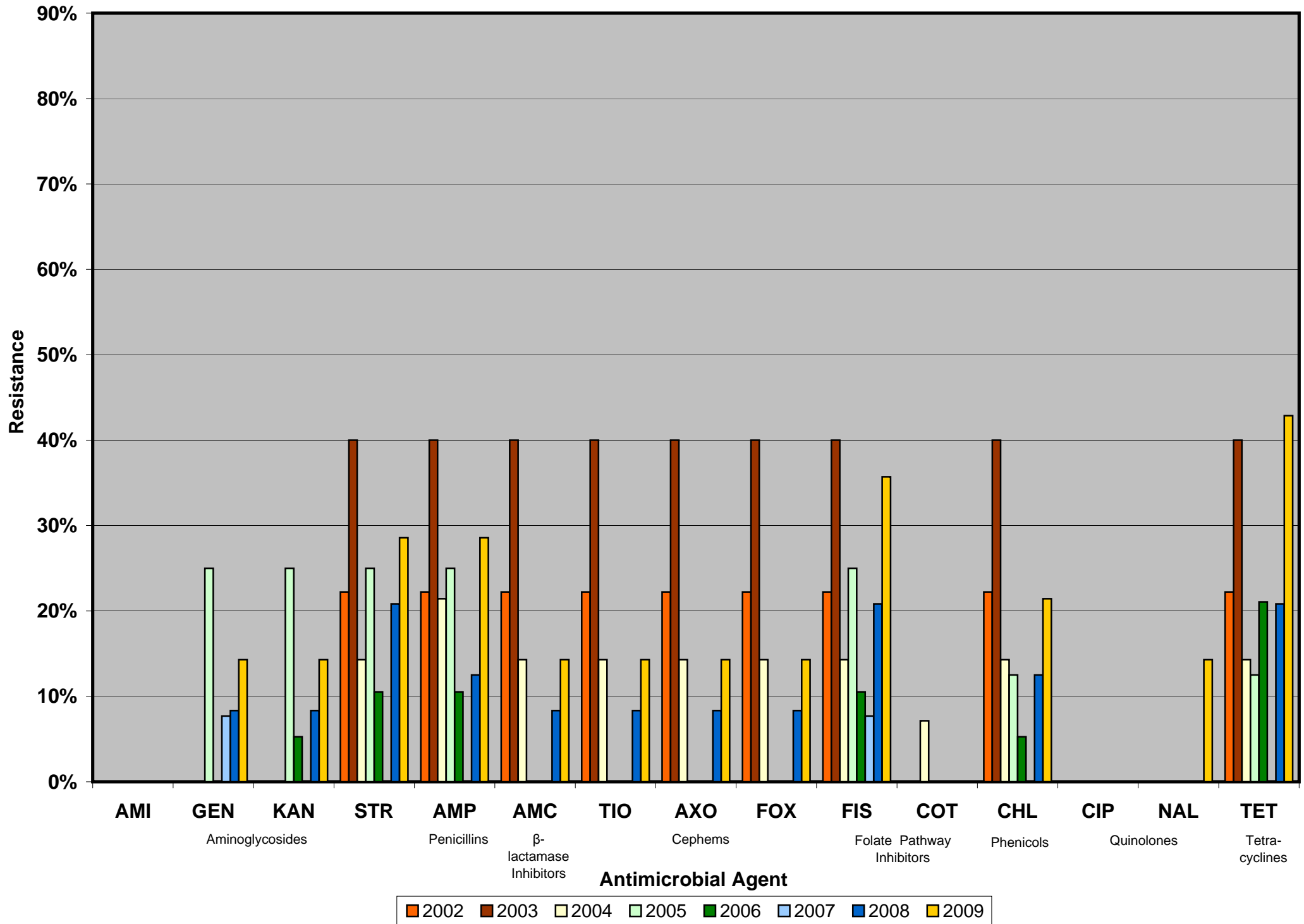


Figure 3d. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Salmonella* from Pork Chop, 2002-2009

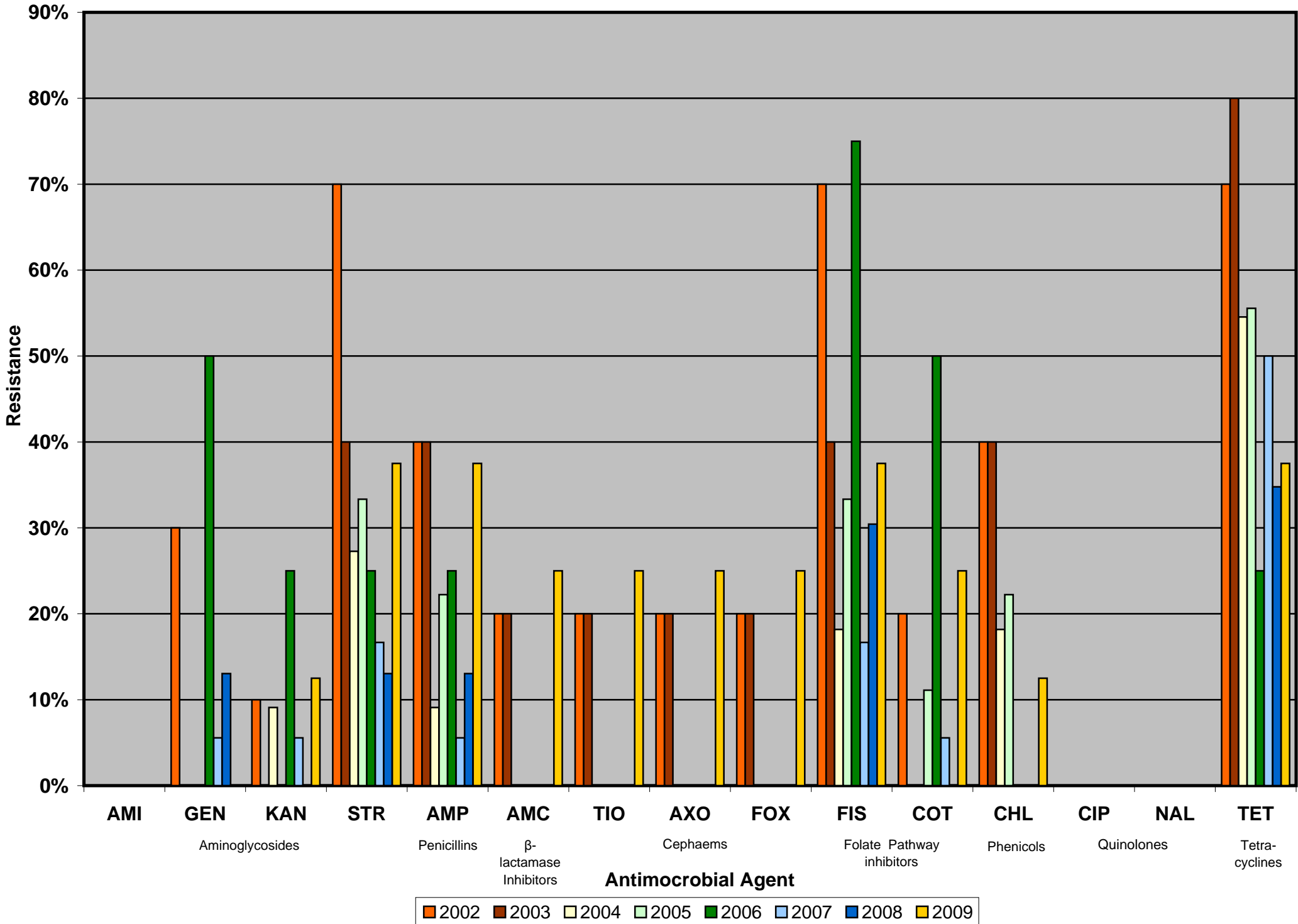


Table 6. Number of Resistant *Salmonella* Isolates by Meat Type and Serotype, 2009

Meat Type	Serotype	No. of Isolates	% of Isolates	Number of Antimicrobial Classes in Resistance Pattern				Number of Resistant Isolates by Antimicrobial Agent and Class																
				0	1	2-3	4-5	6-7	8	Aminoglycosides				β-Lactamase Inhibitors	Cephems			Folate Pathway Inhibitors		Penicillins	Phenicols	Quinolones		Tetracyclines
										AMI	GEN	KAN	STR		AMC	FOX	TIO	AXO	FIS			COT	AMP	
Chicken Breast	Typhimurium	123	44.4%	3	45	44	31	3	34	19	71	58	70	71	119	84						118		
	Heidelberg	45	16.2%	28	13	4		1	7	6	14	14	14	14	1	14						7		
	Kentucky	44	15.9%	7	2	23	12	1		31	16	16	16	16	2	17						30		
	Enteritidis	27	9.7%	20	6	1					1	1	1	1	1	5				1		1		
	Montevideo	4	1.4%	1	1	1	1	1		1	1				3	1						1		
	I 4,[5],12:i:-	8	2.9%	6		2		1		1					2							2		
	Mbandaka	4	1.4%	2	1	1		1	1	1					1							2		
	Braenderup	3	1.1%	3																				
	Hadar	3	1.1%		1	2					2					2						2		
	Infantis	3	1.1%	3																				
	Senftenberg	2	0.7%	1		1		1		1						1								
Other	11	4.0%	7	1		3		1		2	1		1	2	4	3					3			
Total		277	100.0%	81	12	88	65	31	10	42	64	103	90	102	104	133	1	127			1	166		
Ground Turkey	Saintpaul	76	40.0%	7	5	58	6	3	1	8					6	3	65				67			
	Hadar	20	10.5%		1	19		2	3	15					2		11					18		
	IIIa 18:z4,z23:-	18	9.5%	18																				
	Heidelberg	10	5.3%	1		6	3	7	2	6	1		1	1	1	5	8					6		
	Senftenberg	10	5.3%	3		4	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	6		2				1		
	I 4,12:d:-	9	4.7%		6	3									2		2					9		
	Schwarzengrund	9	4.7%	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2					4		
	Albany	6	3.2%	3		2		2		3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2					2		
	Derby	5	2.6%			3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2					5		
	I 4,5,12:r:-	4	2.1%				4	4	4	4					4	4						4		
	Montevideo	4	2.1%		4			1	2	3														
Other	19	10.0%	6	2	8	1	2	9	1	7	3	3	3	3	8	8	1				8			
Total		190	100.0%	42	19	106	18	5	35	13	53	11	11	11	11	38	3	110	3			124		
Ground Beef	Montevideo	4	28.6%	4																				
	Saintpaul	3	21.4%		1	2		2		1					2	2						3		
	Dublin	3	21.4%			1	2		2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	3			2		3		
	Newport	2	14.3%	2																				
	Give	1	7.1%	1																				
	Muenster	1	7.1%	1																				
	Total		14	100.0%	8	1	3	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	5	4	3		2			6	
Pork Chop	Derby	3	37.5%	2	1					1					1							1		
	Infantis	2	25.0%	1	1						1	1	1	1		1								
	Heidelberg	1	12.5%				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					1		
	Ohio	1	12.5%	1																				
	Typhimurium	1	12.5%			1				1					1	1	1	1				1		
Total		8	100.0%	4	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	1					3		

Table 7. Multidrug Resistance Patterns among *Salmonella* Isolates, 2002-2009¹

Year		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Isolates Tested by Source	Chicken Breast	60	83	157	153	152	99	199	277
	Ground Turkey	74	114	142	183	159	190	245	190
	Ground Beef	9	10	14	8	19	13	24	14
	Pork Chop	10	5	11	9	8	18	23	8
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%	0.5%
	Ground Beef	22.2%	40.0%	14.3%	12.5%	5.3%	–	12.5%	14.3%
	Pork Chop	40.0%	40.0%	9.1%	22.2%	–	–	–	12.5%
2. At Least ACT/S ³ Resistant	Chicken Breast	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ground Turkey	1.4%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ground Beef	–	–	7.1%	–	–	–	–	–
	Pork Chop	20.0%	–	–	11.1%	–	–	–	12.5%
3. At Least ACSSuTAuCx ⁴ Resistant	Chicken Breast	–	–	1.9%	–	2.6%	–	–	–
	Ground Turkey	1.4%	0.9%	2.1%	0.5%	–	1.1%	1.2%	0.5%
	Ground Beef	22.2%	40.0%	14.3%	–	–	–	8.3%	14.3%
	Pork Chop	20.0%	20.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. At Least Ceftriaxone and Nalidixic Acid Resistant	Chicken Breast	–	–	–	0.7%	–	–	–	–
	Ground Turkey	–	0.9%	–	–	–	0.5%	–	–
	Ground Beef	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14.3%
	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 ACSSuTAuCx = ACSSuT, amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, and ceftriaxone.

Table 8. Multidrug Resistance among *Salmonella* Isolates by Antimicrobial Class, 2002-2009¹

Year		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Isolates Tested by Source	Chicken Breast	60	83	157	153	152	99	199	277
	Ground Turkey	74	114	142	183	159	190	245	190
	Ground Beef	9	10	14	8	19	13	24	14
	Pork Chop	10	5	11	9	8	18	23	8
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	29.4% 81
	Ground Turkey	37.8% 28	34.2% 39	28.9% 41	30.1% 55	17.6% 28	15.3% 29	20.8% 51	22.1% 42
	Ground Beef	77.8% 7	60.0% 6	78.6% 11	75.0% 6	73.7% 14	92.3% 12	79.2% 19	57.1% 8
	Pork Chop	20.0% 2	20.0% 1	45.5% 5	44.4% 4	25.0% 2	44.4% 8	65.2% 15	50.0% 4
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	48.4% 134
	Ground Turkey	20.3% 15	29.0% 33	26.1% 37	29.0% 53	24.5% 39	42.6% 81	51.0% 125	26.3% 50
	Ground Beef	22.2% 2	40.0% 4	14.3% 2	25.0% 2	10.5% 2	– ² –	20.8% 5	35.7% 5
	Pork Chop	60.0% 6	40.0% 2	18.2% 2	22.2% 2	25.0% 2	5.6% 1	17.4% 4	50.0% 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	34.7% 96
	Ground Turkey	13.5% 10	24.6% 28	12.7% 18	7.7% 14	8.2% 13	14.7% 28	15.1% 37	12.1% 23
	Ground Beef	22.2% 2	40.0% 4	14.3% 2	12.5% 1	5.3% 1	– –	12.5% 3	35.7% 5
	Pork Chop	40.0% 4	40.0% 2	18.2% 2	22.2% 2	25.0% 2	5.6% 1	13.0% 3	25.0% 2
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	31.4% 87
	Ground Turkey	12.2% 9	14.0% 16	4.9% 7	2.7% 5	3.1% 5	3.2% 6	2.9% 7	3.7% 7
	Ground Beef	22.2% 2	40.0% 4	14.3% 2	12.5% 1	5.3% 1	– –	12.5% 3	14.3% 2
	Pork Chop	40.0% 4	40.0% 2	9.1% 1	22.2% 2	– –	– –	– –	25.0% 2
5. Resistant to ≥ 6 Antimicrobial Classes	Chicken Breast	– –	4.8% 4	5.7% 9	3.9% 6	5.9% 9	4.0% 4	4.0% 8	11.2% 31
	Ground Turkey	10.8% 8	3.5% 4	2.8% 4	2.2% 4	1.9% 3	2.1% 4	2.0% 5	2.6% 5
	Ground Beef	22.2% 2	40.0% 4	14.3% 2	– –	– –	– –	8.3% 2	14.3% 2
	Pork Chop	20.0% 2	40.0% 2	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	12.5% 1

¹ Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance.

² Cephem class includes Cephalothin for 2002 and 2003.

Table 9a. MIC Distribution among *Salmonella* from Chicken Breast, 2002-2009

Antimicrobial	Year (n)	% 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 (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					
	2009 (277)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.3]						8.3	48.0	39.4	4.3						
	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			
2009 (277)		0.7	3.6	[1.7 - 6.5]					51.6	40.4	3.2		0.4	0.7	1.4	2.2			
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		
	2009 (277)	0.0	15.2	[11.2 - 19.9]									84.5	0.4			15.2		
	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		
2009 (277)		N/A	23.1	[18.3 - 28.5]											76.9	15.9	7.2		
Penicillins																			
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		
	2009 (277)	0.0	45.8	[39.9 - 51.9]						44.8	9.0	0.4					45.9		
	β-Lactams/ β-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations																		
Amoxicillin- Clavulanic Acid	2002 (60)	1.7	10.0	[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	18.4			
	2007 (99)	1.0	16.2	[9.5 - 24.9]						77.8	3.0	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			
	2009 (277)	4.3	37.2	[31.5 - 43.2]						50.2	3.6	0.4	4.3	4.3	6.5	30.7			
	Cephems																		
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				
	2009 (277)	0.4	36.8	[31.1 - 42.8]						14.1	46.9	1.8	0.4	10.1	26.7				
	Ceftriaxone	2002 (60)	0.0	10.0	[3.8 - 20.5]									5.0	3.3	1.7			
2003 (83)		0.0	26.5	[17.4 - 37.3]					90.0					1.2	1.2	16.9	7.2		
2004 (157)		0.0	24.8	[18.3 - 32.4]					73.5						1.9	18.5	4.5		
2005 (153)		0.0	21.6	[15.3 - 28.9]					75.2						2.0	17.0	2.6		
2006 (152)		0.0	19.1	[13.2 - 26.2]					77.8	0.7					0.7	13.8	3.3	0.7	
2007 (99)		0.0	16.2	[9.5 - 24.9]					80.9						0.7	10.1	4.0		
2008 (199)		0.0	22.6	[17.0 - 29.1]					83.8						3.0	15.1	4.5		
2009 (277)		0.0	37.5	[31.8 - 43.5]					77.4						0.4	9.7	18.4	8.7	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 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 9a. MIC Distribution among *Salmonella* from Chicken Breast, 2002-2009 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 (60)	0.0	10.0	[3.8 - 20.5]							1.7	61.7	20.0	6.7		10.0				
	2003 (83)	0.0	25.3	[16.4 - 36.0]							60.2	13.3	1.2			25.3				
	2004 (157)	0.0	24.8	[18.3 - 32.4]							2.5	56.7	14.6	1.3		5.7	19.1			
	2005 (153)	0.7	20.9	[14.8 - 28.2]							25.5	48.4	4.6	0.0	0.7	11.1	9.8			
	2006 (152)	0.7	18.4	[12.6 - 25.5]								58.6	21.1	1.3	0.7	6.6	11.8			
	2007 (99)	2.0	15.2	[8.7 - 23.8]							3.0	55.6	22.2	2.0	2.0	3.0	12.1			
	2008 (199)	1.0	21.6	[16.1 - 28.0]							2.5	52.8	21.6	0.5	1.0	6.5	15.1			
	2009 (277)	5.1	32.5	[27.0 - 38.4]							0.7	43.0	16.2	2.5	5.1	16.2	16.2			
Folate Pathway Inhibitors																				
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (60)	N/A	16.7	[8.3 - 28.5]											38.3	31.7	13.3			
	2003 (83)	N/A	14.5	[7.7 - 23.9]											32.5	33.7	15.7	3.6		16.7
Sulfisoxazole	2004 (157)	N/A	28.7	[21.7 - 36.4]											12.1	14.6	43.3	1.3		28.7
	2005 (153)	N/A	17.0	[11.4 - 23.9]											11.1	28.1	41.8	2.0		17.0
	2006 (152)	N/A	23.0	[16.6 - 30.5]											5.3	16.4	53.9	1.3		23.0
	2007 (99)	N/A	25.3	[17.1 - 35.0]											13.1	20.2	31.3	10.1		25.3
	2008 (199)	N/A	39.2	[32.4 - 46.3]											3.0	18.6	37.7	1.0	0.5	39.2
	2009 (277)	N/A	48.0	[42.0 - 54.1]											4.7	15.5	29.2	2.2	0.4	48.0
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (60)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 6.0]	98.3	1.7														
	2003 (83)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 4.3]	97.6	2.4														
	2004 (157)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]	96.8	3.2														
	2005 (153)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.4]	98.7	1.3														
	2006 (152)	N/A	1.3	[0.2 - 4.7]	94.7	3.3	0.7						1.3							
	2007 (99)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 3.7]	84.8	15.2														
	2008 (199)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]	90.5	7.0	2.5													
	2009 (277)	N/A	0.4	[0.0 - 2.0]	97.8	1.4	0.4												0.4	
Phenicol																				
Chloramphenicol	2002 (60)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 6.0]							1.7	68.3	30.0							
	2003 (83)	0.0	2.4	[0.3 - 8.4]								32.5	65.1					2.4		
	2004 (157)	0.6	1.9	[0.4 - 5.5]							2.5	14.6	80.3	0.6				1.9		
	2005 (153)	0.0	0.7	[0.0 - 3.6]							1.3	65.4	32.7					0.7		
	2006 (152)	0.7	2.6	[0.7 - 6.6]							0.7	32.9	63.2	0.7				2.6		
	2007 (99)	5.1	1.0	[0.0 - 5.5]								28.3	65.7	5.1	1.0					
	2008 (199)	0.0	0.5	[0.0 - 2.8]							1.0	27.1	71.4					0.5		
	2009 (277)	0.4	0.0	[0.0 - 1.3]								23.1	76.5	0.4						
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													
	2009 (277)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.3]	78.0	20.6	1.1		0.4											
Nalidixic Acid	2002 (60)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 6.0]								68.3	31.7							
	2003 (83)	N/A	1.2	[0.0 - 6.5]						1.2	1.2	84.3	12.0					1.2		
	2004 (157)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]							12.1	82.8	5.1							
	2005 (153)	N/A	0.7	[0.0 - 3.6]						0.7	27.5	69.3	1.3	0.7	0.7					
	2006 (152)	N/A	0.7	[0.0 - 3.6]							25.0	71.1	3.3					0.7		
	2007 (99)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 3.7]							33.3	62.6	4.0							
	2008 (199)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]							26.1	70.4	3.5							
	2009 (277)	N/A	0.4	[0.0 - 2.0]							0.4	16.2	82.0	0.7	0.4				0.4	
Tetracyclines																				
Tetracycline	2002 (60)	1.7	33.3	[21.7 - 46.7]								65.0	1.7					33.3		
	2003 (83)	0.0	27.7	[18.4 - 38.6]								72.3					1.2	26.5		
	2004 (157)	0.6	46.5	[38.5 - 54.6]								52.9	0.6					46.5		
	2005 (153)	0.0	43.8	[35.8 - 52.0]								56.2					0.7	43.1		
	2006 (152)	0.0	46.7	[38.6 - 55.0]								53.3					1.3	45.4		
	2007 (99)	0.0	41.4	[31.6 - 51.8]								58.6						41.4		
	2008 (199)	0.5	46.7	[39.6 - 53.9]								52.8	0.5	1.5				45.2		
	2009 (277)	0.4	59.9	[53.9 - 65.7]								39.7	0.4	0.4				59.6		

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, 2002-2009 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 (74)	1.4	8.1	[3.0 - 16.8]							2.7	47.3	31.1	9.5	1.3	8.1				
	2003 (114)	1.8	2.6	[0.5 - 7.5]							1.8	55.3	31.6	7.0	1.8	2.6				
	2004 (142)	1.4	4.9	[2.0 - 9.9]							1.4	60.6	28.2	3.5	1.4	0.7			4.2	
	2005 (183)	0.0	7.1	[3.8 - 11.8]							23.5	46.4	20.8	2.2			3.8	3.3		
	2006 (159)	0.0	5.0	[2.2 - 9.7]								54.7	38.4	1.9			3.1	1.9		
	2007 (190)	0.5	5.3	[2.6 - 9.5]							2.6	65.3	24.7	1.6	0.5	0.5	4.7			
	2008 (245)	0.0	4.5	[2.3 - 7.9]							0.8	65.7	24.9	4.1		0.4	4.1			
	2009 (190)	0.0	5.8	[2.9 - 10.1]							1.6	63.7	26.3	2.6		2.1	3.7			
Folate Pathway Inhibitors																				
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (74)	N/A	20.3	[11.8 - 31.2]												20.3	51.4	6.8	1.4	
	2003 (114)	N/A	33.3	[24.8 - 42.8]												18.4	33.3	13.2	1.8	
Sulfisoxazole	2004 (142)	N/A	28.2	[20.9 - 36.3]												4.9	17.6	49.3		
	2005 (183)	N/A	34.4	[27.6 - 41.8]												3.3	23.0	39.3		
	2006 (159)	N/A	32.1	[24.9 - 39.9]												1.9	10.7	51.6	3.1	
	2007 (190)	N/A	34.7	[28.0 - 42.0]												4.2	23.7	27.9	7.9	
	2008 (245)	N/A	27.3	[21.9 - 33.4]												1.6	32.2	35.9	1.6	
2009 (190)	N/A	20.0	[14.6 - 26.4]												4.7	13.2	60.0	2.1		
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													
	2004 (142)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]	89.4	6.3	4.2													
	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													
	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	
	2009 (190)	N/A	1.6	[0.3 - 4.5]	96.8	1.6													1.6	
Phenicol																				
Chloramphenicol	2002 (74)	6.8	1.4	[0.0 - 7.3]								39.2	52.7		6.8				1.4	
	2003 (114)	2.6	0.9	[0.0 - 4.8]								13.2	83.3		2.6				0.9	
	2004 (142)	4.2	2.8	[0.8 - 7.1]								12.7	80.3		4.2				2.8	
	2005 (183)	2.7	0.5	[0.0 - 3.0]								41.0	55.7		2.7				0.5	
	2006 (159)	0.6	0.6	[0.0 - 3.5]								27.7	71.1		0.6				0.6	
	2007 (190)	1.6	1.6	[0.3 - 4.5]								32.1	64.7		1.6				1.6	
	2008 (245)	1.2	1.6	[0.4 - 4.1]								35.1	62.0		1.2				1.6	
	2009 (190)	1.1	1.6	[0.3 - 4.5]								1.1	22.6	73.7		1.1	1.1		0.5	
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		3.5	0.9										
	2004 (142)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]	93.7	4.9	1.4													
	2005 (183)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.0]	80.9	16.4	1.6	0.5	0.5											
	2006 (159)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]	74.8	24.5				0.6										
	2007 (190)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.9]	87.4	10.0				2.6										
	2008 (245)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.5]	78.4	20.4	0.8			0.4										
	2009 (190)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.9]	84.7	14.7	0.5													
	Nalidixic Acid	2002 (74)	N/A	8.1	[3.0 - 16.8]						1.4		64.9	24.3	1.4					8.1
2003 (114)		N/A	4.4	[1.4 - 9.9]							0.9	82.5	11.4	0.9					4.4	
2004 (142)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]							4.2	85.2	9.9	0.7						
2005 (183)		N/A	1.1	[0.1 - 3.9]							14.2	80.9	3.8						1.1	
2006 (159)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]							10.1	86.2	3.1	0.6						
2007 (190)		N/A	2.6	[0.9 - 6.0]							1.1	28.4	67.4	0.5					2.6	
2008 (245)		N/A	0.4	[0.0 - 2.3]							18.0	78.4	2.9	0.4					0.4	
2009 (190)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.9]							0.5	15.8	81.1	2.6						
Tetracyclines																				
Tetracycline	2002 (74)	0.0	55.4	[43.4 - 67.0]							44.6				1.4	2.7			51.4	
	2003 (114)	2.6	39.5	[30.4 - 49.1]							57.9	2.6							39.5	
	2004 (142)	7.7	56.3	[47.8 - 64.6]							35.9	7.7			4.2	0.7			51.4	
	2005 (183)	0.0	39.9	[32.7 - 47.4]							60.1					0.5			39.3	
	2006 (159)	0.0	56.0	[47.9 - 63.8]							44.0					0.6			55.3	
	2007 (190)	0.5	67.4	[60.2 - 74.0]							32.1	0.5			0.5	3.7			63.2	
	2008 (245)	0.4	66.1	[59.8 - 72.0]							33.5	0.4				4.1			62.0	
	2009 (190)	1.1	65.3	[58.0 - 72.0]							33.7	1.1			1.1	1.1			63.2	

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 9c. MIC Distribution among *Salmonella* from Ground Beef, 2002-2009

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
Aminoglycosides																				
Amikacin	2002 (9)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 4.9]						11.1	66.7	22.2								
	2003 (10)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 3.2]							60.0	40.0								
	2004 (14)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]							64.3	28.6	7.1							
	2005 (8)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.0]						12.5	75.0	12.5								
	2006 (19)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.3]							15.8	73.7	5.3	5.3						
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]							46.2	46.2	7.7							
	2008 (24)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 14.2]							8.3	79.2	12.5							
	2009 (14)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 23.2]							28.6	57.1	14.3							
	Gentamicin	2002 (9)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 33.6]					55.6	44.4									
2003 (10)		0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 30.8]					30.0	40.0	30.0									
2004 (14)		0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 23.2]					57.1	42.9										
2005 (8)		0.0	25.0	[3.2 - 65.1]					37.5	37.5					25.0					
2006 (19)		0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 17.6]					15.8	68.5	15.8									
2007 (13)		0.0	7.7	[0.2 - 36.0]					15.4	76.9					7.7					
2008 (24)		0.0	8.3	[1.0 - 27.0]					4.2	75.0	8.3	4.2				8.3				
2009 (14)		0.0	14.3	[1.8 - 42.8]					7.1	57.1	14.3	7.1			7.1	7.1				
Kanamycin		2002 (9)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 33.6]										100.0					
	2003 (10)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 30.8]										100.0						
	2004 (14)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 23.2]										100.0						
	2005 (8)	0.0	25.0	[3.2 - 65.1]										75.0						25.0
	2006 (19)	0.0	5.3	[0.1 - 26.0]										94.7						5.3
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]										100.0						
	2008 (24)	0.0	8.3	[1.0 - 27.0]										83.3	8.3					8.3
	2009 (14)	0.0	14.3	[1.8 - 42.8]										85.7						14.3
	Streptomycin	2002 (9)	N/A	22.2	[2.8 - 60.0]											77.8				
2003 (10)		N/A	40.0	[12.2 - 73.8]											60.0					40.0
2004 (14)		N/A	14.3	[1.8 - 42.8]											85.7					14.3
2005 (8)		N/A	25.0	[3.2 - 65.1]											75.0					12.5
2006 (19)		N/A	10.5	[1.3 - 33.1]											89.2					5.3
2007 (13)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]											100.0					
2008 (24)		N/A	20.8	[7.1 - 42.2]											79.2					20.8
2009 (14)		N/A	28.6	[8.4 - 58.1]											71.4					28.6
Penicillins																				
Ampicillin	2002 (9)	0.0	22.2	[2.8 - 60.0]							33.3	33.3	11.1							22.2
	2003 (10)	0.0	40.0	[12.2 - 73.8]							10.0	50.0								40.0
	2004 (14)	0.0	21.4	[4.7 - 50.8]							78.6									21.4
	2005 (8)	0.0	25.0	[3.2 - 65.1]							75.0									25.0
	2006 (19)	0.0	10.5	[1.3 - 33.1]							84.2	5.3								10.5
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]							76.9	23.1								
	2008 (24)	0.0	12.5	[2.7 - 32.4]							70.8	16.7								12.5
	2009 (14)	0.0	28.6	[8.4 - 58.1]							42.9	28.6								28.6
	β-Lactams/ β-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations																			
Amoxicillin- Clavulanic Acid	2002 (9)	0.0	22.2	[2.8 - 60.0]							55.6	22.2								22.2
	2003 (10)	0.0	40.0	[12.2 - 73.8]							50.0	10.0								40.0
	2004 (14)	0.0	14.3	[1.8 - 42.8]							71.4	7.1	7.1							14.3
	2005 (8)	25.0	0.0	[0.0 - 36.9]							75.0				25.0					
	2006 (19)	5.3	0.0	[0.0 - 17.6]							84.2	5.3			5.3					
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]							92.3	7.7								
	2008 (24)	4.2	8.3	[1.0 - 27.0]							75.0	12.5			4.2					8.3
	2009 (14)	14.3	14.3	[1.8 - 42.8]							50.0	21.4			14.3					14.3
	Cephems																			
Ceftiofur	2002 (9)	0.0	22.2	[2.8 - 60.0]							44.4	33.3								22.2
	2003 (10)	0.0	40.0	[12.2 - 73.8]							30.0	30.0								40.0
	2004 (14)	0.0	14.3	[1.8 - 42.8]								50.0	35.7							14.3
	2005 (8)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 36.9]								37.5	62.5							
	2006 (19)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 17.6]								10.5	89.5							
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]								30.8	61.5	7.7						
	2008 (24)	0.0	8.3	[1.0 - 27.0]								8.3	70.8	12.5						8.3
	2009 (14)	0.0	14.3	[1.8 - 42.8]								14.3	71.4							14.3
	Ceftriaxone	2002 (9)	0.0	22.2	[2.8 - 60.0]								77.8							
2003 (10)		0.0	40.0	[12.2 - 73.8]								60.0								
2004 (14)		0.0	14.3	[1.8 - 42.8]								85.7								
2005 (8)		0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 36.9]								100.0								
2006 (19)		0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 17.6]								100.0								
2007 (13)		0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]								100.0								
2008 (24)		0.0	8.3	[1.0 - 27.0]								91.7								
2009 (14)		0.0	14.3	[1.8 - 42.8]								85.7								

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

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

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

⁴ Unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Susceptibility breakpoints are indicated by single black vertical bars and resistance breakpoints are double red vertical bars.

Numbers in shaded areas indicate % of isolates with MICs 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, 2002-2009 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
Cephems																	
Cefoxitin	2002 (9)	11.1	22.2	[2.8 - 60.0]													
	2003 (10)	0.0	40.0	[12.2 - 73.8]													
	2004 (14)	0.0	14.3	[1.8 - 42.8]													
	2005 (8)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 36.9]													
	2006 (19)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 17.6]													
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]													
	2008 (24)	0.0	8.3	[1.0 - 27.0]													
	2009 (14)	0.0	14.3	[1.8 - 42.8]													
Folate Pathway Inhibitors																	
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (9)	N/A	22.2	[2.8 - 60.0]													
	2003 (10)	N/A	40.0	[12.2 - 73.8]													
Sulfisoxazole	2004 (14)	N/A	14.3	[1.8 - 42.8]													
	2005 (8)	N/A	25.0	[3.2 - 65.1]													
	2006 (19)	N/A	10.5	[1.3 - 33.1]													
	2007 (13)	N/A	7.7	[0.2 - 36.0]													
	2008 (24)	N/A	20.8	[7.1 - 42.2]													
	2009 (14)	N/A	35.7	[12.8 - 64.9]													
	Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (9)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 33.6]												
2003 (10)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 30.8]													
2004 (14)		N/A	7.1	[0.2 - 33.9]													
2005 (8)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 36.9]													
2006 (19)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 17.6]													
2007 (13)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]													
2008 (24)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 14.2]													
2009 (14)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 23.2]													
Phenicol																	
Chloramphenicol	2002 (9)	0.0	22.2	[2.8 - 60.0]													
	2003 (10)	0.0	40.0	[12.2 - 73.8]													
	2004 (14)	0.0	14.3	[1.8 - 42.8]													
	2005 (8)	0.0	12.5	[0.3 - 52.7]													
	2006 (19)	5.3	5.3	[0.1 - 26.0]													
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]													
	2008 (24)	0.0	12.5	[2.7 - 32.4]													
	2009 (14)	0.0	21.4	[4.7 - 50.8]													
Quinolones																	
Ciprofloxacin	2002 (9)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 33.6]	66.7	22.2	11.1										
	2003 (10)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 30.8]	70.0	30.0											
	2004 (14)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 23.2]	100.0												
	2005 (8)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 36.9]	75.0	25.0											
	2006 (19)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 17.6]	68.4	31.6											
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]	76.9	23.1											
	2008 (24)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 14.2]	95.8	4.2											
	2009 (14)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 23.2]	71.4	14.3	14.3										
	Nalidixic Acid	2002 (9)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 33.6]												
2003 (10)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 30.8]													
2004 (14)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 23.2]													
2005 (8)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 36.9]													
2006 (19)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 17.6]													
2007 (13)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]													
2008 (24)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 14.2]													
2009 (14)		N/A	14.3	[1.8 - 42.8]													
Tetracyclines																	
Tetracycline	2002 (9)	0.0	22.2	[2.8 - 60.0]													
	2003 (10)	0.0	40.0	[12.2 - 73.8]													
	2004 (14)	0.0	14.3	[1.8 - 42.8]													
	2005 (8)	0.0	12.5	[0.3 - 52.7]													
	2006 (19)	0.0	21.1	[6.1 - 45.6]													
	2007 (13)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 24.7]													
	2008 (24)	0.0	20.8	[7.1 - 42.2]													
	2009 (14)	0.0	42.9	[17.7 - 71.1]													

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

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

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

⁴ Unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Susceptibility breakpoints are indicated by single black vertical bars and resistance breakpoints are double red vertical bars.

Numbers in shaded areas indicate % of isolates with MIC's greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent % of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin.

Table 9d. MIC Distribution among *Salmonella* from Pork Chop, 2002-2009

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 - 30.8]												
	2003 (5)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 52.2]												
	2004 (11)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 28.5]												
	2005 (9)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 33.6]												
	2006 (8)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 36.9]												
	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	0.0	[0.0 - 36.9]												
	2003 (5)	20.0	0.0	[0.0 - 52.2]												
	2004 (11)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 28.5]												
	2005 (9)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 33.6]												
	2006 (8)	12.5	50.0	[15.7 - 84.3]												
	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	0.0	[0.0 - 36.9]												
	2003 (5)	20.0	0.0	[0.0 - 52.2]												
	2004 (11)	0.0	9.1	[0.2 - 41.3]												
	2005 (9)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 33.6]												
	2006 (8)	0.0	25.0	[3.2 - 65.1]												
	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	[34.8 - 93.3]												
	2003 (5)	N/A	40.0	[5.3 - 85.3]												
	2004 (11)	N/A	27.3	[6.0 - 61.0]												
	2005 (9)	N/A	33.3	[7.5 - 70.1]												
	2006 (8)	N/A	25.0	[3.2 - 65.1]												
	2007 (18)	N/A	16.7	[3.6 - 41.4]												
	2008 (23)	N/A	13.0	[2.8 - 33.6]												
Penicillins																
Ampicillin	2002 (10)	0.0	40.0	[12.2 - 73.8]												
	2003 (5)	0.0	40.0	[5.3 - 85.3]												
	2004 (11)	0.0	9.1	[0.2 - 41.3]												
	2005 (9)	0.0	22.2	[2.8 - 60.0]												
	2006 (8)	0.0	25.0	[3.2 - 65.1]												
	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	[2.5 - 55.6]												
	2003 (5)	20.0	0.0	[0.5 - 71.6]												
	2004 (11)	18.2	0.0	[0.0 - 28.5]												
	2005 (9)	22.2	0.0	[0.0 - 33.6]												
	2006 (8)	25.0	0.0	[0.0 - 36.9]												
	2007 (18)	5.6	0.0	[0.0 - 18.5]												
	2008 (23)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 14.8]												
Cephems																
Ceftiofur	2002 (10)	0.0	20.0	[2.5 - 55.6]												
	2003 (5)	0.0	20.0	[0.5 - 71.6]												
	2004 (11)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 28.5]												
	2005 (9)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 33.6]												
	2006 (8)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 36.9]												
	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	[2.5 - 55.6]												
	2003 (5)	0.0	20.0	[0.5 - 71.6]												
	2004 (11)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 28.5]												
	2005 (9)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 33.6]												
	2006 (8)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 36.9]												
	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 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 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, 2002-2009 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
Cephems																		
Cefoxitin	2002 (10)	0.0	20.0	[2.5 - 55.6]														
	2003 (5)	0.0	20.0	[0.5 - 71.6]														
	2004 (11)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 28.5]														
	2005 (9)	11.1	0.0	[0.0 - 33.6]														
	2006 (8)	25.0	0.0	[0.0 - 36.9]														
	2007 (18)	27.8	0.0	[0.0 - 18.5]														
	2008 (23)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 14.8]														
	2009 (8)	0.0	25.0	[3.2 - 65.1]														
Folate Pathway Inhibitors																		
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (10)	N/A	70.0	[34.8 - 93.3]														
	2003 (5)	N/A	40.0	[5.3 - 85.3]														
Sulfisoxazole	2004 (11)	N/A	18.2	[2.3 - 51.8]														
	2005 (9)	N/A	33.3	[7.5 - 70.1]														
	2006 (8)	N/A	75.0	[34.9 - 96.8]														
	2007 (18)	N/A	16.7	[3.6 - 41.4]														
	2008 (23)	N/A	30.4	[13.2 - 52.9]														
	2009 (8)	N/A	37.5	[8.5 - 75.5]														
	2009 (8)	N/A	37.5	[8.5 - 75.5]														
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (10)	N/A	20.0	[2.5 - 55.6]														
	2003 (5)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 52.2]														
	2004 (11)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 28.5]														
	2005 (9)	N/A	11.1	[0.3 - 48.2]														
	2006 (8)	N/A	50.0	[15.7 - 84.3]														
	2007 (18)	N/A	5.6	[0.1 - 27.3]														
	2008 (23)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 14.8]														
	2009 (8)	N/A	25.0	[3.2 - 65.1]														
Phenicol																		
Chloramphenicol	2002 (10)	0.0	40.0	[12.2 - 73.8]														
	2003 (5)	0.0	40.0	[5.3 - 85.3]														
	2004 (11)	0.0	18.2	[2.3 - 51.8]														
	2005 (9)	11.1	22.2	[2.8 - 60.0]														
	2006 (8)	37.5	0.0	[8.5 - 75.5]														
	2007 (18)	33.3	0.0	[0.0 - 18.5]														
	2008 (23)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 14.8]														
	2009 (8)	12.5	12.5	[0.3 - 52.7]														
Quinolones																		
Ciprofloxacin	2002 (10)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 30.8]														
	2003 (5)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 52.2]														
	2004 (11)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 28.5]														
	2005 (9)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 33.6]														
	2006 (8)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 36.9]														
	2007 (18)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 18.5]														
	2008 (23)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 14.8]														
	2009 (8)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 36.9]														
	Nalidixic Acid	2002 (10)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 30.8]													
2003 (5)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 52.2]														
2004 (11)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 28.5]														
2005 (9)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 33.6]														
2006 (8)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 36.9]														
2007 (18)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 18.5]														
2008 (23)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 14.8]														
2009 (8)		N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 36.9]														
Tetracyclines																		
Tetracycline	2002 (10)	0.0	70.0	[34.8 - 93.3]														
	2003 (5)	0.0	80.0	[28.4 - 99.5]														
	2004 (11)	0.0	54.5	[23.4 - 83.3]														
	2005 (9)	0.0	55.6	[21.2 - 86.3]														
	2006 (8)	0.0	25.0	[3.2 - 65.1]														
	2007 (18)	0.0	50.0	[26.0 - 74.0]														
	2008 (23)	0.0	34.8	[16.4 - 57.3]														
	2009 (8)	0.0	37.5	[8.5 - 75.5]														

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 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, 2002-2009¹

Total Species (a) Per Year	Species	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	<i>C. jejuni</i>	202	330	517	414	439	356	339	412
	<i>C. coli</i>	95	147	204	160	157	162	200	194
	<i>C. lari</i>	0	2	0	2	3	0	2	0
Total (A)		297	479	721	576	599	518	541	606
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	97.8% 403
	<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	92.3% 179
	<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	96.0% 582
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	2.2% 9
	<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	7.7% 15
	<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	4.0% 24

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, 2002-2009

Month	2002 n (%) ¹	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)
January	13 (6.6)	26 (8.0)	42 (8.2)	30 (7.4)	32 (7.5)	29 (8.7)	24 (7.3)	39 (9.7)
February	25 (12.6)	26 (8.0)	40 (7.8)	44 (10.9)	42 (9.9)	24 (7.2)	31 (9.4)	30 (7.4)
March	23 (11.6)	21 (6.5)	32 (6.3)	37 (9.2)	49 (11.5)	32 (9.6)	21 (6.4)	29 (7.2)
April	16 (8.1)	15 (4.6)	27 (5.3)	31 (7.7)	20 (4.7)	25 (7.5)	39 (11.9)	28 (6.9)
May	15 (7.6)	29 (8.9)	41 (8.0)	37 (9.2)	30 (7.0)	18 (5.4)	16 (4.9)	23 (5.7)
June	7 (3.5)	30 (9.2)	49 (9.6)	28 (6.9)	45 (10.6)	26 (7.8)	22 (6.7)	43 (10.7)
July	17 (8.6)	29 (8.9)	51 (10.0)	36 (8.9)	36 (8.5)	32 (9.6)	37 (11.3)	32 (7.9)
August	24 (12.1)	24 (7.4)	45 (8.8)	41 (10.2)	35 (8.2)	33 (9.9)	26 (7.9)	36 (8.9)
September	19 (9.6)	30 (9.2)	52 (10.2)	28 (6.9)	44 (10.3)	17 (5.1)	21 (6.4)	29 (7.2)
October	11 (5.6)	39 (12.0)	55 (10.8)	28 (6.9)	32 (7.5)	35 (10.5)	32 (9.7)	32 (7.9)
November	19 (9.6)	22 (6.8)	33 (6.5)	31 (7.7)	29 (6.8)	35 (10.5)	34 (10.3)	38 (9.4)
December	9 (4.5)	34 (10.5)	43 (8.4)	32 (7.9)	32 (7.5)	26 (7.8)	26 (7.9)	44 (10.9)
Total N (%)²	198 (100)	325 (100)	510 (100)	403 (100)	426 (100)	332 (100)	329 (100)	403 (100)

Table 11b. *Campylobacter coli* Isolates from Chicken Breast by Month for All Sites, 2002-2009

Month	2002 n (%)	2003 n (%)	2004 n (%)	2005 n (%)	2006 n (%)	2007 n (%)	2008 n (%)	2009 n (%)
January	5 (5.6)	4 (2.8)	18 (9.2)	15 (9.9)	7 (4.8)	5 (3.5)	14 (7.7)	11 (6.1)
February	4 (4.4)	5 (3.5)	19 (9.7)	16 (10.6)	8 (5.5)	10 (7.0)	12 (6.6)	13 (7.3)
March	6 (6.7)	6 (4.2)	15 (7.7)	9 (6.0)	10 (6.9)	10 (7.0)	29 (16.0)	20 (11.2)
April	6 (6.7)	15 (10.6)	8 (4.1)	11 (7.3)	11 (7.6)	12 (8.4)	11 (6.1)	17 (9.5)
May	11 (12.2)	11 (7.7)	10 (5.1)	10 (6.6)	12 (8.3)	14 (9.8)	9 (5.0)	19 (10.6)
June	17 (18.9)	11 (7.7)	10 (5.1)	17 (11.3)	12 (8.3)	10 (7.0)	13 (7.2)	12 (6.7)
July ³		24 (16.9)	16 (8.2)	15 (9.9)	16 (11.0)	14 (9.8)	14 (7.7)	18 (10.1)
August	7 (7.8)	5 (3.5)	17 (8.7)	6 (4.0)	7 (4.8)	11 (7.7)	16 (8.8)	19 (10.6)
September	8 (8.9)	20 (14.1)	20 (10.2)	7 (4.6)	14 (9.7)	10 (7.0)	16 (8.8)	16 (8.9)
October	10 (11.1)	19 (13.4)	18 (9.2)	19 (12.6)	14 (9.7)	16 (11.2)	18 (9.9)	12 (6.7)
November	2 (2.2)	4 (2.8)	25 (12.8)	11 (7.3)	23 (15.9)	14 (9.8)	10 (5.5)	11 (6.1)
December	14 (15.6)	18 (12.7)	20 (10.2)	15 (9.9)	11 (7.6)	17 (11.9)	19 (10.5)	11 (6.1)
Total N (%)	90 (100)	142 (100)	196 (100)	151 (100)	145 (100)	143 (100)	181 (100)	179 (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, 2002-2009¹

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%	48.5%	
		2008 (329)	-	0.3%	0.9%	1.2%	1.2%	-	14.6%	14.6%	49.9%	
		2009 (403)	-	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%	1.0%	-	21.1%	21.1%	46.2%	
	Total (2926)	< 0.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	-	16.3%	16.6%	46.6%		
	<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%	
		2009 (179)	5.6%	4.5%	3.4%	4.5%	4.5%	-	18.4%	18.4%	38.0%	
	Total (1227)	1.1%	6.7%	5.6%	7.6%	7.6%	-	19.8%	21.4%	44.3%		
	<i>C. lari</i>	2003 (2)	-									-
		2006 (1)	-						100.0%	100.0%		-
		Total (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.3%	100.0%	-	
Total (N=4156)		0.4%	2.3%	2.1%	2.8%	2.7%	-	17.3%	18.0%	45.9%		
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%	
		2009 (9)	-						44.4%	44.4%	100.0%	
	Total (74)	-	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.7%	-	35.1%	36.8%	82.4%		
	<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%	
		2009 (15)	-					-	46.7%	46.7%	73.3%	
	Total (75)	-	4.2%	-	4.2%	4.0%	-	44.0%	43.1%	74.7%		
	<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=154)		-	3.4%	1.4%	3.4%	3.2%	-	41.6%	42.1%	76.0%		
Grand Total (N=4310)		0.3%	2.3%	2.0%	2.8%	2.7%	-	18.2%	19.0%	47.0%		

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, 2002-2009¹

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 (MIC > 4)	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 (48.5)
	2008 (329)		–	1 (0.3)	3 (0.9)	4 (1.2)	4 (1.2)	–	48 (14.6)	48 (14.6)	164 (49.8)
	2009 (403)		–	1 (0.2)	2 (0.5)	4 (1.0)	4 (1.0)	–	85 (21.1)	85 (21.1)	186 (46.2)
	Z Statistic		1.2403	0.4375*	-0.5290*	-0.7058*	-1.9629	N/A⁶	-2.1757	-2.0382*	-1.8933
P Value⁵		0.2149	0.6617	0.5968	0.4803	0.0497	N/A	0.0296	0.0415	0.0583	
<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)
	2009 (179)		10 (5.6)	8 (4.5)	6 (3.4)	8 (4.5)	8 (4.5)	–	33 (18.4)	33 (18.4)	68 (38.0)
	Z Statistic		-4.8698	1.1070*	2.0125*	1.3466*	0.8853	N/A	-2.1215	0.2090	1.6998
P Value		<0.0001	0.2683	0.0442	0.1781	0.3760	N/A	0.0339	0.8344	0.0892	

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 6 years data.

Figure 4a. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Campylobacter jejuni* from Chicken Breast, 2002-2009

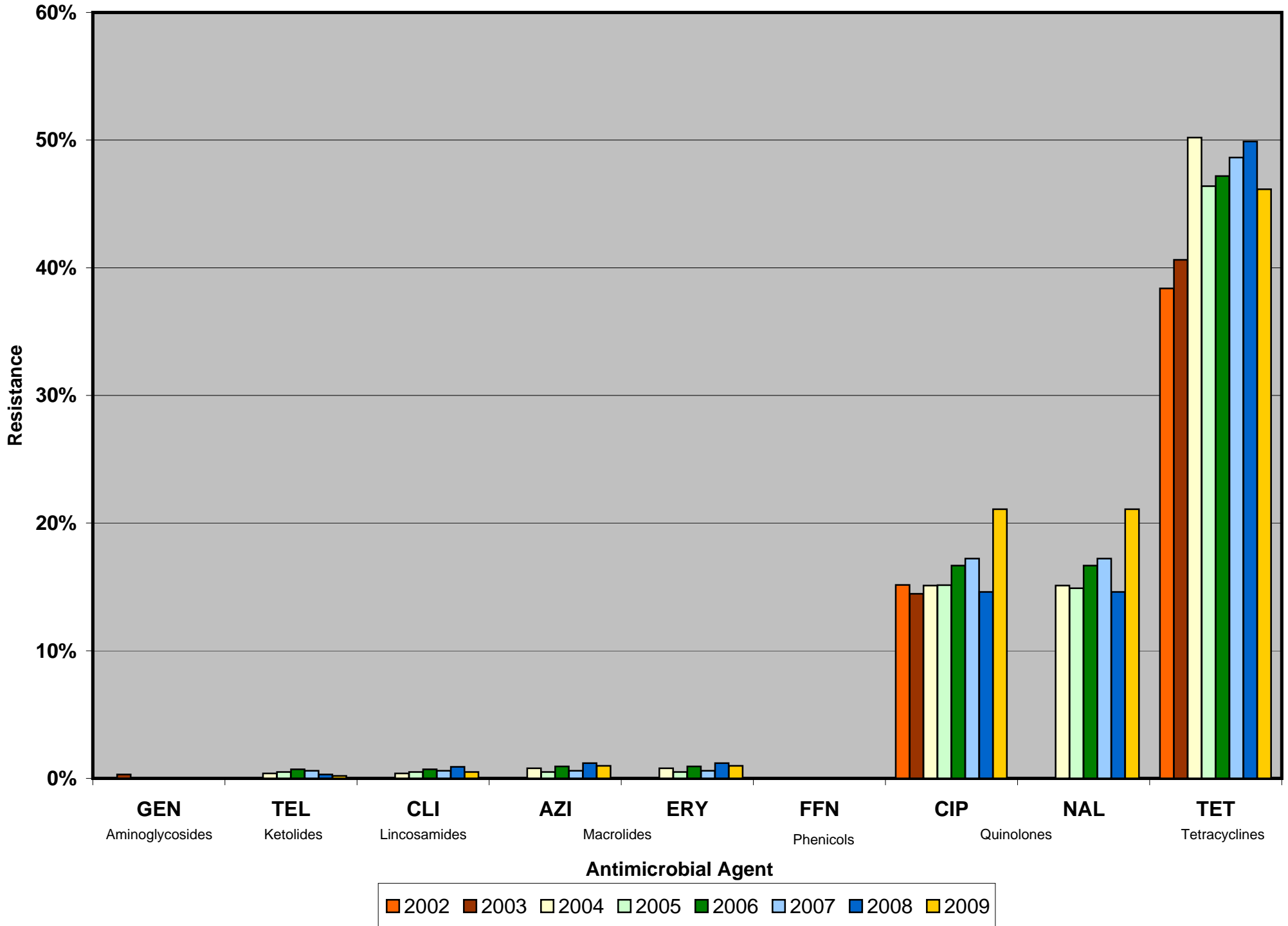


Figure 4b. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Campylobacter coli* from Chicken Breast, 2002-2009

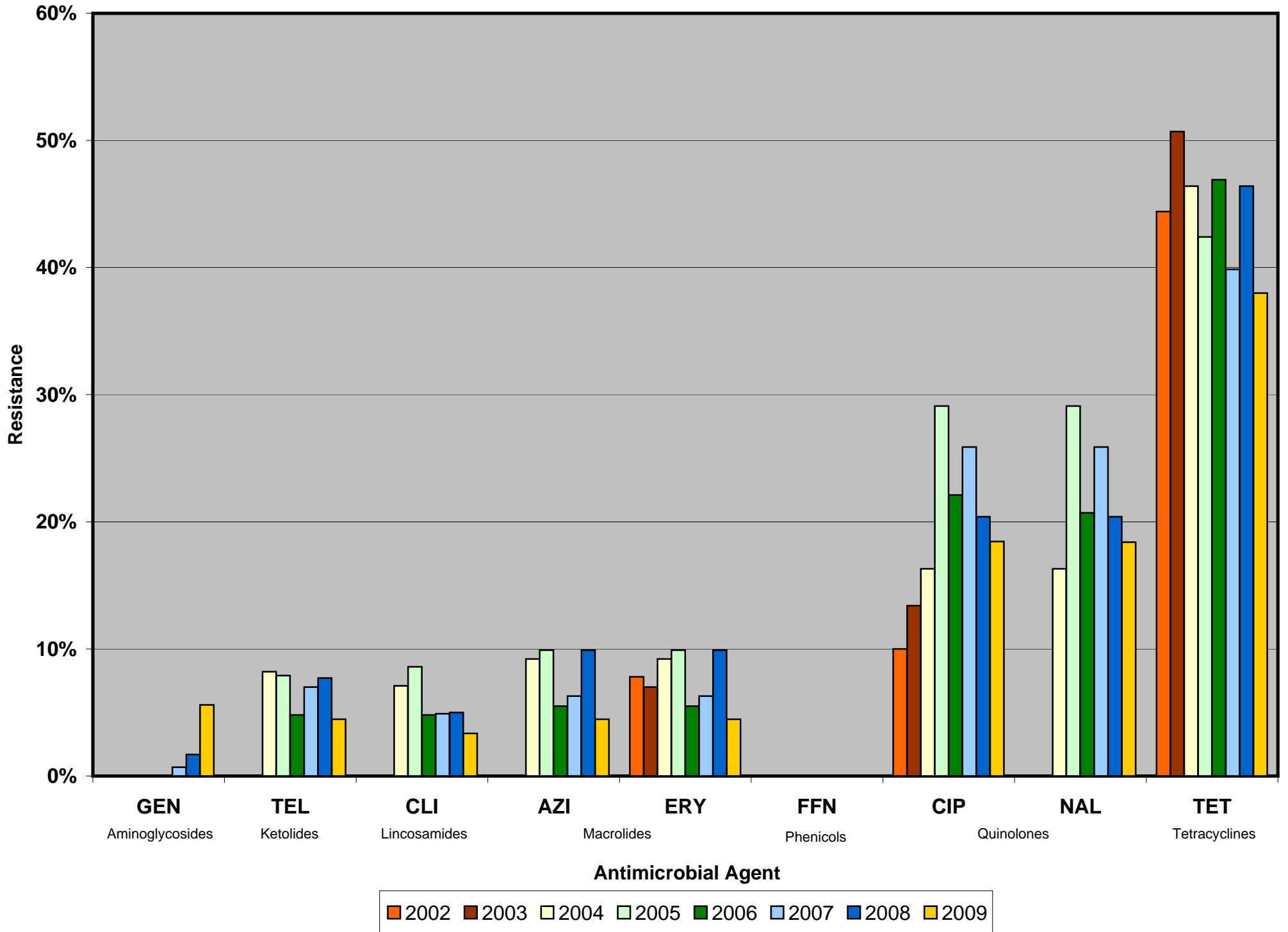


Table 14. Multidrug Resistance among *Campylobacter* Isolates by Species, 2002-2009¹

Year			2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
No. of Isolates Tested by Species and Source	<i>C. jejuni</i>	Chicken Breast	198	325	510	403	426	332	329	403
		Ground Turkey	2	4	7	10	12	20	10	9
	<i>C. coli</i>	Chicken Breast	90	142	196	151	145	143	181	179
		Ground Turkey	2	1	5	9	10	14	19	15
Resistance Pattern	Species	Isolate Source ²								
1. No Resistance Detected	<i>C. jejuni</i>	Chicken Breast	54.6%	51.7%	41.0%	43.4%	43.9%	40.4%	40.4%	41.9%
		Ground Turkey	108	168	209	175	187	134	133	169
	<i>C. coli</i>	Chicken Breast	–	25.0%	42.9%	30.0%	16.7%	10.0%	–	–
		Ground Turkey	1	1	3	3	2	2	–	–
2. Resistance to ≥ 2 Antimicrobial Classes	<i>C. jejuni</i>	Chicken Breast	51.1%	43.0%	38.3%	36.4%	38.6%	45.5%	41.4%	48.6%
		Ground Turkey	46	61	75	55	56	65	75	87
	<i>C. coli</i>	Chicken Breast	50.0%	–	100.0%	11.1%	20.0%	28.6%	5.3%	20.0%
		Ground Turkey	1	–	5	1	2	4	1	3
3. Resistance to ≥ 3 Antimicrobial Classes	<i>C. jejuni</i>	Chicken Breast	8.1%	7.1%	7.1%	6.0%	8.7%	7.2%	7.0%	10.7%
		Ground Turkey	16	23	36	24	37	24	23	43
	<i>C. coli</i>	Chicken Breast	50.0%	–	14.3%	10.0%	41.7%	30.0%	70.0%	44.4%
		Ground Turkey	1	–	1	1	5	6	7	4
4. Resistance to ≥ 4 Antimicrobial Classes	<i>C. jejuni</i>	Chicken Breast	12.2%	10.6%	15.3%	19.9%	15.2%	19.6%	24.3%	15.6%
		Ground Turkey	11	15	30	30	22	28	44	28
	<i>C. coli</i>	Chicken Breast	50.0%	100.0%	–	55.6%	30.0%	42.9%	52.6%	40.0%
		Ground Turkey	1	1	–	5	3	6	10	6
5. Resistance to ≥ 5 Antimicrobial Classes	<i>C. jejuni</i>	Chicken Breast	–	–	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%
		Ground Turkey	–	–	2	2	3	2	1	1
	<i>C. coli</i>	Chicken Breast	–	–	–	–	–	5.0%	10.0%	–
		Ground Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
6. Resistance to ≥ 6 Antimicrobial Classes	<i>C. jejuni</i>	Chicken Breast	1.1%	3.5%	8.2%	9.3%	5.5%	7.0%	6.1%	4.5%
		Ground Turkey	1	5	16	14	8	10	11	8
	<i>C. coli</i>	Chicken Breast	–	–	–	22.2%	–	–	5.3%	–
		Ground Turkey	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–
7. Resistance to ≥ 7 Antimicrobial Classes	<i>C. jejuni</i>	Chicken Breast	–	–	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	–	–	–
		Ground Turkey	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–
	<i>C. coli</i>	Chicken Breast	–	–	1.5%	4.6%	2.1%	2.8%	2.2%	1.7%
		Ground Turkey	–	–	3	7	3	4	4	3
8. Resistance to ≥ 8 Antimicrobial Classes	<i>C. jejuni</i>	Chicken Breast	–	–	–	22.2%	–	–	–	–
		Ground Turkey	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
	<i>C. coli</i>	Chicken Breast	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Ground Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	5.0%	–	–
9. Resistance to ≥ 9 Antimicrobial Classes	<i>C. jejuni</i>	Chicken Breast	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Ground Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	<i>C. coli</i>	Chicken Breast	–	–	0.5%	0.7%	–	0.7%	–	1.1%
		Ground Turkey	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	2
10. Resistance to ≥ 10 Antimicrobial Classes	<i>C. coli</i>	Chicken Breast	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Ground Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance.

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

Table 15a. MIC Distribution among *Campylobacter jejuni* from Chicken Breast, 2002-2009

Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%I ¹	%R ²	[95% CI] ³	Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) ⁴																
					0.008	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128		
Aminoglycosides																					
Gentamicin	2002 (198)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]				1.0	3.5	24.7	65.7	5.1									
	2003 (325)	0.0	0.3	[0.0 - 1.7]					0.9	15.4	67.7	15.7									
	2004 (510)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.7]					1.8	5.1	85.1	8.0									
	2005 (403)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]						5.5	89.1	5.5									
	2006 (426)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]					0.2	12.9	82.9	3.8	0.2								
	2007 (332)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.1]					0.6	17.2	79.8	2.4									
	2008 (329)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.1]						3.7	88.2	8.2									
	2009 (403)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]						1.0	49.4	49.6									
Ketolides																					
Telithromycin	2004 (510)	0.4	0.4	[0.0 - 1.4]																	
	2005 (403)	0.0	0.5	[0.1 - 1.8]	0.2			0.4	0.2	13.1	56.5	23.7	4.9	0.2	0.4				0.4		
	2006 (426)	0.2	0.7	[0.1 - 2.0]					1.0	11.4	45.4	35.7	5.7							0.5	
	2007 (332)	0.0	0.6	[0.1 - 2.2]					0.9	11.5	50.0	31.7	4.9		0.2					0.7	
	2008 (329)	0.9	0.3	[0.0 - 1.7]					0.6	11.4	39.8	40.1	6.6	0.9						0.6	
	2009 (403)	0.5	0.2	[0.0 - 1.4]					1.2	10.6	42.9	30.4	13.7		0.9					0.3	
Lincosamides																					
Clindamycin	2004 (510)	0.0	0.4	[0.0 - 1.4]																	
	2005 (403)	0.0	0.5	[0.1 - 1.8]					0.6	10.2	55.5	29.6	2.0	1.2	0.6					0.4	
	2006 (426)	0.0	0.7	[0.1 - 2.0]					0.5	8.4	55.1	30.3	4.5	0.7						0.5	
	2007 (332)	0.0	0.6	[0.1 - 2.2]					1.6	14.1	46.9	32.4	4.2							0.7	
	2008 (329)	0.3	0.9	[0.2 - 2.6]					1.2	12.7	58.4	24.7	2.4							0.6	
	2009 (403)	0.2	0.5	[0.1 - 1.8]					3.7	20.4	45.3	27.4	1.5	0.6		0.3	0.6	0.3		0.6	
Macrolides																					
Azithromycin	2004 (510)	0.0	0.8	[0.2 - 2.0]																	
	2005 (403)	0.0	0.5	[0.1 - 1.8]					4.9	49.6	38.2	5.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2				0.8	
	2006 (426)	0.0	0.9	[0.3 - 2.4]						49.9	46.4	3.0	0.2							0.5	
	2007 (332)	0.0	0.6	[0.1 - 2.2]						54.5	39.4	5.2								0.9	
	2008 (329)	0.0	1.2	[0.3 - 3.1]						46.4	48.5	4.5								0.6	
	2009 (403)	0.0	1.0	[0.3 - 2.5]					3.7	32.2	45.6	15.8	1.5							1.2	
Erythromycin	2002 (198)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]																	
	2003 (325)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.1]																	
	2004 (510)	0.0	0.8	[0.2 - 2.0]									6.1	48.0	39.4	6.6					
	2005 (403)	0.0	0.5	[0.1 - 1.8]									0.9	18.5	55.7	21.2	3.7				
	2006 (426)	0.0	0.9	[0.3 - 2.4]										0.4	25.5	51.1	18.8			0.8	
	2007 (332)	0.0	0.6	[0.1 - 2.2]										0.5	36.7	46.2	11.2	0.5		0.5	
	2008 (329)	0.0	1.2	[0.3 - 3.1]										8.0	39.4	39.0	12.7			0.9	
	2009 (403)	0.0	1.0	[0.3 - 2.5]										0.3	6.9	43.7	34.3	13.6	0.6	0.6	
														0.6	6.1	35.9	38.6	14.9	2.7	1.2	
Phenicolos																					
Florfenicol ⁵	2004 (510)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 0.7]																	
	2005 (403)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]																	
	2006 (426)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]																	
	2007 (332)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.1]																	
	2008 (329)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.1]																	
	2009 (403)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]																	
Quinolones																					
Ciprofloxacin	2002 (198)	0.0	15.2	[10.5 - 20.9]																	
	2003 (325)	0.3	14.5	[10.8 - 18.8]																	
	2004 (510)	0.0	15.1	[12.1 - 18.5]																	
	2005 (403)	0.0	15.1	[11.8 - 19.0]																	
	2006 (426)	0.0	16.7	[13.3 - 20.6]																	
	2007 (332)	0.0	17.2	[13.3 - 21.7]																	
	2008 (329)	0.0	14.6	[11.0 - 18.9]																	
	2009 (403)	0.0	21.1	[17.2 - 25.4]																	
	Nalidixic acid	2004 (510)	0.2	15.1	[12.1 - 18.5]																
		2005 (403)	0.2	14.9	[11.6 - 18.7]																
2006 (426)		0.0	16.7	[13.3 - 20.6]																	
2007 (332)		0.0	17.2	[13.3 - 21.7]																	
2008 (329)		0.0	14.6	[11.0 - 18.9]																	
2009 (403)		0.0	21.1	[17.2 - 25.4]																	
Tetracyclines																					
Doxycycline	2002 (198)	9.1	38.4	[31.6 - 45.5]																	
	2003 (325)	6.2	40.6	[35.2 - 46.2]																	
Tetracycline	2004 (510)	0.2	50.2	[45.8 - 54.6]																	
	2005 (403)	0.0	46.4	[41.5 - 51.4]																	
	2006 (426)	0.0	47.2	[42.4 - 52.0]																	
	2007 (332)	0.0	48.5	[43.0 - 54.0]																	
	2008 (329)	0.0	49.8	[44.3 - 55.4]																	
	2009 (403)	0.0	46.2	[41.2 - 51.2]																	

¹ Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility.

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

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

⁴ The unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Single black vertical bars indicate the breakpoints for susceptibility, while double red vertical bars indicate the breakpoints for resistance. Numbers in the shaded area indicate the percentages of isolates with MICs greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent the isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints were used when available.

There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin.

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

Table 15b. MIC Distribution among *Campylobacter coli* from Chicken Breast, 2002-2009

Antimicrobial	Year (n)	%I ¹	%R ²	[95% CI] ³	Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) ⁴												
					0.008	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32
Aminoglycosides																	
Gentamicin	2002 (198)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 4.0]													
	2003 (325)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]													
	2004 (196)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.9]													
	2005 (151)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.4]													
	2006 (145)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.5]													
	2007 (143)	0.0	0.7	[0.0 - 3.8]													
	2008 (181)	0.0	1.7	[0.3 - 4.8]													
	2009 (179)	0.0	5.6	[2.7 - 10.0]													
Ketolides																	
Telithromycin	2004 (196)	2.6	8.2	[4.7 - 12.9]	0.5												
	2005 (151)	2.0	7.9	[4.2 - 13.5]													
	2006 (145)	0.7	4.8	[2.0 - 9.7]													
	2007 (143)	0.0	7.0	[3.4 - 12.5]													
	2008 (181)	1.7	7.7	[4.3 - 12.6]													
	2009 (179)	0.6	4.5	[1.9 - 8.6]													
Lincosamides																	
Clindamycin	2004 (196)	2.0	7.1	[4.0 - 11.7]													
	2005 (151)	1.3	8.6	[4.7 - 14.3]													
	2006 (145)	0.7	4.8	[2.0 - 9.7]													
	2007 (143)	1.4	4.9	[2.0 - 9.8]													
	2008 (181)	2.8	5.0	[2.3 - 9.2]													
	2009 (179)	1.7	3.4	[1.2 - 7.2]													
Macrolides																	
Azithromycin	2004 (196)	0.0	9.2	[5.5 - 14.1]													
	2005 (151)	0.0	9.9	[5.7 - 15.9]													
	2006 (145)	0.0	5.5	[2.4 - 10.6]													
	2007 (143)	0.0	6.3	[2.9 - 11.6]													
	2008 (181)	0.0	9.9	[6.0 - 15.3]													
	2009 (179)	0.0	4.5	[1.9 - 8.6]													
Erythromycin	2002 (90)	0.0	7.8	[11.4 - 28.5]													
	2003 (142)	0.7	7.0	[5.0 - 15.1]													
	2004 (196)	0.0	9.2	[5.5 - 14.1]													
	2005 (151)	0.0	9.9	[5.7 - 15.9]													
	2006 (145)	0.0	5.5	[2.4 - 10.6]													
	2007 (143)	0.7	6.3	[2.9 - 11.6]													
	2008 (181)	0.0	9.9	[6.0 - 15.3]													
	2009 (179)	0.0	4.5	[1.9 - 8.6]													
Phenicol																	
Florfenicol ⁵	2004 (196)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.9]													
	2005 (151)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.4]													
	2006 (145)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.5]													
	2007 (143)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.5]													
	2008 (181)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.0]													
	2009 (179)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.0]													
Quinolones																	
Ciprofloxacin	2002 (90)	0.0	10.0	[4.7 - 18.1]													
	2003 (142)	0.0	13.4	[8.3 - 20.1]													
	2004 (196)	0.0	16.3	[11.4 - 22.3]													
	2005 (151)	0.0	29.1	[22.0 - 37.1]													
	2006 (145)	0.0	22.1	[15.6 - 29.7]													
	2007 (143)	0.0	25.9	[18.9 - 33.9]													
	2008 (181)	0.0	20.4	[14.8 - 27.1]													
	2009 (179)	0.0	18.4	[13.0 - 24.9]													
Nalidixic acid	2004 (196)	0.0	16.3	[11.4 - 22.3]													
	2005 (151)	0.0	29.1	[22.0 - 37.1]													
	2006 (145)	0.0	20.7	[14.4 - 28.2]													
	2007 (143)	0.0	25.9	[18.9 - 33.9]													
	2008 (181)	0.0	20.4	[14.8 - 27.1]													
	2009 (179)	0.0	18.4	[13.0 - 24.9]													
Tetracyclines																	
Doxycycline	2002 (90)	0.0	44.4	[34.0 - 55.3]													
	2003 (142)	0.7	50.7	[42.2 - 59.2]													
Tetracycline	2004 (196)	0.0	46.4	[39.3 - 53.7]													
	2005 (151)	0.0	42.4	[34.4 - 50.7]													
	2006 (145)	0.0	46.9	[38.6 - 55.4]													
	2007 (143)	0.0	39.9	[31.8 - 48.4]													
	2008 (181)	0.6	46.4	[39.0 - 54.0]													
	2009 (179)	0.6	38.0	[30.9 - 45.5]													

¹ Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility.

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

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

⁴ The unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Single black vertical bars indicate the breakpoints for susceptibility, while double red vertical bars indicate the breakpoints for resistance. Numbers in the shaded area indicate the percentages of isolates with MICs greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent the isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints were used when available.

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

Table 16. *Enterococcus* Species by Meat Type, 2002 - 2009¹

Total (a) Isolates per Year	Species	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	<i>E. faecalis</i>	893		1014		855		1001		945		852		901		884	
	<i>E. faecium</i>	506		575		757		618		649		357		341		353	
	<i>E. hirae</i>	102		129		129		117		115		87		70		36	
	Total (A) ²	1520		1742		1755		1765		1731		1312		1337		1307	
Meat Type	Species	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
		n	% ³	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%	138	15.6%
	<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%	202	57.2%
	<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%	8	22.2%
	Total (N)⁴	381	25.1%	466	26.8%	466	26.6%	457	25.9%	469	27.1%	339	25.8%	346	25.9%	349	26.7%
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%	260	29.4%
	<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%	66	18.7%
	<i>E. hirae</i>	2	2.0%	3	2.3%	–	–	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%	328	25.1%
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%	227	25.7%
	<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%	59	16.7%
	<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%	26	72.2%
	Total (N)	383	25.2%	432	24.8%	448	25.5%	447	25.3%	438	25.3%	334	25.5%	336	25.1%	327	25.0%
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%	259	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%	26	7.4%
	<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%	2	5.6%
	Total (N)	369	24.3%	426	24.5%	404	23.0%	409	23.2%	389	22.5%	310	23.6%	310	23.2%	303	23.2%

¹ Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance.

² Totals reflect all species found including those not shown on chart.

³ Where % = Number of a given 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, 2002-2009¹

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 (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%	–	1.4%	90.8%	0.3%	27.5%	26.6%	22.5%	–	13.0%	0.3%	22.8%	50.6%	65.0%
	2009 (349)	14.3%	18.1%	23.2%	–	–	89.7%	3.7%	27.8%	27.5%	29.8%	–	13.5%	0.6%	19.8%	49.3%	63.3%
	Z Statistic	-3.2054	-1.5978	2.8672	N/A⁴	-1.8428	1.1588	-0.5653	0.9326	0.0022	8.1024	0.1440	9.4908	-2.1934	-2.0067	0.9554	-2.8584
	P Value ³	0.0013	0.1101	0.0041	N/A	0.0654	0.2466	0.5719	0.3510	0.9983	<0.0001	0.8855	<0.0001	0.0283	0.0448	0.3394	0.0043
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%
	2009 (328)	27.4%	37.5%	32.3%	–	–	97.0%	1.8%	41.2%	34.8%	8.5%	–	14.0%	–	8.8%	67.7%	86.6%
	Z Statistic	-5.1216	-4.8381	-1.6616	N/A	-2.0288	-1.6773	0.5660	-2.9895	-2.1984	7.6604	N/A	2.5086	-0.6130	0.5937	1.4844	-1.4725
	P Value	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0966	N/A	0.0425	0.0935	0.5714	0.0028	0.0279	<0.0001	N/A	0.0121	0.5399	0.5527	0.1377	0.1409
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%
	2009 (327)	0.9%	2.4%	5.2%	–	–	93.0%	3.4%	3.1%	2.5%	4.3%	–	1.5%	–	4.6%	13.0%	27.2%
	Z Statistic	0.9298	0.9683	0.9762	N/A	-0.8313	-1.3801	-0.2528	2.4384	2.1305	5.3103	N/A	-1.0219	0.1877	2.2279	12.2238	-1.0076
	P Value	0.3525	0.3329	0.3289	N/A	0.4058	0.1676	0.8005	0.0148	0.0331	<0.0001	N/A	0.3068	0.8511	0.0259	<0.0001	0.3137
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%
	2009 (303)	1.7%	2.3%	7.9%	–	–	95.7%	–	6.6%	5.6%	2.3%	–	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	11.4%	80.2%
	Z Statistic	0.8404	1.7482	-0.2269	N/A	-2.0122	1.6236	-0.5897	0.9724	0.2548	2.7133	N/A	0.7415	-0.1935	0.2997	7.3719	-1.4319
	P Value	0.4007	0.0804	0.8205	N/A	0.0442	0.1045	0.5554	0.3309	0.7988	0.0067	N/A	0.4584	0.8465	0.7644	<0.0001	0.1522

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

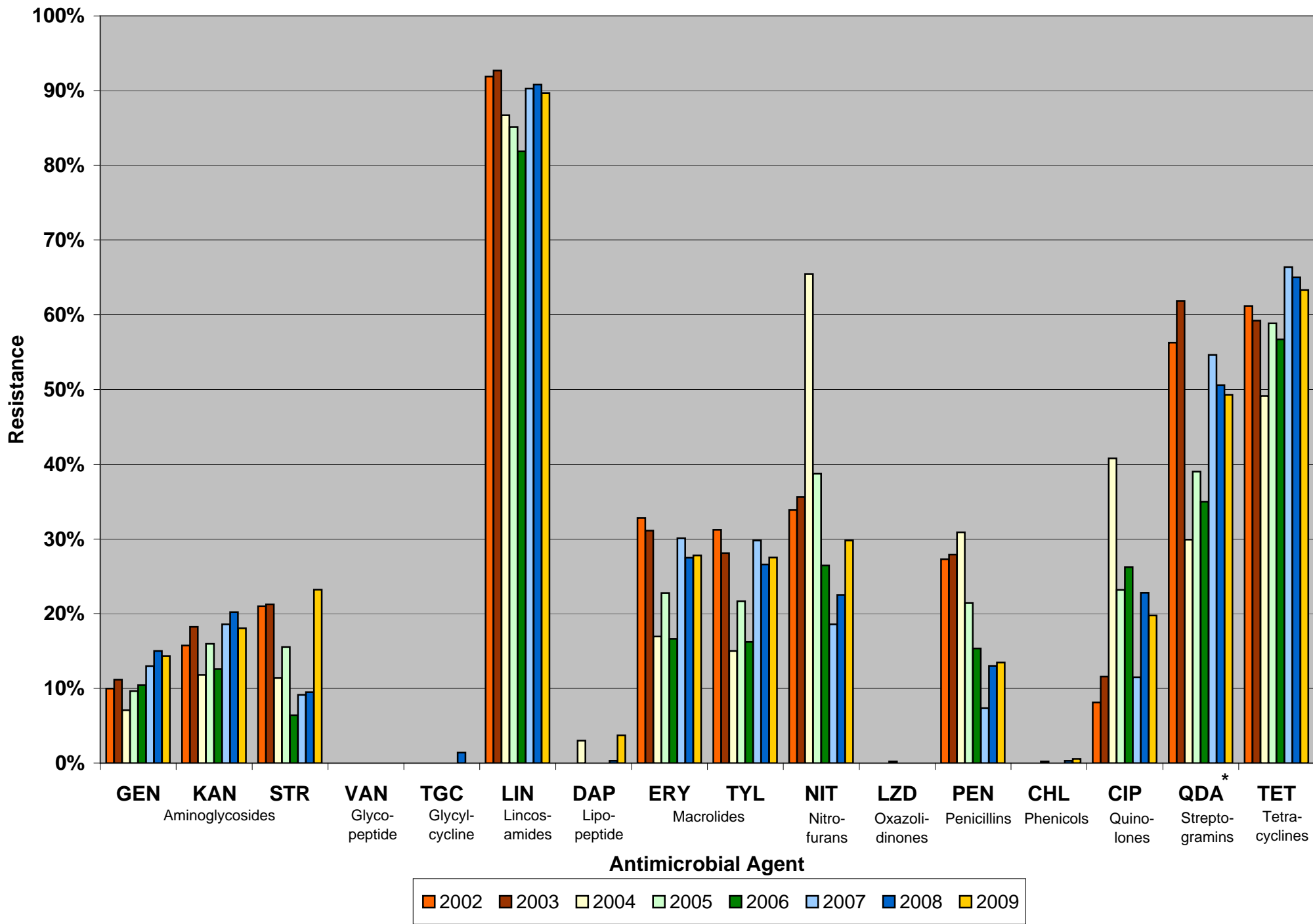
¹ Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance to antimicrobial. Percent resistance (%) = (# isolates resistant to antimicrobial per meat type) / (total # isolates per meat type)

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

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

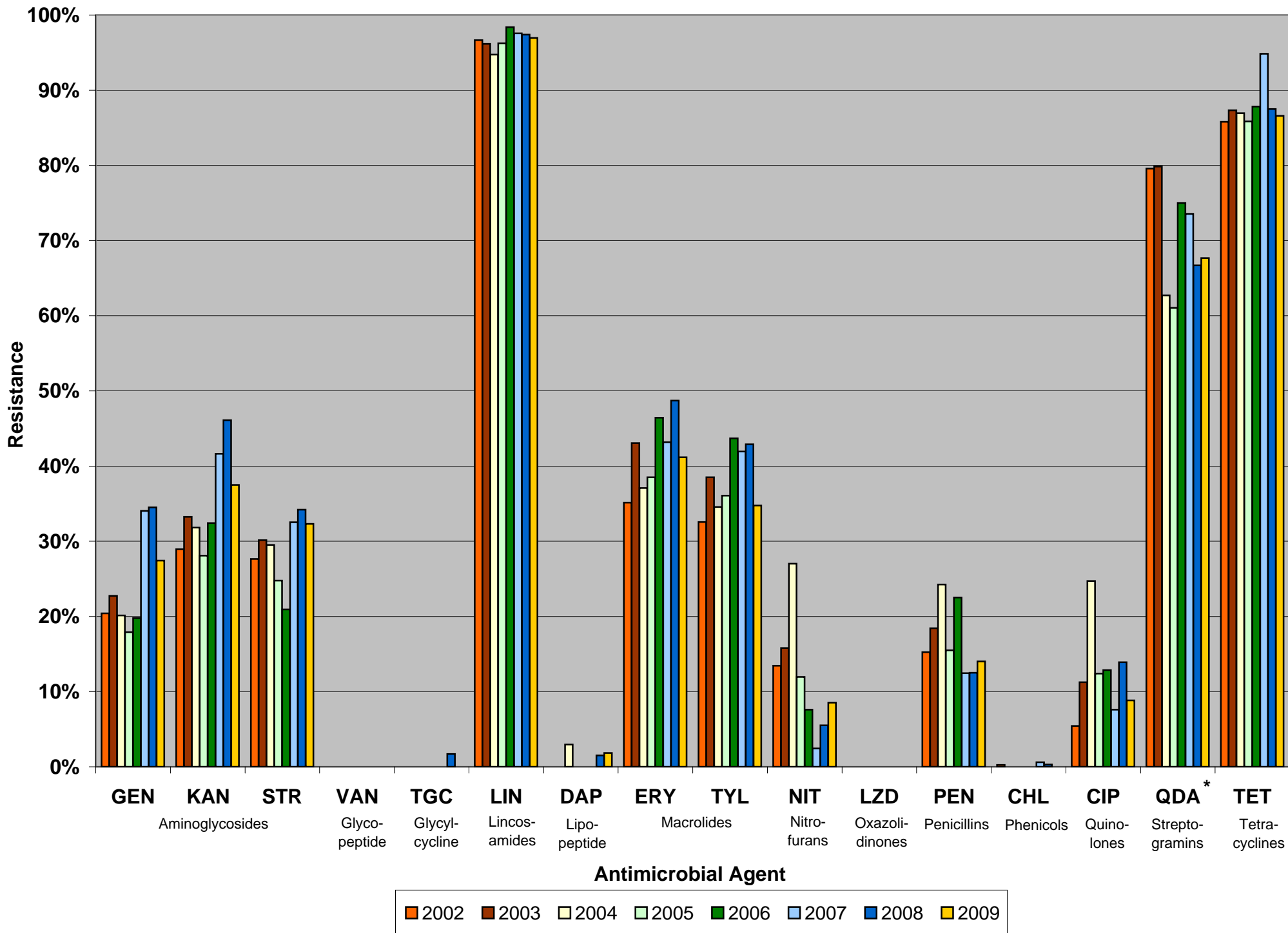
⁴ N/A = No Z statistic or P value could be calculated

Figure 5a. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Enterococcus* from Chicken Breast, 2002-2009



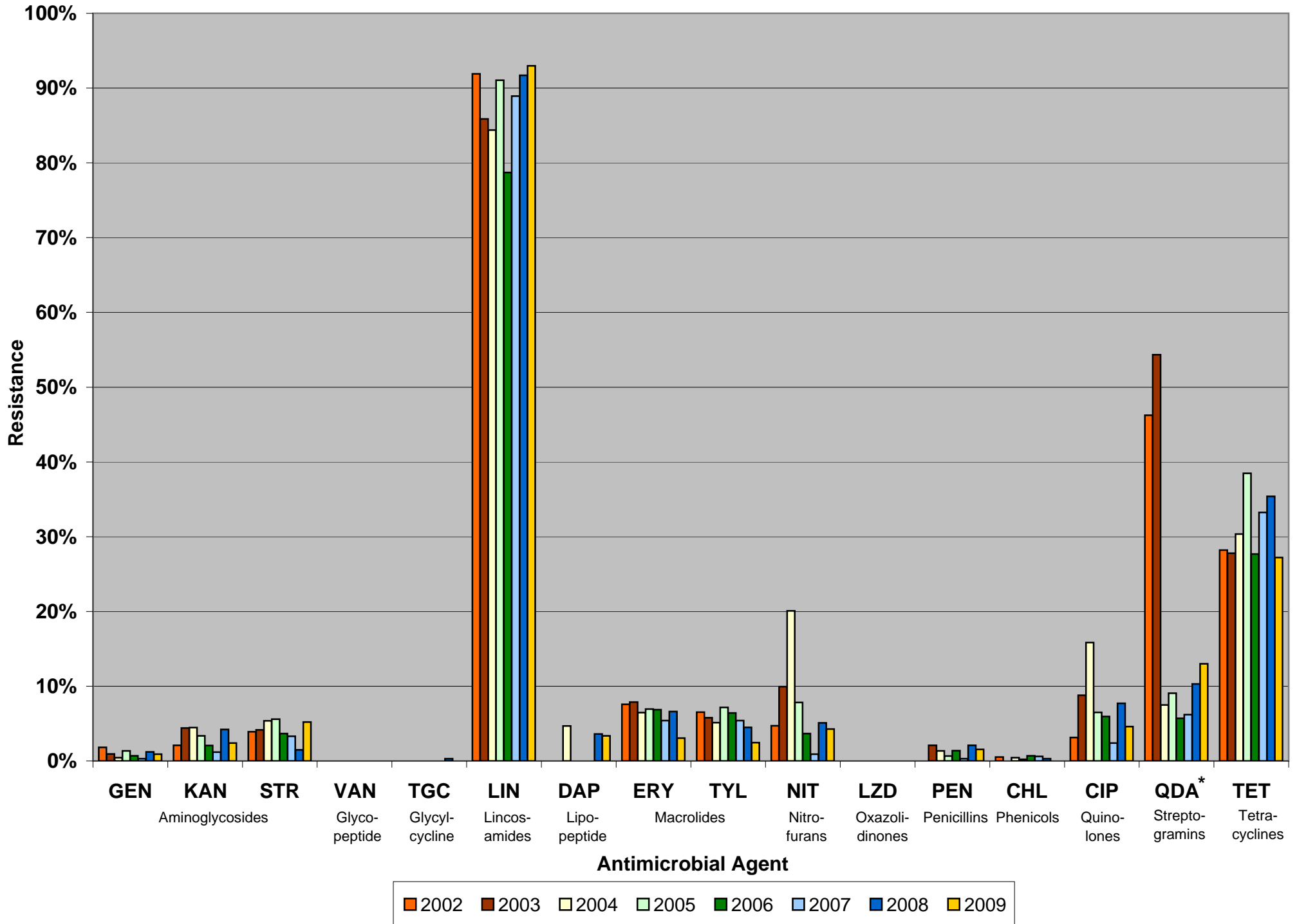
*Data presented for all species except *E. faecalis*, which is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin.

Figure 5b. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Enterococcus* from Ground Turkey, 2002-2009



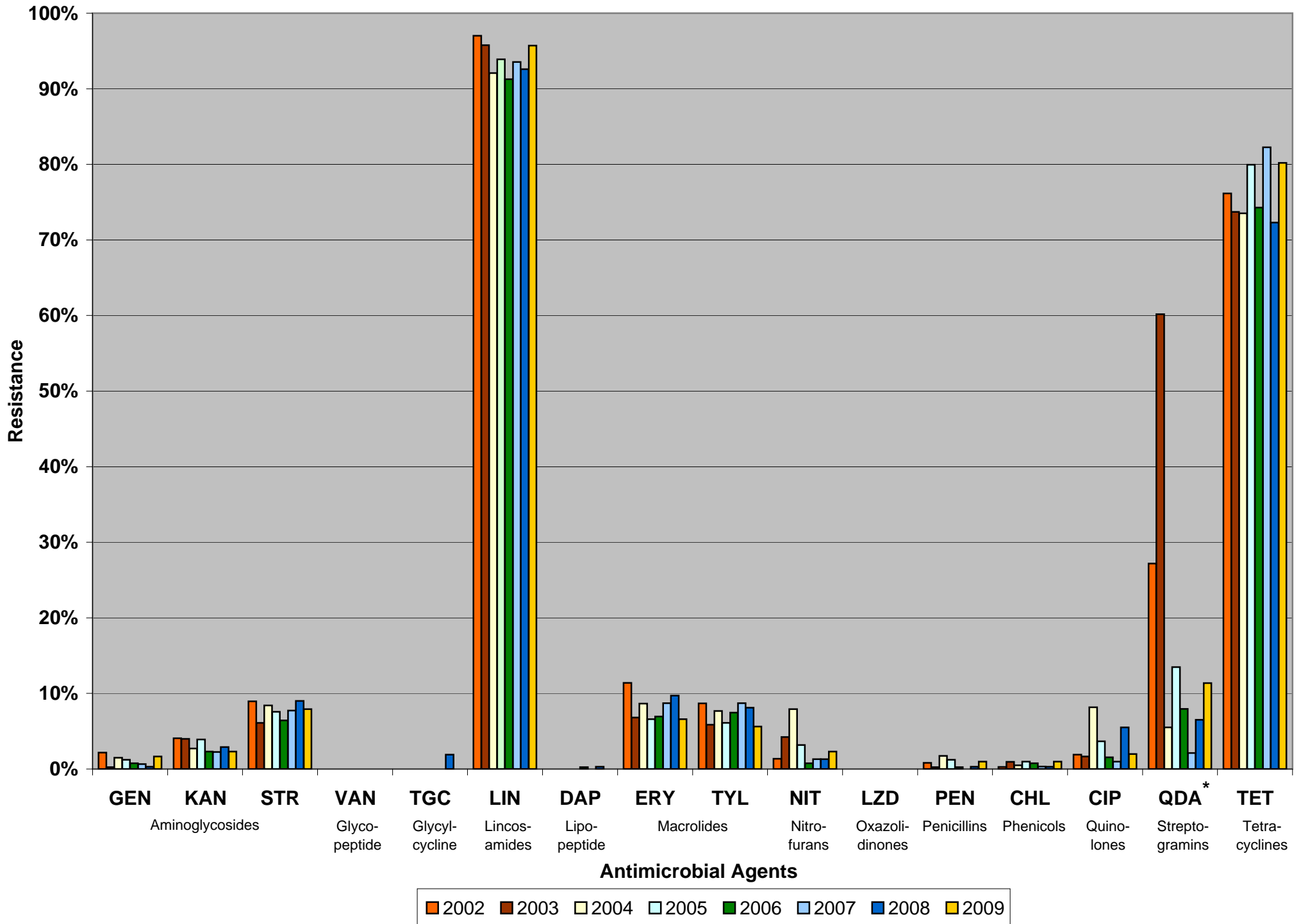
*Data presented for all species except *E. faecalis*, which is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin.

Figure 5c. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Enterococcus* from Ground Beef, 2002-2009



*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, 2002-2009



*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, 2002-2009¹

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 ²	TET
Chicken Breast	2002 (134)	22.4%	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%
	2009 (138)	25.4%	30.4%	13.0%	–	–	98.6%	–	39.9%	39.9%	–	–	–	1.5%	–	–	72.5%
	Z Statistic	-0.4599	-0.4031	4.4805	N/A⁴	-0.8912	0.0679	N/A	1.5515	1.7862	0.9727	N/A	N/A	-2.0810	-0.2097	N/A	-0.7801
P Value³	0.6456	0.6869	<0.0001	N/A	0.3728	0.9458	N/A	0.1208	0.0741	0.3307	N/A	N/A	0.0374	0.8339	N/A	0.4354	
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%
	2009 (260)	30.0%	38.8%	27.7%	–	–	97.7%	–	37.7%	37.7%	0.4%	–	–	–	0.8%	–	85.8%
	Z Statistic	-5.0238	-6.5386	-2.6826	N/A	-1.5666	-0.6474	-0.9330	-3.7031	-3.4179	3.2408	N/A	0.2745	-0.5130	-0.4367	N/A	-1.3066
P Value	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0073	N/A	0.1172	0.5173	0.3508	0.0002	0.0006	0.0012	N/A	0.7837	0.6080	0.6623	N/A	0.1914	
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%
	2009 (227)	0.9%	1.8%	5.3%	–	–	97.8%	–	2.6%	2.2%	–	–	0.4%	–	1.3%	–	21.1%
	Z Statistic	1.1857	0.1572	1.2444	N/A	N/A	-0.7141	N/A	0.5058	0.8352	-0.3706	N/A	-1.5220	-0.7028	0.9559	N/A	-2.0778
P Value	0.2357	0.8751	0.2134	N/A	N/A	0.4751	N/A	0.6130	0.4036	0.7110	N/A	0.1280	0.4822	0.3391	N/A	0.0377	
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%
	2009 (259)	1.9%	2.7%	8.9%	–	–	97.3%	–	6.9%	6.6%	–	–	0.4%	1.2%	1.5%	–	83.8%
	Z Statistic	1.0119	1.7817	-0.0955	N/A	-1.7478	0.3984	0.2122	0.4337	0.6215	0.5820	N/A	-0.8275	-0.1614	-0.3618	N/A	-1.9635
P Value	0.3116	0.0748	0.9240	N/A	0.0805	0.6904	0.8319	0.6645	0.5343	0.5606	N/A	0.4080	0.8718	0.7175	N/A	0.0496	

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

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

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 18b. Trends in Antimicrobial Resistance among *Enterococcus faecium* by Meat Type, 2002-2009¹

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%	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%
	2009 (202)	6.9%	9.9%	30.2%	–	–	83.2%	6.4%	19.8%	19.3%	51.5%	–	23.3%	–	34.2%	50.0%	56.9%
	Z Statistic	-3.2925	-1.0954	-0.5824	N/A³	-1.5881	1.9806	-1.0282	0.2656	-1.2725	7.5868	0.1056	9.0320	-1.3035	-3.3764	-0.1144	-2.8902
	P Value²	0.0010	0.2733	0.5603	N/A	0.1123	0.0476	0.3039	0.7906	0.2032	<0.0001	0.9159	<0.0001	0.1924	0.0007	0.9089	0.0039
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%
	2009 (66)	18.2%	33.3%	51.5%	–	–	93.9%	9.1%	56.1%	24.2%	40.9%	–	69.7%	–	40.9%	69.7%	92.4%
	Z Statistic	0.5906	2.9569	1.3156	N/A	-1.3751	-1.2140	-0.2267	0.8243	3.0326	6.5056	N/A	-0.1590	N/A	-1.6257	1.2754	-0.3803
	P Value	0.5548	0.0031	0.1883	N/A	0.1691	0.2247	0.8207	0.4098	0.0024	<0.0001	N/A	0.8737	N/A	0.1040	0.2022	0.7037
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%
	2009 (59)	1.7%	6.8%	8.5%	–	–	79.7%	–	5.1%	3.4%	16.9%	–	6.8%	–	18.6%	18.6%	39.0%
	Z Statistic	-0.2227	1.0725	-0.1230	N/A	N/A	0.2427	-0.0808	0.9779	0.3743	4.8694	N/A	-1.6474	0.5582	1.0189	7.3502	-1.0490
	P Value	0.8237	0.2835	0.9021	N/A	N/A	0.8083	0.9356	0.3281	0.7082	<0.0001	N/A	0.0995	0.5767	0.3083	<0.0001	0.2942
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%
	2009 (26)	–	–	3.8%	–	–	84.6%	–	3.8%	–	11.5%	–	7.7%	–	7.7%	19.2%	50.0%
	Z Statistic	0.3984	0.1377	1.2453	N/A	-1.1562	4.9782	-1.3637	2.0321	1.0699	1.0793	N/A	0.3098	N/A	-0.9508	6.0582	4.2851
	P Value	0.6903	0.8905	0.2130	N/A	0.2476	<0.0001	0.1727	0.0421	0.2847	0.2804	N/A	0.7567	N/A	0.3417	<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. Percent resistance (%) = (# isolates resistant to antimicrobial per meat type) / (total # isolates per meat type)

² P value for percent resistant for trend was calculated using Cochran-Armitage trend test method.

³ N/A = No Z statistic or P value could be calculated

Table 18c. Trends in Antimicrobial Resistance among *Enterococcus hirae* by Meat Type, 2002-2009¹

Meat Type	Year (n)	Aminoglycosides			Glyco-peptides	Glycyl-cycline	Lincos-amides	Lipo-peptides	Macrolides		Nitro-furans	Oxazolidi-nones	Penicillins	Phenicol's	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%	16.7%	16.7%	–	Not Tested	100.0%	Not Tested	16.7%	16.7%	8.3%	–	–	8.3%	–	66.7%	83.3%
	2003 (28)	–	28.6%	42.9%	–	Not Tested	100.0%	Not Tested	67.9%	64.3%	10.7%	–	–	7.1%	–	82.1%	64.3%
	2004 (27)	–	3.7%	22.2%	–	Not Tested	92.6%	–	11.1%	11.1%	14.8%	–	–	25.9%	–	3.7%	7.4%
	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%
	2007 (22)	4.5%	18.2%	9.1%	–	–	95.5%	–	45.5%	45.5%	–	–	–	4.5%	–	4.5%	40.9%
	2008 (16)	6.3%	12.5%	25.0%	–	–	100.0%	6.3%	37.5%	37.5%	–	–	–	–	–	–	18.8%
	2009 (8)	12.5%	12.5%	25.0%	–	–	100.0%	–	25.0%	25.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–	25.0%
	Z Statistic	-1.0353	0.9916	1.3669	N/A ³	N/A	0.7674	-1.3619	0.7584	0.4981	2.0657	N/A	1.8691	0.0982	-0.1370	3.6279	0.9550
P Value ²	0.3005	0.3214	0.1717	N/A	N/A	0.4429	0.1732	0.4482	0.6184	0.0389	N/A	0.0616	0.9218	0.8910	0.0003	0.3396	
Ground Turkey ⁴	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%
	2007 (2)	–	–	–	–	–	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	0.8800
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%	–	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%
	2008 (49)	–	2.0%	–	–	2.0%	91.8%	20.4%	12.2%	12.2%	–	–	–	–	–	4.1%	53.1%
	2009 (26)	–	–	–	–	–	88.5%	38.5%	3.8%	3.8%	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.7%
	Z Statistic	-0.3993	0.3068	1.0058	N/A	-1.1426	0.2790	-1.3566	1.1405	0.9409	0.8126	N/A	0.4501	1.4262	-0.3993	9.2640	0.3772
P Value	0.6897	0.7590	0.3145	N/A	0.2532	0.7803	0.1749	0.2541	0.3467	0.4164	N/A	0.6527	0.1538	0.6897	<0.0001	0.7060	
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%	–	–	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%	–
	2007 (6)	–	–	16.7%	–	–	83.3%	–	33.3%	33.3%	–	–	–	–	–	–	83.3%
	2008 (5)	–	–	–	–	–	100.0%	–	60.0%	40.0%	20.0%	–	–	–	–	–	60.0%
	2009 (2)	–	–	–	–	–	100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0%
	Z Statistic	N/A	0.2290	-1.0881	N/A	N/A	0.4706	N/A	-3.1554	-2.6596	-0.2597	N/A	0.2290	N/A	-0.3808	1.7967	-1.7964
P Value	N/A	0.8189	0.2766	N/A	N/A	0.6379	N/A	0.0016	0.0078	0.7951	N/A	0.8189	N/A	0.7033	0.0724	0.0724	

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

² P value for percent resistant for trend was calculated using Cochran-Armitage trend test method.

³ N/A = No Z statistic or P value could be calculated

⁴ There were no *E. hirae* isolates among any NARMS retail ground turkey isolates in 2004, 2008 and 2009.

Table 19a. Multidrug Resistance among *Enterococcus faecalis* Isolates by Antimicrobial Class, 2002-2009¹

Year		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Isolates Tested by Source	Chicken Breast	134	188	88	116	126	123	164	138
	Ground Turkey	294	289	260	339	291	261	273	260
	Ground Beef	210	224	194	226	227	205	200	227
	Pork Chop	255	313	313	320	301	263	264	259
Resistance Pattern²	Isolate Source								
1. No Resistance Detected	Chicken Breast	–	–	–	0.9% 1	–	–		0.7% 1
	Ground Turkey	–	–	–	0.6% 2	0.3% 1	–	–	1.5% 4
	Ground Beef	–	–	–	1.3% 3	1.8% 4	2.0% 4	0.5% 1	1.8% 4
	Pork Chop	–	–	–	1.3% 4	–	0.4% 1	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	43.5% 60
	Ground Turkey	49.3% 145	54.3% 157	52.7% 137	43.4% 147	56.7% 165	67.4% 176	69.2% 189	50.0% 130
	Ground Beef	4.8% 10	6.7% 15	10.8% 21	10.2% 23	7.9% 18	7.3% 15	5.5% 11	6.6% 15
	Pork Chop	16.5% 42	9.9% 31	18.8% 59	14.4% 46	12.3% 37	17.1% 45	18.6% 49	14.7% 38
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	21.7% 30
	Ground Turkey	17.7% 52	31.1% 90	22.3% 58	26.0% 88	22.7% 66	36.4% 95	42.5% 116	28.1% 73
	Ground Beef	1.9% 4	3.1% 7	3.1% 6	4.9% 11	2.2% 5	1.5% 3	2.0% 4	1.3% 3
	Pork Chop	5.9% 15	5.1% 16	5.8% 18	4.7% 15	3.3% 10	2.3% 6	5.7% 15	3.9% 10
4. Resistance to ≥ 5 Antimicrobial Classes	Chicken Breast	–	0.5% 1	1.1% 1	1.7% 2	–	–	1.2% 2	1.4% 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	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, 2002-2009¹

Year		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Isolates Tested by Source	Chicken Breast	231	248	348	307	315	189	162	202
	Ground Turkey	89	118	172	107	139	65	70	66
	Ground Beef	93	112	162	129	125	70	74	59
	Pork Chop	93	97	75	75	70	33	35	26
Resistance Pattern	Isolate Source								
1. No Resistance Detected	Chicken Breast	–	–	–	1.6%	1.3%	–	4.9%	4.5%
					5	4		8	9
	Ground Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.9%	1.5%
								2	1
Ground Beef		–	–	–	1.6%	–	2.9%	8.1%	3.4%
					2		2	6	2
Pork Chop		–	–	–	1.3%	1.4%	–	17.1%	11.5%
					1	1		6	3
2. Resistance to ≥ 3 Antimicrobial Classes	Chicken Breast	90.0%	95.6%	90.8%	79.2%	71.1%	73.5%	64.8%	67.3%
		208	237	316	243	224	139	105	136
	Ground Turkey	97.8%	98.3%	96.5%	90.7%	96.4%	96.9%	85.7%	92.4%
		87	116	166	97	134	63	60	61
Ground Beef		63.4%	68.8%	55.6%	40.3%	27.2%	22.9%	29.7%	20.3%
		59	77	90	52	34	16	22	12
Pork Chop		80.6%	84.5%	81.3%	57.3%	34.3%	30.3%	14.3%	23.1%
		75	82	61	43	24	10	5	6
3. Resistance to ≥ 4 Antimicrobial Classes	Chicken Breast	70.6%	79.4%	72.1%	57.3%	49.8%	64.0%	51.9%	56.4%
		163	197	251	176	157	121	84	114
	Ground Turkey	86.5%	87.3%	91.9%	84.1%	89.2%	83.1%	80.0%	86.4%
		77	103	158	90	124	54	56	57
Ground Beef		29.0%	39.3%	26.5%	14.0%	8.0%	7.1%	14.9%	13.6%
		27	44	43	18	10	5	11	8
Pork Chop		32.3%	50.5%	37.3%	17.3%	7.1%	3.0%	5.7%	3.8%
		30	49	28	13	5	1	2	1
4. Resistance to ≥ 5 Antimicrobial Classes	Chicken Breast	48.9%	52.4%	50.9%	42.0%	27.9%	32.3%	34.6%	41.1%
		113	130	177	129	88	61	56	83
	Ground Turkey	77.5%	72.9%	78.5%	72.0%	74.8%	61.5%	58.6%	65.2%
		69	86	135	77	104	40	41	43
Ground Beef		11.8%	18.8%	9.9%	6.2%	4.8%	4.3%	8.1%	1.7%
		11	21	16	8	6	3	6	1
Pork Chop		8.6%	7.2%	12.0%	9.3%	4.3%	–	2.9%	3.8%
		8	7	9	7	3		1	1
5. Resistance to ≥ 6 Antimicrobial Classes	Chicken Breast	29.0%	33.9%	27.6%	23.1%	14.0%	13.8%	23.5%	16.3%
		67	84	96	71	44	26	38	33
	Ground Turkey	62.9%	67.8%	61.6%	52.3%	54.7%	35.4%	31.4%	48.5%
		56	80	106	56	76	23	22	32
Ground Beef		5.4%	7.1%	5.6%	4.7%	4.0%	–	4.1%	1.7%
		5	8	9	6	5		3	1
Pork Chop		4.3%	5.2%	4.0%	5.3%	2.9%	–	2.9%	3.8%
		4	5	3	4	2		1	1

¹ Dash indicates 0.0% resistance.

Table 20a. MIC Distribution among *Enterococcus faecalis* and *E. faecium* from Chicken Breast, 2009

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
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	25.4	[18.3 - 33.5]																	
		<i>faecium</i>	N/A	6.9	[3.8 - 11.4]																	
	Kanamycin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	30.4	[22.9 - 38.8]																	
		<i>faecium</i>	N/A	9.9	[6.2 - 14.9]																	
	Streptomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	13.0	[7.9 - 19.8]																	
		<i>faecium</i>	N/A	30.2	[24.0 - 37.0]																	
Glycopeptides	Vancomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]																	
		<i>faecium</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]																	
Glycylcycline	Tigecycline	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]																	
		<i>faecium</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]																	
Lincosamides	Lincomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.7	98.6	[94.9 - 99.8]																	
		<i>faecium</i>	0.0	83.2	[77.3 - 88.1]																	
Lipopeptides	Daptomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]																	
		<i>faecium</i>	N/A	6.4	[3.5 - 10.8]																	
Macrolides	Erythromycin	<i>faecalis</i>	36.2	39.9	[31.6 - 48.5]																	
		<i>faecium</i>	52.0	19.8	[14.5 - 26.0]																	
	Tylosin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	39.9	[31.6 - 48.5]																	
		<i>faecium</i>	0.0	19.3	[14.1 - 25.4]																	
Nitrofurans	Nitrofurantoin	<i>faecalis</i>	2.9	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]																	
		<i>faecium</i>	47.0	51.5	[44.4 - 58.6]																	
Oxazolidinones	Linezolid	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]																	
		<i>faecium</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]																	
Penicillins	Penicillin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]																	
		<i>faecium</i>	N/A	23.3	[17.6 - 29.7]																	
Phenicol	Chloramphenicol	<i>faecalis</i>	10.1	1.4	[0.2 - 5.1]																	
		<i>faecium</i>	0.5	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]																	
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin	<i>faecalis</i>	29.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.6]																	
		<i>faecium</i>	44.6	34.2	[27.6 - 41.1]																	
Streptogramins	Quinupristin-Dalfopristin	<i>faecalis</i> ⁵																				
		<i>faecium</i>	34.7	50.0	[42.9 - 57.1]																	
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	72.5	[64.2 - 79.7]																	
		<i>faecium</i>	2.5	56.9	[49.8 - 63.9]																	

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. Percent (%) non-susceptible is reported rather than %R for daptomycin and tigecycline because there is no CLSI breakpoint established.

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

⁴ The unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Single 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 concentration.

⁵ 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, 2009

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
Aminoglycosides																				
Gentamicin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	30.0	[24.5 - 36.0]																
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	18.2	[9.8 - 29.6]																
Kanamycin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	38.8	[32.9 - 45.1]																
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	33.3	[22.2 - 46.0]																
Streptomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	27.7	[22.3 - 33.6]																
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	51.5	[38.9 - 64.0]																
Glycopeptides																				
Vancomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.4]																
	<i>faecium</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 5.4]																
Glycylcycline																				
Tigecycline	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.4]	0.8	1.5	4.6	56.2	36.9											
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 5.4]																
Lincosamides																				
Lincomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.8	97.7	[95.0 - 99.1]																
	<i>faecium</i>	0.0	93.9	[85.2 - 98.3]																
Lipopeptides																				
Daptomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.4]																
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	9.1	[3.4 - 18.7]																
Macrolides																				
Erythromycin	<i>faecalis</i>	31.5	37.7	[31.8 - 43.9]																
	<i>faecium</i>	25.8	56.1	[43.3 - 68.3]																
Tylosin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	37.7	[31.8 - 43.9]																
	<i>faecium</i>	0.0	24.2	[14.5 - 36.4]																
Nitrofurans																				
Nitrofurantoin	<i>faecalis</i>	3.1	0.4	[0.0 - 2.1]																
	<i>faecium</i>	54.5	40.9	[29.0 - 53.7]																
Oxazolidinones																				
Linezolid	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.4]																
	<i>faecium</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 5.4]																
Penicillins																				
Penicillin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.4]																
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	69.7	[57.1 - 80.4]																
Phenicol																				
Chloramphenicol	<i>faecalis</i>	5.8	0.0	[0.0 - 1.4]																
	<i>faecium</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 5.4]																
Quinolones																				
Ciprofloxacin	<i>faecalis</i>	26.9	0.8	[0.1 - 2.8]																
	<i>faecium</i>	36.4	40.9	[29.0 - 53.7]																
Streptogramins																				
Quinupristin-Dalfopristin	<i>faecalis</i> ⁵																			
	<i>faecium</i>	24.2	69.7	[57.1 - 80.4]																
Tetracyclines																				
Tetracycline	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	85.8	[80.9 - 89.8]																
	<i>faecium</i>	1.5	92.4	[83.2 - 97.5]																

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. Percent (%) non-susceptible is reported rather than %R for daptomycin and tigecycline because there is no CLSI breakpoint established.

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

⁴ The unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Single 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 concentration.

⁵ 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, 2009

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
Aminoglycosides																				
Gentamicin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	0.9	[0.1 - 3.1]																
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	1.7	[0.0 - 9.1]																
Kanamycin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	1.8	[0.5 - 4.5]																
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	6.8	[1.9 - 16.5]																
Streptomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	5.3	[2.8 - 9.1]																
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	8.5	[2.8 - 18.7]																
Glycopeptides																				
Vancomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.6]																
	<i>faecium</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 6.1]																
Glycylcycline																				
Tigecycline	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.6]																
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 6.1]																
Lincosamides																				
Lincomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	97.8	[94.9 - 99.3]																
	<i>faecium</i>	0.0	79.7	[67.2 - 89.0]																
Lipopeptides																				
Daptomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.6]																
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 6.1]																
Macrolides																				
Erythromycin	<i>faecalis</i>	74.0	2.6	[1.0 - 5.7]																
	<i>faecium</i>	72.9	5.1	[1.1 - 14.1]																
Tylosin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	2.2	[0.7 - 5.1]																
	<i>faecium</i>	0.0	3.4	[0.4 - 11.7]																
Nitrofurans																				
Nitrofurantoin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.6]																
	<i>faecium</i>	83.1	16.9	[8.4 - 29.0]																
Oxazolidinones																				
Linezolid	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.6]																
	<i>faecium</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 6.1]																
Penicillins																				
Penicillin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	0.4	[0.0 - 2.4]																
	<i>faecium</i>	N/A	6.8	[1.9 - 16.5]																
Phenicol																				
Chloramphenicol	<i>faecalis</i>	0.9	0.0	[0.0 - 1.6]																
	<i>faecium</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 6.1]																
Quinolones																				
Ciprofloxacin	<i>faecalis</i>	35.7	1.3	[0.3 - 3.8]																
	<i>faecium</i>	30.5	18.6	[9.7 - 30.9]																
Streptogramins																				
Quinupristin-Dalfopristin	<i>faecalis</i> ⁵																			
	<i>faecium</i>	61.0	18.6	[9.7 - 30.9]																
Tetracyclines																				
Tetracycline	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	21.1	[16.0 - 27.0]																
	<i>faecium</i>	0.0	39.0	[26.5 - 52.6]																

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. Percent (%) non-susceptible is reported rather than %R for daptomycin and tigecycline because there is no CLSI breakpoint established.

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

⁴ The unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Single 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 concentration.

⁵ 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, 2009

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	1.9	[0.6 - 4.4]																		
		<i>faecium</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 13.2]																		
	Kanamycin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	2.7	[1.1 - 5.5]																		
		<i>faecium</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 13.2]																		
	Streptomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	8.9	[5.7 - 13.0]																		
		<i>faecium</i>	N/A	3.8	[0.1 - 19.6]																		
Glycopeptides	Vancomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.4]	7.7	65.4	19.2	7.7	49.8	49.0	1.2											
		<i>faecium</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 13.2]																		
Glycylcycline	Tigecycline	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.4]	8.11	59.5	32.4															
		<i>faecium</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 13.2]	3.8	34.6	57.7	3.9														
Lincosamides	Lincomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	97.3	[94.5 - 98.9]																		
		<i>faecium</i>	3.8	84.6	[65.1 - 95.6]	2.7	11.5	3.8	15.4	97.3	69.2												
Lipopeptides	Daptomycin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.4]	0.4	7.7	73.4	18.5														
		<i>faecium</i>	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 13.2]	15.4	46.2	38.5															
Macrolides	Erythromycin	<i>faecalis</i>	66.0	6.9	[4.2 - 10.8]	13.1	13.9	47.5	15.4	3.1	0.4	6.6											
		<i>faecium</i>	88.5	3.8	[0.1 - 19.6]	7.7	11.5	19.2	57.7	3.8													
	Tylosin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.4	6.6	[3.9 - 10.3]	3.1	87.3	2.7	0.4	6.6													
		<i>faecium</i>	7.7	0.0	[0.0 - 13.2]	19.2	34.6	38.5	7.7														
Nitrofurans	Nitrofurantoin	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.4]																		
		<i>faecium</i>	80.8	11.5	[2.4 - 30.2]	52.5	47.5	3.8	3.8	80.8	11.5												
Oxazolidinones	Linezolid	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.4]	13.5	86.5																
		<i>faecium</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 13.2]	11.5	88.5																
Penicillins	Penicillin	<i>faecalis</i>	N/A	0.4	[0.0 - 2.1]	17.0	81.9	0.8	0.4														
		<i>faecium</i>	N/A	7.7	[0.9 - 25.1]	26.9	3.8	11.5	3.8	11.5	34.6	7.7											
Phenicol	Chloramphenicol	<i>faecalis</i>	2.3	1.2	[0.2 - 3.3]	1.2	95.4	2.3	1.2														
		<i>faecium</i>	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 13.2]	3.8	96.2																
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin	<i>faecalis</i>	27.0	1.5	[0.4 - 3.9]	8.9	62.5	27.0	1.5														
		<i>faecium</i>	19.2	7.7	[0.9 - 25.1]	15.4	57.7	19.2	7.7														
Streptogramins	Quinupristin-Dalfopristin	<i>faecalis</i> ⁵																					
		<i>faecium</i>	65.4	19.2	[6.6 - 39.4]	15.4	65.4	11.5	3.8	3.8													
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline	<i>faecalis</i>	0.0	83.8	[78.7 - 88.1]	16.2																	
		<i>faecium</i>	0.0	50.0	[29.9 - 70.1]	50.0	3.8	46.2															

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. Percent (%) non-susceptible is reported rather than %R for daptomycin and tigecycline because there is no CLSI breakpoint established.

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

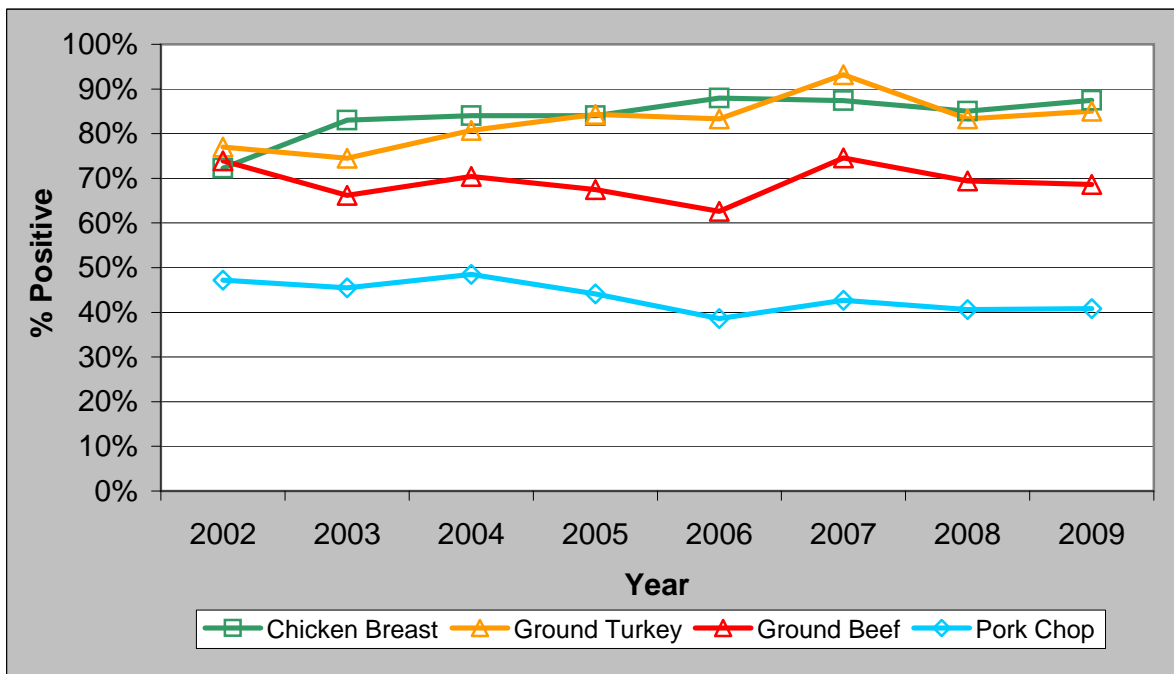
⁴ The unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Single vertical black lines indicate the breakpoints for susceptibility, while double vertical red lines indicate the breakpoints for resistance. Numbers in the shaded areas indicate percentage of isolates 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 concentration.

⁵ Data not presented as *E. faecalis* is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin.

Table 21. *Escherichia coli* by Meat Type, 2002-2009

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%
2009	360	315	87.5%	360	306	85.0%	360	247	68.6%	360	147	40.8%
Total	3348	2809	83.9%	3302	2718	82.3%	3351	2308	68.9%	3360	1466	43.6%

Figure 6. Percent of Retail Meat Samples Culture Positive for *Escherichia coli*, 2002-2009



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, 2002-2009¹

Meat Type	Year (N)	Aminoglycosides				Penicillins	β-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations	Cephems			Folate Pathway Inhibitors		Phenicols	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 (282)	–	23.1%	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)	–	37.3%	11.5%	48.1%	20.1%	11.5%	8.6%	9.1%	11.2%	46.9%	8.9%	2.6%	–	5.0%	50.5%
	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%
	2009 (315)	–	34.3%	5.4%	38.1%	22.2%	13.3%	11.7%	12.4%	13.3%	40.6%	2.2%	0.6%	0.3%	2.9%	41.6%
	Z Statistic	N/A ³	-1.8718	-0.4489	5.0655	0.2597	0.4139	-2.5399	-1.9681	-1.3229	-1.7099	1.4534	-1.0737	-1.6400	1.4100	1.1513
P Value ⁴	N/A	0.0612	0.6535	<0.0001	0.7951	0.6789	0.0111	0.0491	0.1859	0.0873	0.1461	0.2830	0.1010	0.1585	0.2496	
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%
	2009 (306)	–	37.9%	20.6%	57.5%	56.2%	9.8%	6.2%	6.9%	7.8%	53.9%	5.9%	3.3%	0.7%	2.6%	82.0%
	Z Statistic	N/A	-3.1541	-2.3795	0.0369	-9.2751	-3.6245	-5.8556	-5.7139	-4.2615	-1.0620	-1.3181	-2.1290	-0.4651	4.7865	-3.0311
P Value	N/A	0.0016	0.0173	0.9705	<0.0001	0.0003	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.2882	0.1874	0.0333	0.6419	<0.0001	0.0024	
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%	1.0%	1.7%	2.0%	12.5%	1.4%	1.4%	–	0.7%	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%
	2009 (247)	–	0.8%	2.0%	8.1%	4.9%	1.6%	0.8%	0.8%	1.6%	7.7%	2.0%	2.4%	–	0.4%	18.6%
	Z Statistic	N/A	-1.4761	-0.4190	0.4405	-0.4781	0.9595	-1.8333	-1.2963	-1.3887	0.5706	-2.5432	-0.2672	N/A	0.5612	2.5861
P Value	N/A	0.1615	0.6752	0.6596	0.6326	0.3373	0.0668	0.1949	0.1649	0.5683	0.0110	0.7893	N/A	0.5747	0.0097	
Pork Chop	2002 (184)	–	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%
	2009 (147)	–	4.1%	6.1%	19.7%	11.6%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	14.3%	2.7%	4.8%	–	–	46.9%
	Z Statistic	N/A	-1.7338	0.8817	1.2484	-0.0126	0.9516	-4.5868	-4.4349	-1.4454	-0.1036	-1.1923	-1.0975	N/A	0.9618	0.1653
P Value	N/A	0.0829	0.3779	0.2119	0.9900	0.3413	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.1483	0.9175	0.2332	0.2724	N/A	0.3362	0.8687	

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 the NARMS panel in 2004.

³ N/A = No Z statistic or P value could be calculated.

⁴ 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, 2002-2009

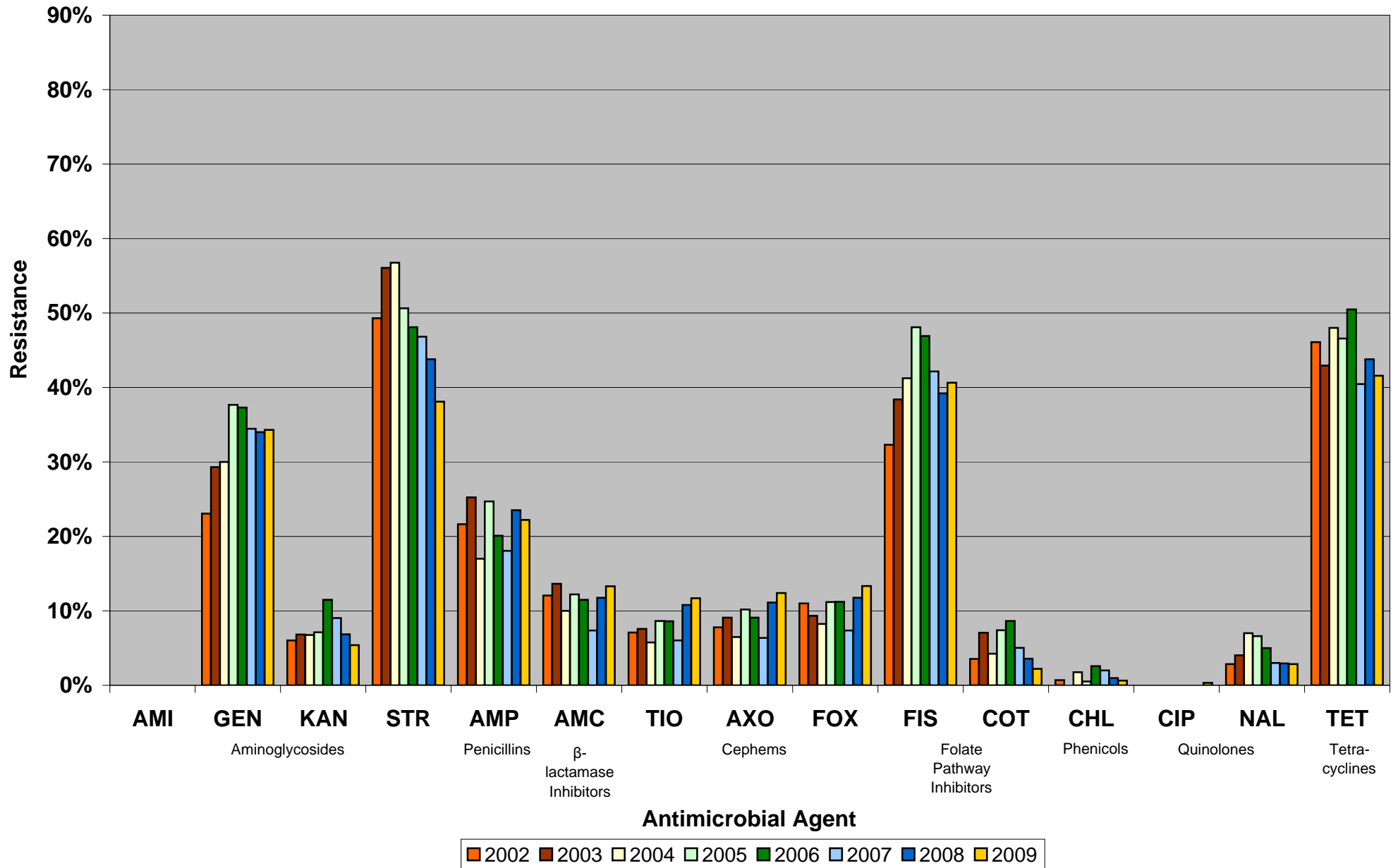


Figure 7b. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Escherichia coli* from Ground Turkey, 2002-2009

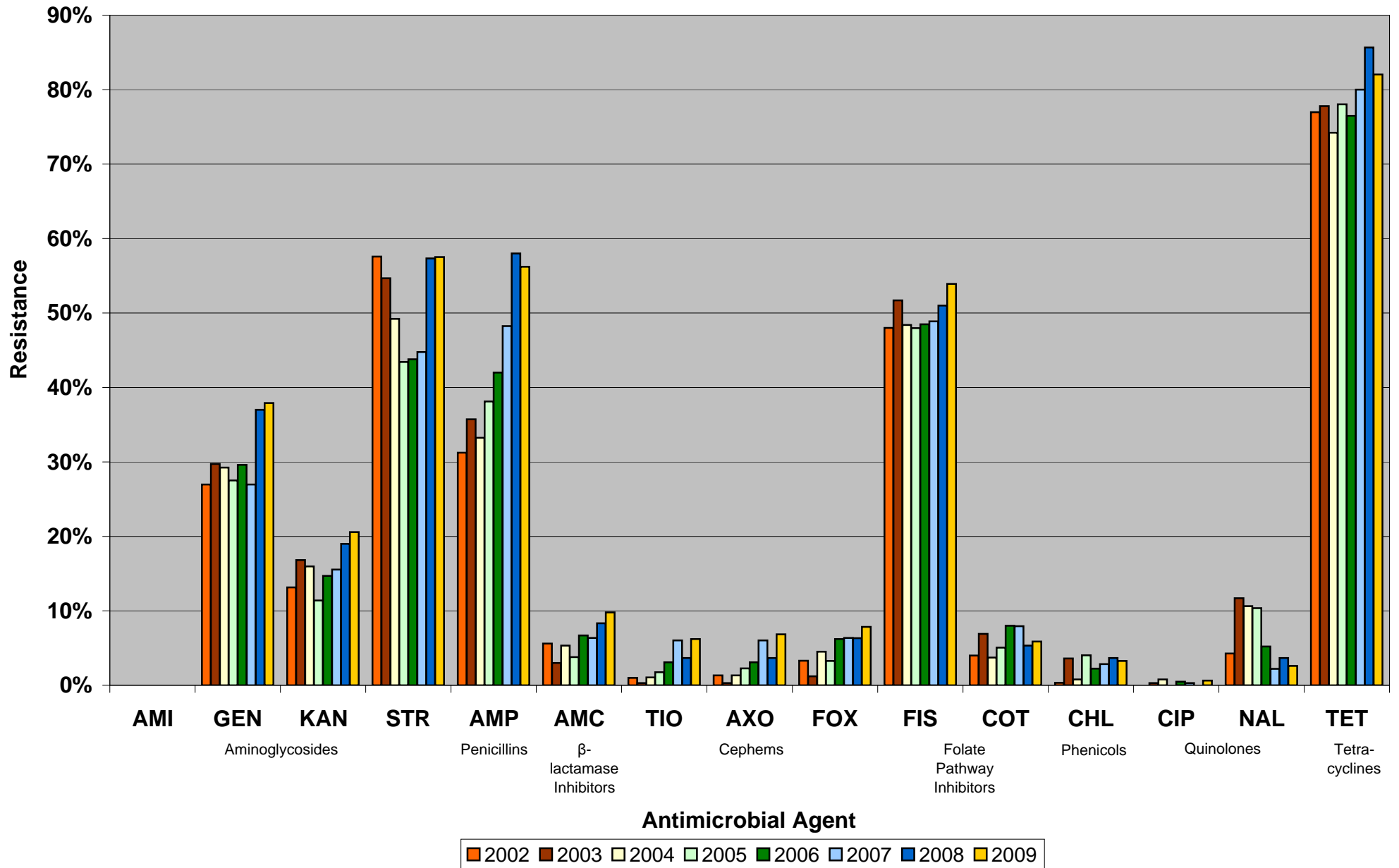


Figure 7c. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Escherichia coli* from Ground Beef, 2002-2009

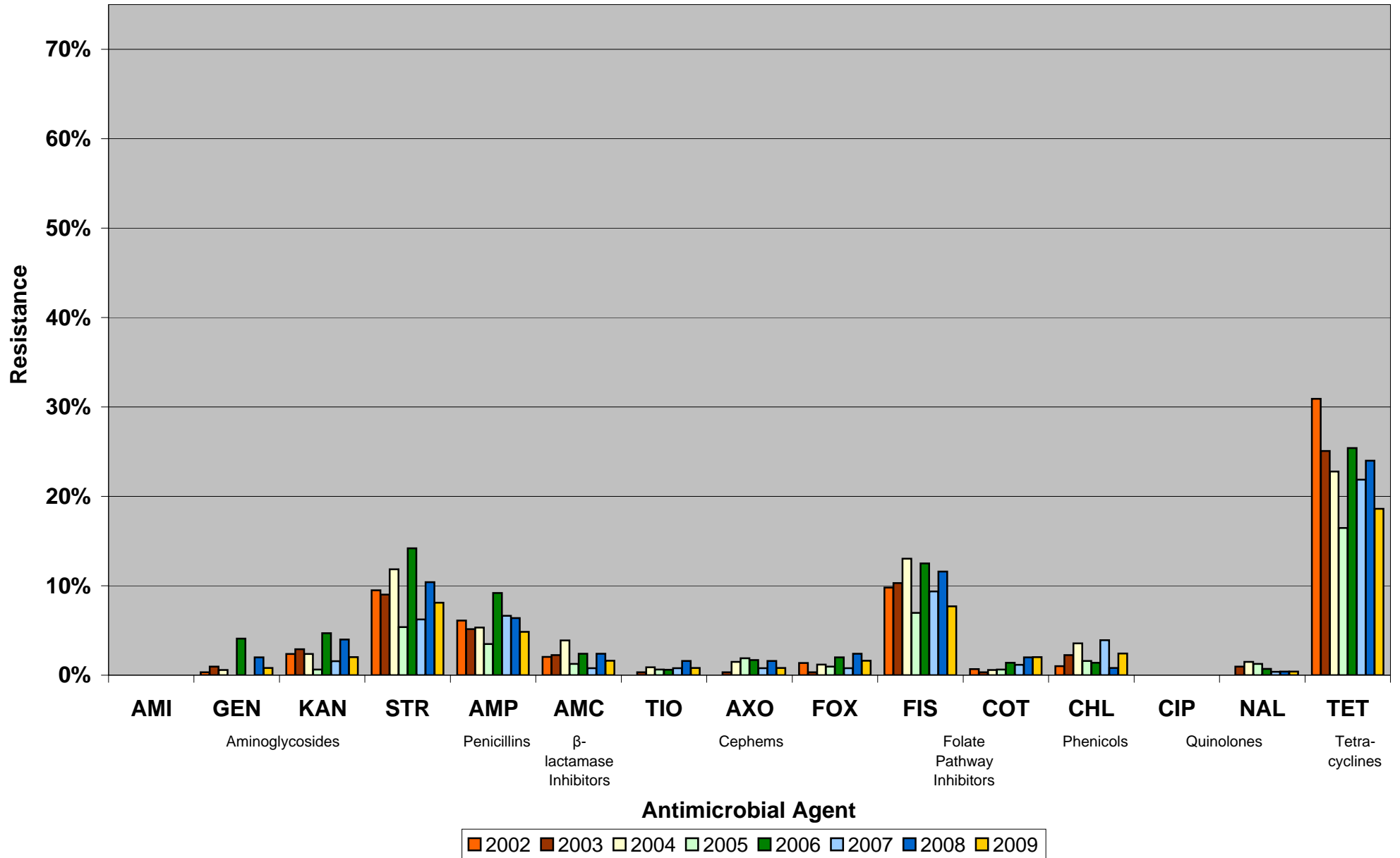


Figure 7d. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Escherichia coli* from Pork Chops, 2002-2009

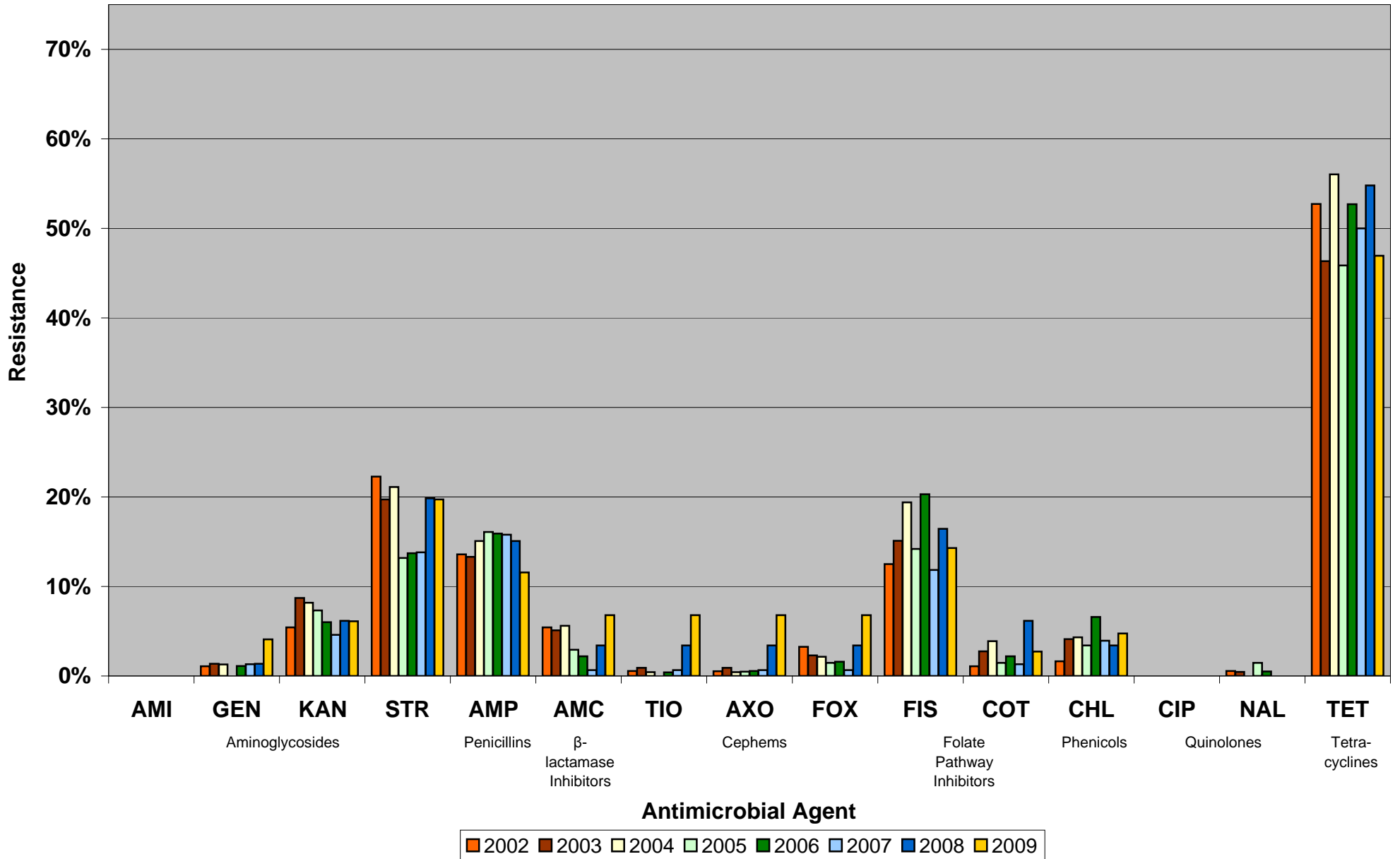


Table 23. Multidrug Resistance Patterns among *Escherichia coli* Isolates by Year, 2002-2009¹

Year		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Isolates Tested by Source	Chicken Breast	282	396	400	393	418	299	306	315
	Ground Turkey	304	333	376	397	388	315	300	306
	Ground Beef	295	311	338	316	295	256	250	247
	Pork Chop	184	218	232	205	182	152	146	147
Resistance Pattern	Isolate Source								
1. At Least ACSSuT ² Resistant	Chicken Breast	0.4%	–	1.3%	0.3%	1.4%	2.0%	1.0%	0.6%
	Ground Turkey	–	2.7%	0.5%	1.8%	0.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.3%
	Ground Beef	0.3%	1.0%	1.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	–	–
	Pork Chop	0.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.0%	1.1%	0.7%	1.4%	2.0%
2. At Least ACT/S ³ Resistant	Chicken Breast	–	–	0.3%	–	–	0.3%	–	–
	Ground Turkey	–	0.9%	–	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	–	0.3%
	Ground Beef	–	–	–	0.3%	0.3%	–	–	–
	Pork Chop	0.5%	–	0.4%	0.5%	–	–	–	0.7%
3. At Least ACSSuTAuCx ⁴ Resistant	Chicken Breast	0.4%	–	1.0%	0.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
	Ground Turkey	–	0.3%	–	0.3%	–	1.3%	1.3%	1.0%
	Ground Beef	–	–	0.9%	0.3%	–	–	–	–
	Pork Chop	–	0.5%	0.4%	–	–	0.7%	0.7%	2.0%
4. At Least Ceftriaxone and Nalidixic Acid Resistant	Chicken Breast	0.7%	0.5%	1.5%	0.3%	0.2%	–	1.0%	0.6%
	Ground Turkey	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	–	0.6%	–	1.0%
	Ground Beef	–	–	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	–	–	–
	Pork Chop	0.5%	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.0%

¹ Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance.

² ACSSuT = ampicillin, chloramphenicol, streptomycin, sulfamethoxazole/sulfisoxazole, and tetracycline.

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

⁴ ACSSuTAuCx = ACSSuT, amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, and ceftriaxone.

Table 24. Multidrug Resistance among *Escherichia coli* Isolates by Antimicrobial Class, 2002-2009¹

Year		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Isolates Tested by Source	Chicken Breast	282	396	400	393	418	299	306	315
	Ground Turkey	304	333	376	396	388	315	300	306
	Ground Beef	295	311	338	316	295	256	250	247
	Pork Chop	184	218	232	205	182	152	146	147
Resistance Pattern ²		Isolate Source							
1. No Resistance Detected		27.0%	20.5%	20.8%	20.6%	23.7%	29.1%	33.3%	34.3%
	Chicken Breast	76	81	83	81	99	87	102	108
	Ground Turkey	16.8%	14.7%	19.1%	16.2%	16.0%	13.0%	8.3%	11.8%
	Ground Turkey	51	49	72	64	62	41	25	36
2. Resistance to ≥ 3 Antimicrobial Classes	Ground Beef	63.1%	66.9%	73.1%	80.4%	71.5%	77.0%	73.2%	78.1%
	Ground Beef	186	208	247	254	211	197	183	193
	Pork Chop	41.3%	44.5%	37.9%	48.8%	42.9%	48.0%	43.8%	51.0%
	Pork Chop	76	97	88	100	78	73	64	75
3. Resistance to ≥ 4 Antimicrobial Classes	Chicken Breast	36.2%	42.2%	35.3%	45.0%	43.3%	33.8%	36.6%	37.5%
	Chicken Breast	102	167	141	177	181	101	112	118
	Ground Turkey	55.6%	55.6%	51.9%	52.8%	55.2%	57.5%	63.7%	66.3%
	Ground Turkey	169	185	195	209	214	181	191	203
4. Resistance to ≥ 5 Antimicrobial Classes	Ground Beef	10.2%	7.4%	10.4%	5.4%	11.5%	9.0%	11.2%	6.9%
	Ground Beef	30	23	35	17	34	23	28	17
	Pork Chop	17.4%	17.9%	21.1%	16.1%	15.9%	15.1%	17.8%	15.0%
	Pork Chop	32	39	49	33	29	23	26	22
5. Resistance to ≥ 6 Antimicrobial Classes	Chicken Breast	13.8%	13.6%	12.5%	12.2%	14.6%	10.4%	13.7%	13.7%
	Chicken Breast	39	54	50	48	61	31	42	43
	Ground Turkey	23.0%	30.0%	24.5%	24.2%	25.8%	27.0%	32.3%	38.9%
	Ground Turkey	70	100	92	96	100	85	97	119
6. Resistance to ≥ 7 Antimicrobial Classes	Ground Beef	1.7%	4.2%	4.7%	1.9%	5.8%	4.7%	4.4%	3.6%
	Ground Beef	5	13	16	6	17	12	11	9
	Pork Chop	5.4%	6.9%	7.8%	4.9%	7.7%	3.3%	7.5%	10.9%
	Pork Chop	10	15	18	10	14	5	11	16
7. Resistance to ≥ 8 Antimicrobial Classes	Chicken Breast	6.0%	7.3%	6.0%	5.9%	7.4%	5.7%	8.2%	6.3%
	Chicken Breast	17	29	24	23	31	17	25	20
	Ground Turkey	9.2%	14.7%	6.9%	6.3%	5.7%	4.1%	6.3%	7.8%
	Ground Turkey	28	49	26	25	22	13	19	24
8. Resistance to ≥ 9 Antimicrobial Classes	Ground Beef	0.3%	2.6%	2.7%	1.0%	2.4%	0.4%	2.0%	1.2%
	Ground Beef	1	8	9	3	7	1	5	3
	Pork Chop	3.3%	2.8%	2.2%	1.5%	3.3%	1.3%	4.1%	5.4%
	Pork Chop	6	6	5	3	6	2	6	8
9. Resistance to ≥ 10 Antimicrobial Classes	Chicken Breast	3.9%	3.5%	3.3%	3.6%	5.3%	3.3%	6.2%	4.4%
	Chicken Breast	11	14	13	14	22	10	19	14
	Ground Turkey	2.6%	4.2%	3.2%	1.8%	3.1%	2.9%	4.0%	3.6%
	Ground Turkey	8	14	12	7	12	9	12	11
10. Resistance to ≥ 11 Antimicrobial Classes	Ground Beef	0.3%	1.3%	2.1%	0.6%	1.7%	— ²	1.6%	0.4%
	Ground Beef	1	4	7	2	5		4	1
	Pork Chop	1.6%	1.8%	0.4%	0.5%	1.1%	0.7%	2.1%	4.1%
	Pork Chop	3	4	1	1	2	1	3	6

¹ Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance.

² Cephem class includes Cephalothin for 2002 and 2003.

Table 25a. MIC Distribution among *Escherichia coli* from Chicken Breast, 2002-2009

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 (282)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.3]						0.7	19.5	64.2	11.7	3.9					
	2003 (396)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]						0.8	20.2	63.4	12.4	3.3					
	2004 (400)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]							15.0	65.0	17.0	2.5	0.5				
	2005 (393)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]							14.8	64.6	18.6	1.8	0.3				
	2006 (418)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]							3.3	60.3	34.4	1.9					
	2007 (299)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]							10.0	66.6	19.7	3.3	0.3				
	2008 (306)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]							0.7	48.7	46.4	4.3					
	2009 (315)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]							0.3	10.8	58.1	30.5	0.3				
	Gentamicin	2002 (282)	3.2	23.0	[18.3 - 28.4]					3.6	46.1	20.2	2.5	1.4	3.2	9.2	13.8		
2003 (396)		1.3	29.3	[24.9 - 34.0]					3.5	43.9	20.2	1.5	0.3	1.3	10.6	18.7			
2004 (400)		2.8	30.0	[25.5 - 34.8]					5.8	43.3	14.8	2.5	1.0	2.8	10.0	20.0			
2005 (393)		2.8	37.7	[32.9 - 42.7]					3.8	36.6	17.0	1.3	0.8	2.8	17.6	20.1			
2006 (418)		1.9	37.3	[32.7 - 42.2]					2.4	36.1	18.7	2.4	1.2	1.9	12.2	25.1			
2007 (299)		2.0	34.4	[29.1 - 40.1]					2.3	43.5	14.4	2.3	1.0	2.0	14.4	20.1			
2008 (306)		1.3	34.0	[28.7 - 39.6]						15.7	45.8	2.9	0.3	1.3	3.6	30.4			
2009 (315)		2.2	34.3	[29.1 - 39.8]					2.9	32.4	26.3	1.9		2.2	8.6	25.7			
Kanamycin		2002 (282)	0.0	6.0	[3.6 - 9.5]										91.5	2.5		6.0	
	2003 (396)	1.3	6.8	[4.5 - 9.8]										84.1	7.8	1.3	0.5	6.3	
	2004 (400)	1.0	6.8	[4.5 - 9.7]										81.8	10.5	1.0		6.8	
	2005 (393)	1.0	7.1	[4.8 - 10.1]										84.0	7.9	1.0		7.1	
	2006 (418)	1.0	11.5	[8.6 - 14.9]										77.5	10.0	1.0	0.5	11.0	
	2007 (299)	0.7	9.0	[6.0 - 12.9]										81.9	8.4	0.7	0.7	8.4	
	2008 (306)	2.6	6.9	[4.3 - 10.3]										74.8	15.7	2.6	0.3	6.5	
	2009 (315)	0.3	5.4	[3.2 - 8.5]										83.2	11.1	0.3	0.6	4.8	
	Streptomycin	2002 (282)	N/A	49.3	[43.3 - 55.3]												50.7	11.4	37.9
2003 (396)		N/A	56.1	[51.0 - 61.0]												44.0	15.2	40.9	
2004 (400)		N/A	56.8	[51.7 - 61.7]												43.3	13.0	43.8	
2005 (393)		N/A	50.9	[45.6 - 55.7]												49.1	17.8	33.1	
2006 (418)		N/A	48.1	[43.2 - 53.0]												51.9	18.7	29.4	
2007 (299)		N/A	46.8	[41.1 - 52.7]												53.2	18.1	28.8	
2008 (306)		N/A	43.8	[38.2 - 49.6]												56.2	13.7	30.1	
2009 (315)		N/A	38.1	[32.7 - 43.7]												61.9	16.5	21.6	
Penicillins																			
Ampicillin	2002 (282)	0.4	21.6	[17.0 - 26.9]							6.0	27.7	39.0	5.3	0.4	0.4	21.3		
	2003 (396)	0.3	25.3	[21.0 - 29.8]							1.5	24.5	43.9	4.5	0.3	0.5	24.7		
	2004 (400)	0.3	17.0	[13.4 - 21.0]							6.8	40.3	34.0	1.8	0.3	0.3	16.8		
	2005 (393)	0.8	24.7	[20.5 - 29.3]							5.9	35.4	31.8	1.5	0.8	0.3	24.4		
	2006 (418)	0.5	20.1	[16.4 - 24.3]							8.1	39.7	30.1	1.4	0.5		20.1		
	2007 (299)	0.0	18.1	[13.9 - 22.9]							6.4	46.8	28.4	0.3		0.3	17.7		
	2008 (306)	0.0	23.5	[18.9 - 28.7]							5.9	35.6	33.3	1.6		0.3	23.2		
	2009 (315)	0.0	22.2	[17.8 - 27.2]							9.2	41.9	25.7	1.0			22.2		
	β-Lactams/ β-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations																		
Amoxicillin- Clavulanic Acid	2002 (282)	3.2	12.1	[8.5 - 16.4]							3.2	21.3	47.9	12.4	3.2	6.0	6.0		
	2003 (396)	1.5	13.6	[10.4 - 17.4]							2.3	21.2	45.7	15.7	1.5	4.3	9.3		
	2004 (400)	0.5	10.0	[7.2 - 13.4]							1.8	21.8	51.3	14.8	0.5	7.3	2.8		
	2005 (393)	1.8	12.0	[9.1 - 15.9]							3.1	16.8	47.3	19.1	1.8	9.7	2.3		
	2006 (418)	0.7	11.5	[8.6 - 14.9]							1.4	23.2	50.0	13.2	0.7	8.1	3.3		
	2007 (299)	0.3	7.4	[4.7 - 10.9]							1.7	31.4	47.5	11.7	0.3	7.0	0.3		
	2008 (306)	2.9	11.8	[8.4 - 15.9]							2.3	21.2	41.8	19.9	2.9	7.5	4.3		
	2009 (315)	1.0	13.3	[9.8 - 17.6]							2.5	23.5	46.0	13.7	1.0	9.2	4.1		
	Cephems																		
Ceftiofur	2002 (282)	0.4	7.1	[4.4 - 10.7]							6.4	48.9	29.8	6.0	1.4	0.4	5.3	1.8	
	2003 (396)	1.5	7.6	[5.2 - 10.6]							4.0	43.2	39.4	3.3	1.0	1.5	4.8	2.8	
	2004 (400)	1.0	5.8	[3.7 - 8.5]							4.8	50.5	35.3	2.8		1.0	4.3	1.5	
	2005 (393)	1.5	8.9	[6.1 - 11.9]							2.0	38.4	46.3	2.3	0.5	1.5	6.9	2.0	
	2006 (418)	0.2	8.6	[6.1 - 11.7]							1.2	25.6	60.3	1.9	2.2	0.2	5.5	3.1	
	2007 (299)	0.3	6.0	[3.6 - 9.3]							0.7	37.1	54.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	3.3	2.7	
	2008 (306)	0.3	10.8	[7.5 - 14.8]							1.3	22.9	58.5	5.9	0.3	0.3	7.5	3.3	
	2009 (315)	0.6	11.7	[8.4 - 15.8]							2.5	28.3	54.6	1.3	1.0	0.6	6.3	5.4	
	Ceftriaxone	2002 (282)	0.4	7.8	[5.0 - 11.6]							87.6	1.8	2.5	0.4	1.8	3.9	2.1	
2003 (396)		0.3	9.1	[6.4 - 12.4]							87.1	1.0	2.5	0.3	1.5	3.5	3.5	0.5	
2004 (400)		0.3	6.5	[4.3 - 9.4]							90.0	1.3	2.0	0.3		3.5	2.0	1.0	
2005 (393)		0.3	10.2	[7.4 - 13.6]							87.0	0.8	1.8	0.3	1.0	5.9	2.5	0.3	0.5
2006 (418)		0.2	9.1	[6.5 - 12.3]							88.5	0.7	1.4	0.2		4.3	3.8	0.2	0.7
2007 (299)		0.0	6.4	[3.9 - 9.7]							92.6		1.0			0.3	3.0	2.3	0.3
2008 (306)		0.3	11.1	[7.8 - 15.2]							88.6			0.3		0.7	5.9	4.3	0.3
2009 (315)		0.0	12.4	[9.0 - 16.5]							86.3	0.6	0.6			0.3	5.7	4.4	1.9

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

Table 25a. MIC Distribution among *Escherichia coli* from Chicken Breast, 2002-2009 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
Cephems																			
Cefoxitin	2002 (282)	5.0	11.0	[7.6 - 15.2]							1.1	16.3	52.5	14.2	5.0	11.0			
	2003 (396)	3.8	9.3	[6.7 - 12.6]							10.6	50.5	25.8	3.8	9.3				
	2004 (400)	2.3	8.3	[5.7 - 11.4]							0.3	15.5	53.0	20.8	2.3	8.3		4.5	
	2005 (393)	1.5	11.2	[8.3 - 14.7]							1.0	24.9	49.9	11.5	1.5	11.2		6.9	
	2006 (418)	2.4	11.2	[8.4 - 14.7]							0.2	8.6	57.2	20.3	2.4	11.2		7.4	
	2007 (299)	1.3	7.4	[4.7 - 10.9]							0.3	12.7	61.2	17.1	1.3	7.4		5.4	
	2008 (306)	2.3	11.8	[8.4 - 15.9]							1.3	8.8	57.2	18.6	2.3	11.8		7.8	
	2009 (315)	0.0	13.3	[9.8 - 17.6]							1.0	14.9	61.0	9.8		13.3		9.8	
Folate Pathway Inhibitors																			
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (282)	N/A	32.3	[26.8 - 38.1]											66.0	1.42	0.35		
	2003 (396)	N/A	38.4	[33.6 - 43.4]											59.8	1.3	0.5		
Sulfisoxazole	2004 (400)	N/A	41.3	[36.4 - 46.2]											48.5	6.3	4.0		
	2005 (393)	N/A	48.1	[43.1 - 53.2]											39.4	9.2	2.8	0.3	0.3
	2006 (418)	N/A	46.9	[42.0 - 51.8]											33.0	18.2	1.9		
	2007 (299)	N/A	42.1	[36.5 - 48.0]											41.8	14.7	1.3		
	2008 (306)	N/A	39.2	[33.7 - 44.9]											47.1	13.4	0.3		
2009 (315)	N/A	40.6	[35.2 - 46.3]											41.0	16.5	1.9			
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (282)	N/A	3.6	[1.7 - 6.4]	82.6	6.4	6.0	0.4	1.1										
2003 (396)	N/A	7.1	[4.7 - 10.1]	83.6	5.3	2.3	1.3	0.5											
2004 (400)	N/A	4.3	[2.5 - 6.7]	85.5	7.0	2.5	0.5	0.3											
2005 (393)	N/A	7.4	[5.0 - 10.4]	66.2	17.3	6.4	2.5	0.3											
2006 (418)	N/A	8.9	[6.3 - 12.0]	58.1	18.9	9.8	3.3	1.0											
2007 (299)	N/A	5.0	[2.8 - 8.1]	51.8	28.4	9.7	4.7	0.3											
2008 (306)	N/A	3.6	[1.8 - 6.3]	69.0	20.6	4.6	1.6	0.7											
2009 (315)	N/A	2.2	[0.9 - 4.5]	78.1	13.0	4.1	1.6	1.0											
Phenicol																			
Chloramphenicol	2002 (282)	1.8	0.7	[0.1 - 2.5]							3.9	41.5	52.1	1.8				0.7	
	2003 (396)	3.5	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]							1.5	25.5	69.4	3.5					
	2004 (400)	2.5	1.8	[0.7 - 3.6]							3.3	34.5	58.0	2.5	0.3			1.5	
	2005 (393)	2.0	0.5	[0.1 - 1.8]							2.5	41.2	53.7	2.0				0.5	
	2006 (418)	1.0	2.6	[1.3 - 4.7]							1.0	39.5	56.0	1.0	0.2			2.4	
	2007 (299)	1.3	2.0	[0.7 - 4.3]							1.0	35.8	59.9	1.3	0.7			1.3	
	2008 (306)	1.0	1.0	[0.2 - 2.8]							1.6	42.5	53.9	1.0				1.0	
	2009 (315)	1.0	0.6	[0.1 - 2.3]							7.3	57.5	33.7	1.0				0.6	
Quinolones																			
Ciprofloxacin	2002 (282)	0.4	0.0	[0.0 - 1.3]	90.4	6.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.4								
	2003 (396)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]	92.9	3.0		2.3	1.5	0.3									
	2004 (400)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]	90.3	2.3	0.5	1.8	4.0	1.3									
	2005 (393)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]	84.0	4.8	2.3	4.1	4.6	0.3									
	2006 (418)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]	93.3	1.7	0.2	1.2	2.9	0.7									
	2007 (299)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]	96.7	0.3		1.0	1.7	0.3									
	2008 (306)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]	93.8	2.9		0.3	2.6	0.3									
	2009 (315)	0.0	0.3	[0.0 - 1.8]	96.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.2										
	2009 (315)	0.0	0.3	[0.0 - 1.8]											0.3				
Nalidixic Acid	2002 (282)	N/A	2.8	[1.2 - 5.5]							1.1	17.7	72.3	5.7	0.4			2.8	
	2003 (396)	N/A	4.0	[2.3 - 6.5]							4.0	47.5	43.2	1.3			0.3	3.8	
	2004 (400)	N/A	7.0	[4.7 - 10.0]							6.5	63.0	23.3	0.3			0.3	6.8	
	2005 (393)	N/A	6.6	[4.4 - 9.5]							8.1	66.4	15.8	2.0	1.0		0.5	6.1	
	2006 (418)	N/A	5.0	[3.1 - 7.6]							0.5	6.9	72.5	14.8	0.2			5.0	
	2007 (299)	N/A	3.0	[1.4 - 5.6]							11.0	78.6	7.4					3.0	
	2008 (306)	N/A	2.9	[1.4 - 5.5]							1.0	13.1	70.3	12.4	0.3			0.3	2.6
	2009 (315)	N/A	2.9	[1.3 - 5.4]							1.0	17.5	74.0	4.4			0.3	0.3	2.5
Tetracyclines																			
Tetracycline	2002 (282)	1.1	46.1	[40.2 - 52.1]							52.8	1.1	1.1	1.4				43.6	
	2003 (396)	1.5	42.9	[38.0 - 48.0]							55.6	1.5	0.8	1.0				41.2	
	2004 (400)	0.8	48.0	[43.0 - 53.0]							51.3	0.8	0.5	3.3				44.3	
	2005 (393)	2.0	46.6	[41.5 - 51.6]							51.4	2.0		2.8				43.8	
	2006 (418)	2.2	50.5	[45.6 - 55.4]							47.4	2.2	1.2	4.8				44.5	
	2007 (299)	2.3	40.5	[34.9 - 46.3]							57.2	2.3		2.3				38.1	
	2008 (306)	0.7	43.8	[38.2 - 49.6]							55.6	0.7	1.0	2.3				40.5	
	2009 (315)	1.3	41.6	[36.1 - 47.2]							57.1	1.3	1.0	2.2				38.4	

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.

Table 25b. MIC Distribution among *Escherichia coli* from Ground Turkey, 2002-2009

Antimicrobial	Year (n)	% 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 (304)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]							25.0	62.2	10.5	2.3					
	2003 (333)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.1]						0.6	24.9	58.6	14.1	1.8					
	2004 (376)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.0]							17.3	66.5	13.8	2.4					
	2005 (396)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]						0.3	16.7	68.2	12.1	2.8					
	2006 (388)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 0.9]							4.6	60.3	31.2	3.9					
	2007 (315)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]						0.3	11.7	67.9	15.6	4.4					
	2008 (300)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]							0.7	54.7	41.0	3.7					
	2009 (306)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]						0.3	8.5	65.7	23.2	2.0	0.3				
	Gentamicin	2002 (304)	1.3	27.0	[22.1 - 32.3]					5.9	47.4	16.5	1.6	0.3	1.3	12.2	14.8		
2003 (333)		1.5	29.7	[24.9 - 35.0]					5.1	42.3	18.3	2.1	0.9	1.5	10.5	19.2			
2004 (376)		2.1	29.3	[24.7 - 34.1]					4.8	42.6	19.1	2.1		2.1	12.5	16.8			
2005 (396)		3.0	27.5	[23.2 - 32.2]					4.0	46.2	17.2	2.0		3.0	12.4	15.2			
2006 (388)		3.5	29.6	[25.1 - 34.5]					0.8	42.3	20.4	2.3	1.0	3.6	11.9	17.8			
2007 (315)		5.4	27.0	[22.2 - 32.2]					5.4	43.2	18.1	0.3	0.6	5.4	15.2	11.7			
2008 (300)		1.7	37.0	[31.5 - 42.7]					0.3	15.3	39.3	6.3		1.7	7.0	30.0			
2009 (306)		2.0	37.9	[32.4 - 43.6]					1.6	27.1	29.1	1.6	0.7	2.0	12.8	25.2			
Kanamycin		2002 (304)	1.0	13.2	[9.6 - 17.5]										82.2	3.6	1.0	0.3	12.8
	2003 (333)	1.5	16.8	[13.0 - 21.3]										74.2	7.5	1.5	0.3	16.5	
	2004 (376)	2.1	16.0	[12.4 - 20.1]										75.0	6.9	2.1	0.3	15.7	
	2005 (396)	0.5	11.4	[8.4 - 14.9]										84.1	4.0	0.5	0.3	11.1	
	2006 (388)	1.0	14.7	[11.3 - 18.6]										78.4	5.9	1.0	0.8	13.9	
	2007 (315)	0.3	15.6	[11.7 - 20.0]										80.3	3.8	0.3		15.6	
	2008 (300)	1.3	19.0	[14.7 - 23.9]										69.0	10.7	1.3	0.3	18.7	
	2009 (306)	0.0	20.6	[16.2 - 25.6]										76.1	3.3			20.6	
	Streptomycin	2002 (304)	N/A	57.6	[51.8 - 63.2]												42.4	23.0	34.5
2003 (333)		N/A	54.7	[49.1 - 60.1]												45.3	17.7	36.9	
2004 (376)		N/A	49.2	[44.0 - 54.4]												50.8	18.6	30.6	
2005 (396)		N/A	43.4	[38.5 - 48.5]												56.6	19.2	24.2	
2006 (388)		N/A	43.8	[38.8 - 48.9]												56.2	19.8	24.0	
2007 (315)		N/A	44.8	[39.2 - 50.4]												55.2	23.2	21.6	
2008 (300)		N/A	57.3	[51.5 - 63.0]												42.7	14.7	42.7	
2009 (306)		N/A	57.5	[51.8 - 63.1]												42.5	18.0	39.5	
Penicillins																			
Ampicillin	2002 (304)	0.7	31.3	[26.1 - 36.8]							0.7	27.6	36.8	3.0	0.7			31.3	
	2003 (333)	0.0	35.7	[30.6 - 41.1]							3.0	19.2	40.5	1.5		0.3		35.4	
	2004 (376)	0.3	33.2	[28.5 - 38.3]							6.4	33.2	26.9		0.3	0.8		32.4	
	2005 (396)	0.0	38.1	[33.3 - 43.1]							5.6	36.1	19.9	0.3				38.1	
	2006 (388)	0.0	42.0	[37.0 - 47.1]							4.1	35.6	18.3			0.3		41.8	
	2007 (315)	0.3	48.3	[42.6 - 53.9]							4.1	34.0	13.3		0.3	0.3		47.9	
	2008 (300)	0.0	58.0	[52.2 - 63.6]							2.0	20.7	19.3					58.0	
	2009 (306)	0.3	56.2	[50.4 - 61.8]							2.6	26.8	13.4	0.7	0.3			56.2	
	β-Lactam/β-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations																		
Amoxicillin-Clavulanic Acid	2002 (304)	4.3	5.6	[3.3 - 8.8]							1.6	18.1	46.1	24.3	4.3	4.6		1.0	
	2003 (333)	6.0	3.0	[1.4 - 5.5]							3.0	15.3	45.6	27.0	6.0	1.5		1.5	
	2004 (376)	3.5	5.3	[3.3 - 8.1]							1.3	19.9	41.8	28.2	3.5	4.5		0.8	
	2005 (396)	5.1	3.8	[2.1 - 6.2]							4.8	12.4	42.7	31.3	5.1	2.8		1.0	
	2006 (388)	6.3	6.7	[4.4 - 9.7]							2.3	12.4	41.0	31.4	6.2	6.2		0.5	
	2007 (315)	9.5	6.3	[3.9 - 9.6]							1.3	16.2	34.9	31.7	9.5	4.4		1.9	
	2008 (300)	21.3	8.3	[5.5 - 12.1]							8.0	29.7	32.7	21.3	6.7		1.7		
	2009 (306)	14.4	9.8	[6.7 - 13.7]							1.6	10.5	31.0	32.7	14.4	6.5		3.3	
	Cephems																		
Ceftiofur	2002 (304)	0.0	1.0	[0.2 - 2.9]							5.3	57.6	33.2	2.6	0.3	1.0			
	2003 (333)	0.0	0.3	[0.0 - 1.7]							4.2	55.3	38.7	1.2	0.3	0.3			
	2004 (376)	0.3	1.1	[0.3 - 2.7]							1.9	47.9	45.2	2.4	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	
	2005 (396)	0.3	1.8	[0.7 - 3.6]							1.3	51.3	41.7	2.0	1.8	0.3	0.8	1.0	
	2006 (388)	0.0	3.1	[1.6 - 5.3]							1.0	26.8	62.9	5.7	0.5	0.8	2.3		
	2007 (315)	0.0	6.0	[3.7 - 9.3]							31.7	61.0	1.3			2.2	3.8		
	2008 (300)	0.7	3.7	[1.8 - 6.5]							0.7	17.7	71.0	4.7	1.7	0.7	1.0	2.7	
	2009 (306)	0.7	6.2	[3.8 - 9.5]							2.0	29.1	57.8	3.6	0.7	0.7	3.6	2.6	
	Ceftriaxone	2002 (304)	0.0	1.3	[0.4 - 3.3]							95.7	2.3	0.7		0.7	0.7		
2003 (333)		0.3	0.3	[0.0 - 1.7]							97.9	0.3	1.2	0.3			0.3		
2004 (376)		0.0	1.3	[0.4 - 3.1]							95.5	1.3	1.9			0.8	0.3	0.3	
2005 (396)		0.3	2.3	[1.0 - 4.3]							93.7	1.8	2.0	0.3		1.0	1.0	0.3	
2006 (388)		0.3	3.1	[1.6 - 5.3]							93.6	1.8	1.3	0.3		0.5	1.5	0.8	0.3
2007 (315)		0.0	6.0	[3.7 - 9.3]							93.3	0.6				1.3	3.2	1.3	0.3
2008 (300)		1.0	3.7	[1.8 - 6.5]							93.0	0.3	2.0	1.0		2.0	1.3	0.3	
2009 (306)		0.0	6.9	[4.3 - 10.3]							91.2	0.7	1.3			3.6	2.9	0.3	

¹ Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility. N/A used when there is no intermediate breakpoint established.² Percent of isolates with resistance. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %s are due to rounding. % non-susceptible is reported when no CLSI breakpoint available.³ 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.⁴ Unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Susceptibility breakpoints are indicated by single black vertical bars and resistance breakpoints are double vertical red bars. Numbers in shaded areas indicate % of isolates with MIC's greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent % of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin.

Table 25b. MIC Distribution among *Escherichia coli* from Ground Turkey, 2002-2009 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]																
	2009 (306)	1.6	7.8	[5.1 - 11.4]																
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]																
	2009 (306)	N/A	53.9	[48.2 - 59.6]																
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]																	
2009 (306)	N/A	5.9	[3.5 - 9.1]																	
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]																
	2009 (306)	0.3	3.3	[1.6 - 5.9]																
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]																
	2009 (306)	0.0	0.7	[0.1 - 2.3]																
	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]																
2009 (306)		N/A	2.6	[1.1 - 5.1]																
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]																
	2009 (306)	0.0	82.0	[77.3 - 86.2]																

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. % non-susceptible is reported when no CLSI breakpoint available.

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

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

Table 25c. MIC Distribution among *Escherichia coli* from Ground Beef, 2002-2009

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 (295)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]						0.7	27.1	61.0	9.8	1.4					
	2003 (311)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]						18.6	68.8	11.6	1.0						
	2004 (338)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.1]						15.7	69.8	12.4	1.8	0.3					
	2005 (316)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]						0.3	11.7	68.4	18.0	1.6					
	2006 (295)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]						0.3	1.7	60.3	31.9	5.4	0.3				
	2007 (256)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.4]						0.4	5.5	68.0	21.5	4.7					
	2008 (250)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.5]								47.6	48.4	3.6	0.4				
	2009 (247)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.5]							11.3	64.4	22.7	1.6					
	Gentamicin	2002 (295)	0.0	0.3	[0.0 - 1.9]											0.3			
2003 (311)		0.6	1.0	[0.2 - 2.8]						6.8	69.8	19.3	3.1	0.7					
2004 (338)		0.0	0.6	[0.1 - 2.1]						4.2	62.7	28.0	3.5		0.6	0.6	0.3		
2005 (316)		0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]						9.2	67.8	20.7	1.8				0.6		
2006 (295)		1.7	4.1	[2.1 - 7.0]						6.3	65.2	26.3	2.2						
2007 (256)		1.2	0.0	[0.0 - 1.4]						1.0	64.1	23.1	6.1		1.7	2.0	2.0		
2008 (250)		0.0	2.0	[0.7 - 4.6]						3.5	66.8	25.4	2.7	0.4	1.2				
2009 (247)		0.4	0.8	[0.1 - 2.9]							26.0	68.0	4.0			0.4	1.6		
Kanamycin		2002 (295)	0.0	2.4	[1.0 - 4.8]											96.6	1.0		0.3
	2003 (311)	0.0	2.9	[1.3 - 5.4]											93.2	3.9			2.9
	2004 (338)	0.0	2.4	[1.0 - 4.6]											95.6	2.1			2.4
	2005 (316)	0.0	0.6	[0.1 - 2.3]											98.1	1.3			0.6
	2006 (295)	0.3	4.7	[2.6 - 7.8]											92.2	2.7	0.3	0.7	4.1
	2007 (256)	0.0	1.6	[0.4 - 4.0]											97.7	0.8			1.6
	2008 (250)	0.4	4.0	[1.9 - 7.2]											94.4	1.2	0.4		4.0
	2009 (247)	0.0	2.0	[0.7 - 4.7]											97.6	0.4			1.2
	Streptomycin	2002 (295)	N/A	9.5	[6.4 - 13.4]												90.5		5.4
2003 (311)		N/A	9.0	[6.1 - 12.7]												91.0		3.5	5.5
2004 (338)		N/A	11.8	[8.6 - 15.8]												88.2		4.7	7.1
2005 (316)		N/A	5.4	[3.2 - 8.5]												94.6		3.5	1.9
2006 (295)		N/A	14.2	[10.5 - 18.8]												85.8		6.1	8.1
2007 (256)		N/A	6.3	[3.6 - 10.0]												93.8		2.0	4.3
2008 (250)		N/A	10.4	[6.9 - 14.9]												89.6		3.6	6.8
2009 (247)		N/A	8.1	[5.0 - 12.2]												91.9		2.4	5.7
Penicillins																			
Ampicillin	2002 (295)	0.3	6.1	[3.7 - 9.5]							4.8	32.2	51.9	4.8	0.3	2.0	4.1		
	2003 (311)	0.3	5.1	[3.0 - 8.2]							8.4	28.3	52.4	5.5	0.3		5.1		
	2004 (338)	0.9	5.3	[3.2 - 8.3]							8.9	46.2	37.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	5.0		
	2005 (316)	1.3	3.5	[1.8 - 6.1]							14.9	49.7	30.1	0.6	1.3		3.5		
	2006 (295)	0.7	9.2	[6.1 - 13.0]							5.1	46.4	37.6	1.0	0.7		9.2		
	2007 (256)	0.0	6.6	[3.9 - 10.4]							11.3	49.2	32.4	0.4		0.4	6.3		
	2008 (250)	0.0	6.4	[3.7 - 10.2]							4.8	41.2	45.6	2.0		0.4	6.0		
	2009 (247)	0.0	4.9	[2.5 - 8.3]							15.8	51.4	27.9				4.9		
	β-Lactam/ β-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations																		
Amoxicillin- Clavulanic Acid	2002 (295)	0.3	2.0	[0.7 - 4.4]							3.7	22.0	61.7	10.2	0.3	1.4	0.7		
	2003 (311)	0.6	2.3	[0.9 - 4.6]							7.4	19.6	62.4	7.7	0.6	1.6	0.6		
	2004 (338)	0.3	3.8	[2.1 - 6.5]							4.4	23.4	60.9	7.1	0.3	3.6	0.3		
	2005 (316)	0.0	1.3	[0.3 - 3.2]							9.8	20.3	60.8	7.9		0.6	0.6		
	2006 (295)	1.4	2.4	[1.0 - 4.8]							1.4	19.0	64.1	11.9	1.4	2.0	0.3		
	2007 (256)	0.0	0.8	[0.1 - 2.8]							4.7	25.0	59.0	10.5		0.8			
	2008 (250)	2.0	2.4	[0.9 - 5.2]							2.0	18.8	57.6	17.2	2.0	0.8	1.6		
	2009 (247)	0.0	1.6	[0.4 - 4.1]							5.7	26.7	59.5	6.5		1.6			
	Cepheids																		
Ceftiofur	2002 (295)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]						11.9	60.7	26.4	0.7	0.3					
	2003 (311)	0.0	0.3	[0.0 - 1.8]						11.3	55.3	31.5	1.6			0.3			
	2004 (338)	0.6	0.9	[0.2 - 2.6]						5.0	49.4	41.7	2.1	0.3	0.6		0.9		
	2005 (316)	1.0	0.9	[0.1 - 2.3]						8.5	54.4	32.9	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.3		
	2006 (295)	0.3	1.0	[0.2 - 2.9]						0.7	31.9	64.1	2.0		0.3	0.7	0.3		
	2007 (256)	0.0	0.8	[0.1 - 2.8]						5.1	43.0	51.2				0.4	0.4		
	2008 (250)	0.0	1.6	[0.4 - 4.0]						3.2	24.0	69.2	1.6	0.4		0.8	0.8		
	2009 (247)	0.0	0.8	[0.1 - 2.9]						7.3	39.3	51.8	0.4	0.4		0.8			
	Ceftriaxone	2002 (295)	0.3	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]							99.3	0.3		0.3				
2003 (311)		0.3	0.3	[0.0 - 1.8]							98.4	0.6	0.3	0.3					
2004 (338)		0.3	1.5	[0.5 - 3.4]							95.9	1.8	0.6	0.3		0.3	0.6	0.6	
2005 (316)		0.0	1.9	[0.7 - 4.1]							94.6	1.6	1.6		0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	
2006 (295)		0.0	1.7	[0.6 - 3.9]							97.6	0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	
2007 (256)		0.0	0.8	[0.1 - 2.8]							99.2						0.4	0.4	
2008 (250)		0.4	1.6	[0.4 - 4.0]							98.0		0.4			0.8	0.4	0.4	
2009 (247)		0.0	0.8	[0.1 - 2.9]							98.4	0.8					0.4	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. % non-susceptible is reported when no CLSI breakpoint available.

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

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

Table 25c. MIC Distribution among *Escherichia coli* from Ground Beef, 2002-2009 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 (295)	1.0	1.4	[0.4 - 3.4]																
	2003 (311)	2.6	0.3	[0.0 - 1.8]																
	2004 (338)	1.8	1.2	[0.3 - 3.0]																
	2005 (316)	0.3	0.9	[0.2 - 2.7]																
	2006 (295)	1.7	2.0	[0.7 - 4.4]																
	2007 (256)	1.2	0.8	[0.1 - 2.8]																
	2008 (250)	0.4	2.4	[0.9 - 5.2]																
	2009 (247)	0.0	1.6	[0.4 - 4.1]																
Folate Pathway Inhibitors																				
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (295)	N/A	9.8	[6.7 - 13.8]																
	2003 (311)	N/A	10.3	[33.6 - 43.4]																
Sulfisoxazole	2004 (338)	N/A	13.0	[9.6 - 17.1]																
	2005 (316)	N/A	7.0	[4.4 - 10.4]																
	2006 (295)	N/A	12.5	[9.0 - 16.9]																
	2007 (256)	N/A	9.4	[6.1 - 13.6]																
	2008 (250)	N/A	11.6	[7.9 - 16.2]																
	2009 (247)	N/A	7.7	[4.7 - 11.8]																
	2002 (295)	N/A	0.7	[0.1 - 2.4]																
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	2003 (311)	N/A	0.3	[0.0 - 1.8]																
	2004 (338)	N/A	0.6	[0.1 - 2.1]																
	2005 (316)	N/A	0.6	[0.1 - 2.3]																
	2006 (295)	N/A	1.4	[0.4 - 3.4]																
	2007 (256)	N/A	1.2	[0.2 - 3.4]																
	2008 (250)	N/A	2.0	[0.7 - 4.6]																
	2009 (247)	N/A	2.0	[0.7 - 4.7]																
	2002 (295)	N/A	0.7	[0.1 - 2.4]																
Phenicol																				
Chloramphenicol	2002 (295)	0.7	1.0	[0.2 - 2.9]																
	2003 (311)	5.1	2.3	[0.9 - 4.6]																
	2004 (338)	0.9	3.6	[1.8 - 6.1]																
	2005 (316)	1.3	1.6	[0.5 - 3.7]																
	2006 (295)	0.7	1.4	[0.4 - 3.4]																
	2007 (256)	1.6	3.9	[1.9 - 7.1]																
	2008 (250)	1.6	0.8	[0.1 - 2.9]																
	2009 (247)	0.4	2.4	[0.9 - 5.2]																
Quinolones																				
Ciprofloxacin	2002 (295)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]																
	2003 (311)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]																
	2004 (338)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.1]																
	2005 (316)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]																
	2006 (295)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]																
	2007 (256)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.4]																
	2008 (250)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.5]																
	2009 (247)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.5]																
	Nalidixic Acid	2002 (295)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.2]															
2003 (311)		N/A	1.0	[0.2 - 2.8]																
2004 (338)		N/A	1.5	[0.5 - 3.4]																
2005 (316)		N/A	1.3	[0.3 - 3.2]																
2006 (295)		N/A	0.7	[0.1 - 2.4]																
2007 (256)		N/A	0.4	[0.0 - 2.2]																
2008 (250)		N/A	0.4	[0.0 - 2.2]																
2009 (247)		N/A	0.4	[0.0 - 2.2]																
Tetracyclines																				
Tetracycline	2002 (295)	4.8	30.8	[25.6 - 36.5]																
	2003 (311)	3.5	25.1	[20.4 - 30.3]																
	2004 (338)	6.5	22.8	[18.4 - 27.6]																
	2005 (316)	6.3	16.5	[12.5 - 21.0]																
	2006 (295)	7.5	25.4	[20.6 - 30.8]																
	2007 (256)	4.3	21.9	[17.0 - 27.4]																
	2008 (250)	3.2	24.0	[18.8 - 29.8]																
	2009 (247)	4.9	18.6	[14.0 - 24.0]																

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

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

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

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

Table 25d. MIC Distribution among *Escherichia coli* from Pork Chop, 2002-2009

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
Aminoglycosides																				
Amikacin	2002 (184)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.0]						0.5	17.4	64.7	14.7	2.7						
	2003 (218)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.7]						0.5	16.5	61.5	15.6	6.0						
	2004 (232)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.6]						0.4	15.5	56.0	26.3	1.3	0.4					
	2005 (205)	0.5	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]						1.5	11.2	62.0	19.5	5.4		0.5				
	2006 (182)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.0]						4.4	47.8	39.6	7.7	0.5						
	2007 (152)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.4]						4.6	58.6	32.2	3.9	0.7						
	2008 (146)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.5]						0.7	41.8	48.6	7.5	1.4						
	2009 (147)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.5]						9.5	59.9	26.5	4.1							
	Gentamicin	2002 (184)	0.0	1.1	[0.1 - 3.9]						4.9	66.3	21.2	6.0	0.5		1.1			
2003 (218)		0.0	1.4	[0.3 - 4.0]						3.7	53.2	36.2	5.0	0.5		0.5	0.9			
2004 (232)		0.4	1.3	[0.3 - 3.7]						10.3	57.8	26.7	3.4		0.4		1.3			
2005 (205)		1.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]						6.8	56.1	34.1	2.0		1.0					
2006 (182)		1.7	1.1	[0.1 - 3.9]						2.7	47.8	41.2	4.4	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.5			
2007 (152)		0.7	1.3	[0.2 - 4.7]						4.6	54.6	32.9	5.9		0.7	0.7	0.7			
2008 (146)		0.7	1.4	[0.2 - 4.9]							22.6	62.3	12.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7			
2009 (147)		0.0	4.1	[1.5 - 8.7]						2.7	47.6	42.9	2.7				4.1			
Kanamycin		2002 (184)	0.5	5.4	[2.6 - 9.8]											92.9	1.1	0.5		5.4
	2003 (218)	0.0	8.7	[5.3 - 13.3]											89.9	1.4			8.7	
	2004 (232)	0.0	8.2	[5.0 - 12.5]											89.2	2.6			8.2	
	2005 (205)	0.0	7.3	[4.2 - 11.8]											92.7			1.5	5.9	
	2006 (182)	0.0	6.0	[3.1 - 10.6]											91.2	2.7			6.0	
	2007 (152)	0.0	4.6	[1.9 - 9.3]											94.1	1.3		0.7	3.9	
	2008 (146)	0.0	6.2	[2.9 - 11.4]											91.8	2.1			6.2	
	2009 (147)	0.0	6.1	[2.8 - 11.3]											91.8	2.0			6.1	
	Streptomycin	2002 (184)	N/A	22.3	[16.5 - 29.0]												77.7		10.9	11.4
2003 (218)		N/A	19.7	[14.7 - 25.6]												80.3		6.9	12.8	
2004 (232)		N/A	21.1	[16.1 - 26.9]												78.9		8.6	12.5	
2005 (205)		N/A	13.2	[8.9 - 18.6]												86.8		7.3	5.9	
2006 (182)		N/A	13.7	[9.1 - 19.6]												86.3		7.7	6.0	
2007 (152)		N/A	13.8	[8.8 - 20.3]												86.2		7.9	5.9	
2008 (146)		N/A	19.9	[13.7 - 27.3]												80.1		5.5	14.4	
2009 (147)		N/A	19.7	[13.6 - 27.1]												80.3		7.5	12.2	
Penicillins																				
Ampicillin	2002 (184)	1.6	13.6	[9.0 - 19.4]						1.1	30.4	47.8	5.4	1.6					13.6	
	2003 (218)	1.4	13.3	[9.1 - 18.5]						1.8	25.7	52.8	5.0	1.4					13.3	
	2004 (232)	0.9	15.1	[10.7 - 20.4]						12.9	44.4	25.0	1.7	0.9	0.9				14.2	
	2005 (205)	2.4	16.1	[11.3 - 21.9]						9.3	40.5	28.3	3.4	2.4	2.0				14.1	
	2006 (182)	1.6	15.9	[10.9 - 22.1]						3.8	47.8	30.2	0.5	1.6	1.6				14.3	
	2007 (152)	0.0	15.8	[10.4 - 22.6]						5.9	48.0	28.9	1.3						15.8	
	2008 (146)	0.0	15.1	[9.7 - 21.9]						8.2	30.8	42.5	3.4						15.1	
	2009 (147)	0.0	11.6	[6.9 - 17.9]						12.9	52.4	21.8	1.4						11.6	
	β-Lactam/β-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations																			
Amoxicillin-Clavulanic Acid	2002 (184)	0.5	5.4	[2.6 - 9.8]						1.6	23.9	56.0	12.5	0.5	4.4			1.1		
	2003 (218)	0.5	5.0	[2.5 - 8.8]						3.2	17.9	54.1	19.3	0.5	2.8			2.3		
	2004 (232)	0.4	5.6	[3.0 - 9.4]						4.3	27.6	46.6	15.5	0.4	4.7			0.9		
	2005 (205)	0.5	2.9	[1.1 - 6.3]						2.9	21.0	52.2	20.5	0.5	2.0			1.0		
	2006 (182)	3.3	2.2	[0.6 - 5.5]							23.1	59.3	12.1	3.3	2.2					
	2007 (152)	0.0	0.7	[0.0 - 3.6]							1.3	18.4	63.8	15.8		0.7				
	2008 (146)	0.7	3.4	[1.1 - 7.8]							1.4	20.6	42.5	31.5	0.7	3.4				
	2009 (147)	0.0	6.8	[3.3 - 12.2]							5.4	32.0	46.9	8.8		5.4		1.4		
	Cephems																			
Ceftiofur	2002 (184)	0.0	0.5	[0.0 - 3.0]						7.1	64.1	27.2	0.5	0.5		0.5				
	2003 (218)	0.0	0.9	[0.1 - 3.3]						5.5	53.7	38.1	1.8			0.9				
	2004 (232)	0.0	0.4	[0.0 - 2.4]						7.3	51.7	39.7	0.9			0.4				
	2005 (205)	1.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.8]						3.4	58.5	34.6	2.0	0.5	1.0					
	2006 (182)	0.5	0.0	[0.0 - 2.0]						0.5	41.2	53.8	3.8		0.5					
	2007 (152)	0.0	0.7	[0.0 - 3.6]						1.3	50.0	48.0						0.7		
	2008 (146)	0.0	3.4	[1.1 - 7.8]						0.7	29.5	64.4	2.1					3.4		
	2009 (147)	0.0	6.8	[3.3 - 12.2]						10.2	42.2	39.5	1.4			3.4		3.4		
	Ceftriaxone	2002 (184)	0.0	0.5	[0.0 - 3.0]							97.8	1.1	0.5			0.5			
2003 (218)		0.0	0.9	[0.1 - 3.3]							97.7	0.9	0.5			0.5		0.5		
2004 (232)		0.0	0.4	[0.0 - 2.4]							97.0	1.7	0.9			0.4		0.4		
2005 (205)		0.0	0.5	[0.0 - 2.7]							96.1	2.4	1.0			0.5		0.5		
2006 (182)		0.0	0.5	[0.0 - 3.0]							97.8	0.5	1.1			0.5		0.5		
2007 (152)		0.0	0.7	[0.0 - 3.6]							99.3							0.7		
2008 (146)		0.0	3.4	[1.1 - 7.8]							96.6							2.7	0.7	
2009 (147)		0.0	6.8	[3.3 - 12.2]							93.2					3.4		2.7	0.7	

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

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

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

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

Table 25d. MIC Distribution among *Escherichia coli* from Pork Chop, 2002-2009 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
Cephems																			
Cefoxitin	2002 (184)	1.6	3.3	[1.2 - 7.0]															
	2003 (218)	3.2	2.3	[0.7 - 5.3]															
	2004 (232)	0.4	2.2	[0.7 - 5.0]															
	2005 (205)	0.5	2.0	[0.3 - 4.2]															
	2006 (182)	2.7	1.6	[0.3 - 4.7]															
	2007 (152)	0.0	0.7	[0.0 - 3.6]															
	2008 (146)	2.7	3.4	[1.1 - 7.8]															
	2009 (147)	0.7	6.8	[3.3 - 12.2]															
Folate Pathway Inhibitors																			
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (184)	N/A	12.5	[0.0 - 100.0]															
	2003 (218)	N/A	15.1	[33.6 - 43.4]															
Sulfisoxazole	2004 (232)	N/A	19.4	[14.5 - 25.1]															
	2005 (205)	N/A	14.1	[9.7 - 19.7]															
	2006 (182)	N/A	20.3	[14.7 - 26.9]															
	2007 (152)	N/A	11.8	[7.2 - 18.1]															
	2008 (146)	N/A	16.4	[10.8 - 23.5]															
	2009 (147)	N/A	14.3	[9.1 - 21.0]															
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (184)	N/A	1.1	[0.1 - 3.9]															
	2003 (218)	N/A	2.8	[1.0 - 5.9]															
	2004 (232)	N/A	3.9	[1.8 - 7.2]															
	2005 (205)	N/A	1.5	[0.3 - 4.2]															
	2006 (182)	N/A	2.2	[0.6 - 5.5]															
	2007 (152)	N/A	1.3	[0.2 - 4.7]															
	2008 (146)	N/A	6.2	[2.9 - 11.4]															
	2009 (147)	N/A	2.7	[0.7 - 6.8]															
Phenicol																			
Chloramphenicol	2002 (184)	2.2	1.6	[0.3 - 4.7]															
	2003 (218)	6.9	4.1	[1.9 - 7.7]															
	2004 (232)	0.9	4.3	[2.1 - 7.8]															
	2005 (205)	2.4	3.4	[1.4 - 6.9]															
	2006 (182)	1.1	6.6	[3.5 - 11.2]															
	2007 (152)	1.3	3.9	[1.5 - 8.4]															
	2008 (146)	3.4	3.4	[1.1 - 7.8]															
	2009 (147)	1.4	4.8	[1.9 - 9.6]															
Quinolones																			
Ciprofloxacin	2002 (184)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.0]															
	2003 (218)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.7]															
	2004 (232)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 1.6]															
	2005 (205)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.7]															
	2006 (182)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.0]															
	2007 (152)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.4]															
	2008 (146)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.5]															
	2009 (147)	0.0	0.0	[0.0 - 2.5]															
Nalidixic Acid	2002 (184)	N/A	0.5	[0.0 - 3.0]															
	2003 (218)	N/A	0.5	[0.0 - 2.5]															
	2004 (232)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 1.6]															
	2005 (205)	N/A	1.5	[0.3 - 4.2]															
	2006 (182)	N/A	0.5	[0.0 - 3.0]															
	2007 (152)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.4]															
	2008 (146)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.5]															
	2009 (147)	N/A	0.0	[0.0 - 2.5]															
Tetracyclines																			
Tetracycline	2002 (184)	0.5	52.7	[45.2 - 60.1]															
	2003 (218)	0.9	46.3	[39.6 - 53.2]															
	2004 (232)	2.2	56.0	[49.4 - 62.5]															
	2005 (205)	1.0	45.9	[38.9 - 52.9]															
	2006 (182)	0.5	52.7	[45.2 - 60.2]															
	2007 (152)	1.3	50.0	[41.8 - 58.2]															
	2008 (146)	1.4	54.8	[46.4 - 63.0]															
	2009 (147)	2.7	46.9	[38.7 - 55.3]															

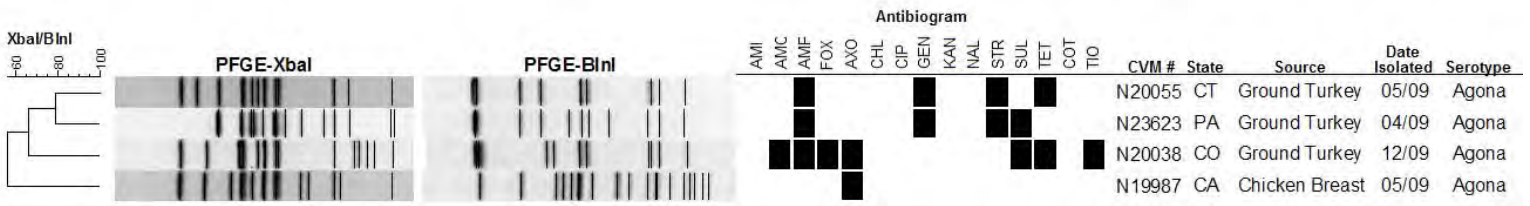
¹ Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility. N/A used when there is no intermediate breakpoint established.

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

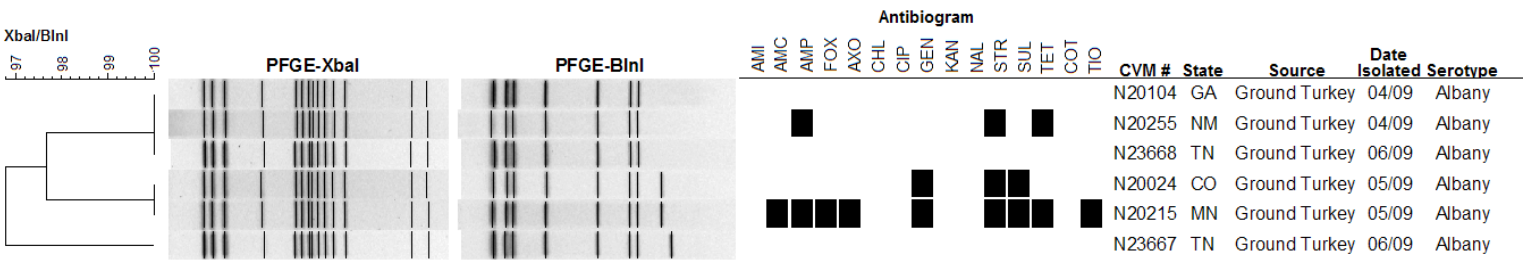
³ 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

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

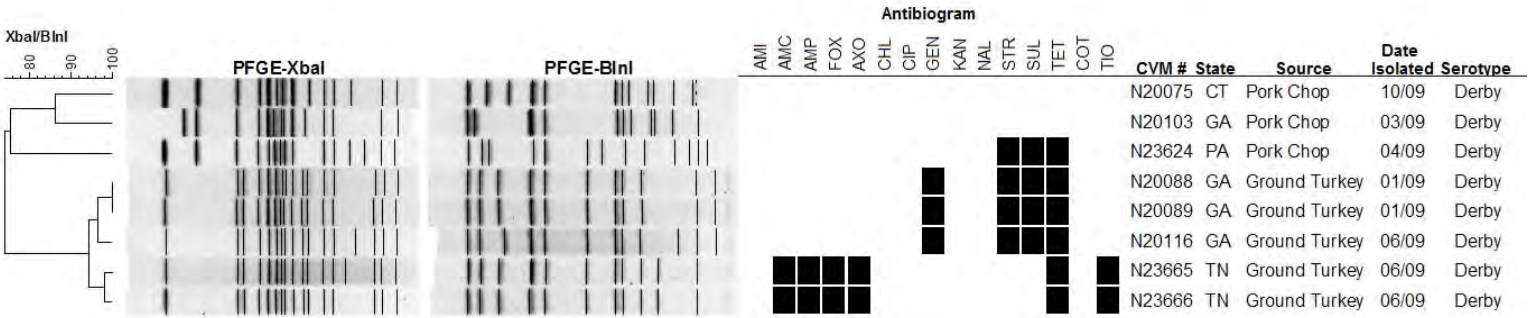
A-1a. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Agona



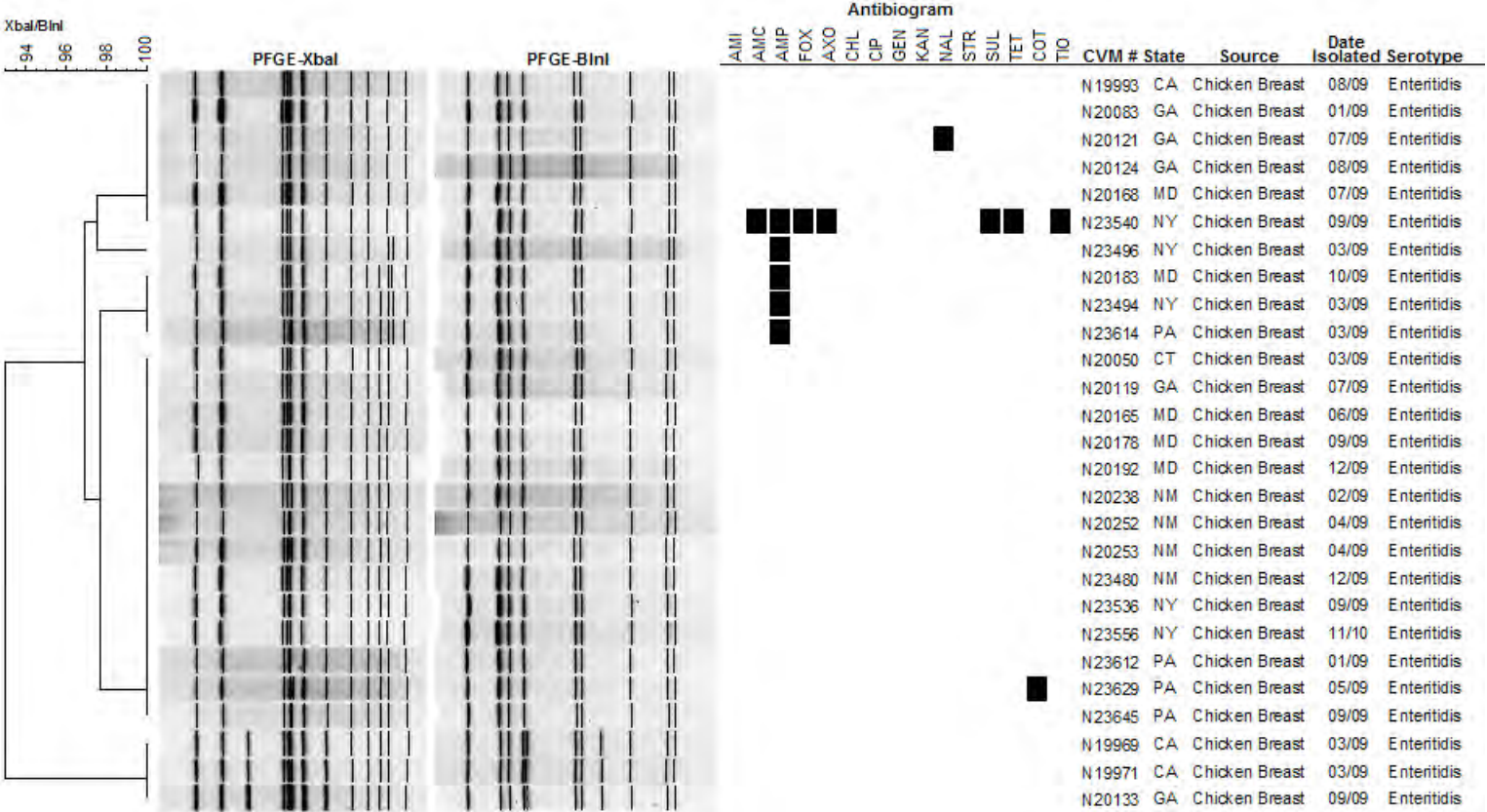
A-1b. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Albany



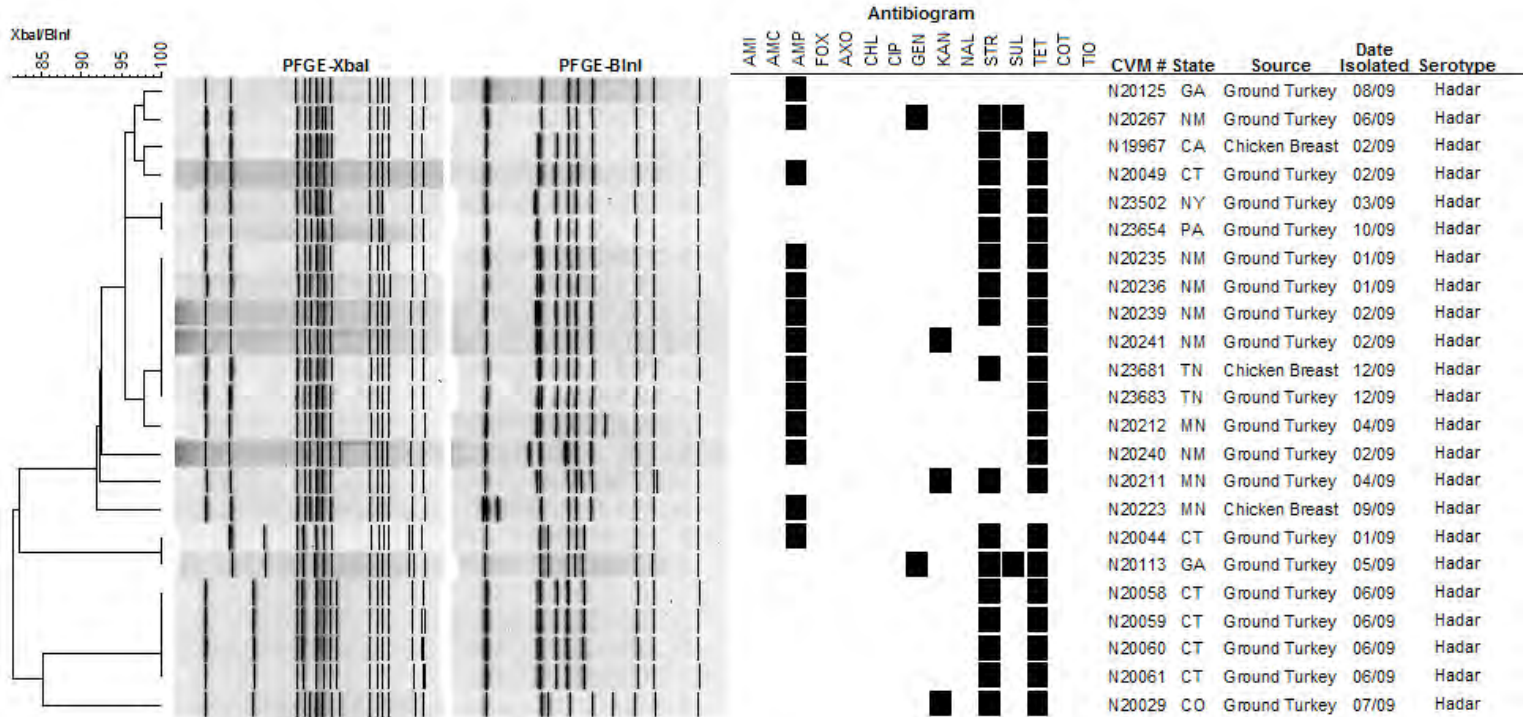
A-1c. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Derby



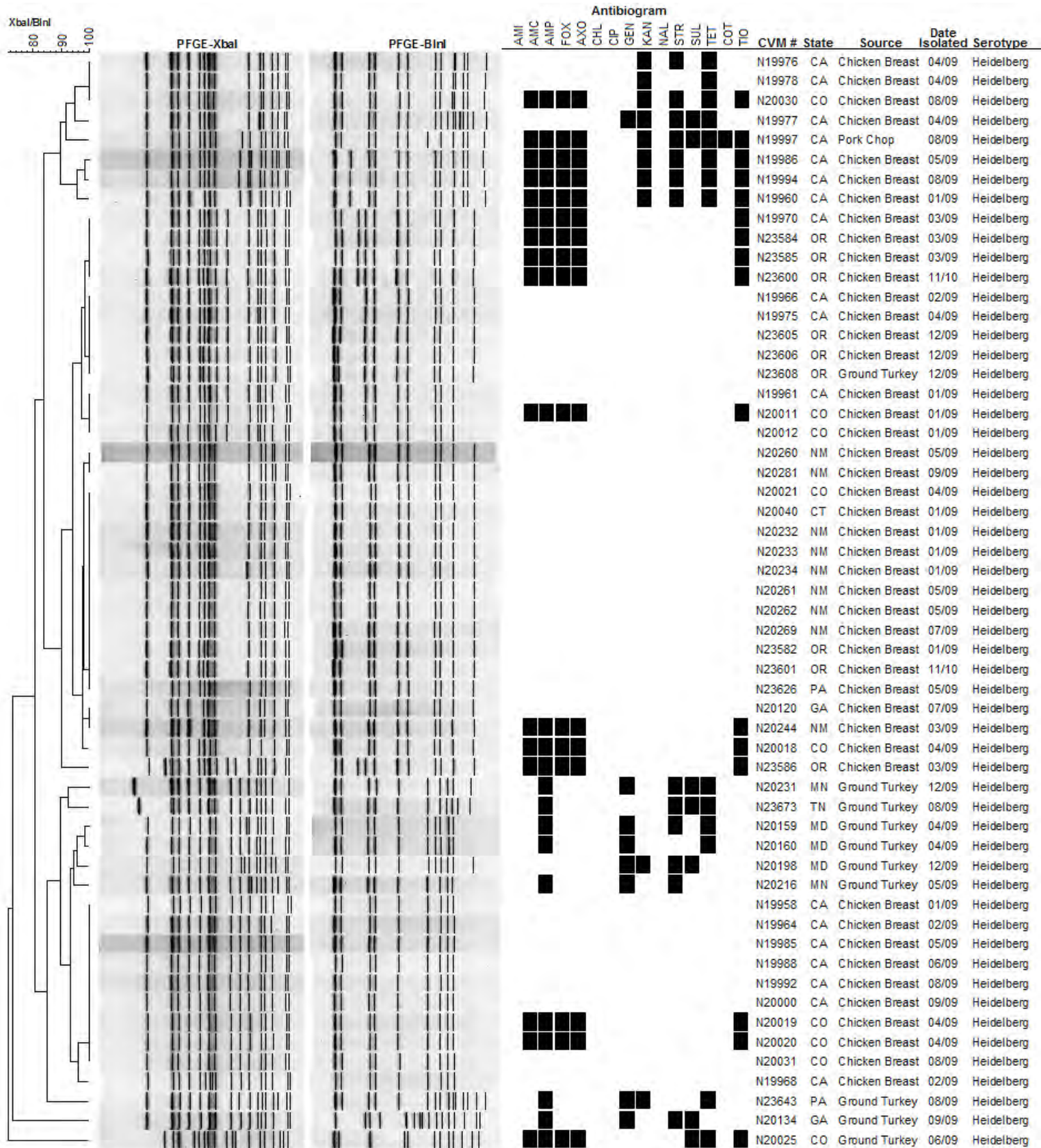
A-1d. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Enteritidis



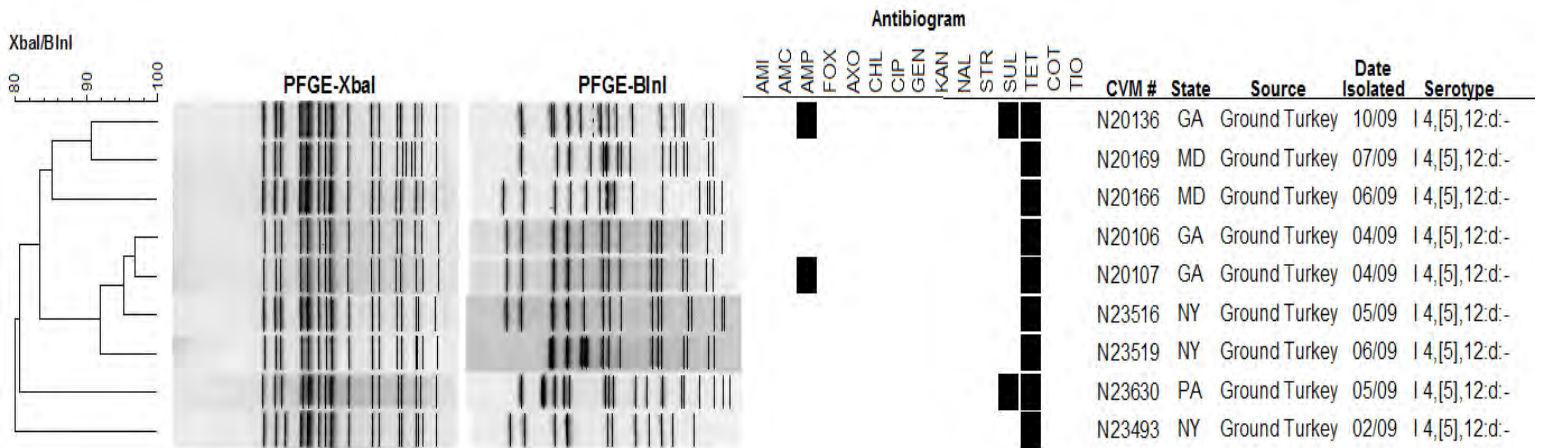
A-1e. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Hadar



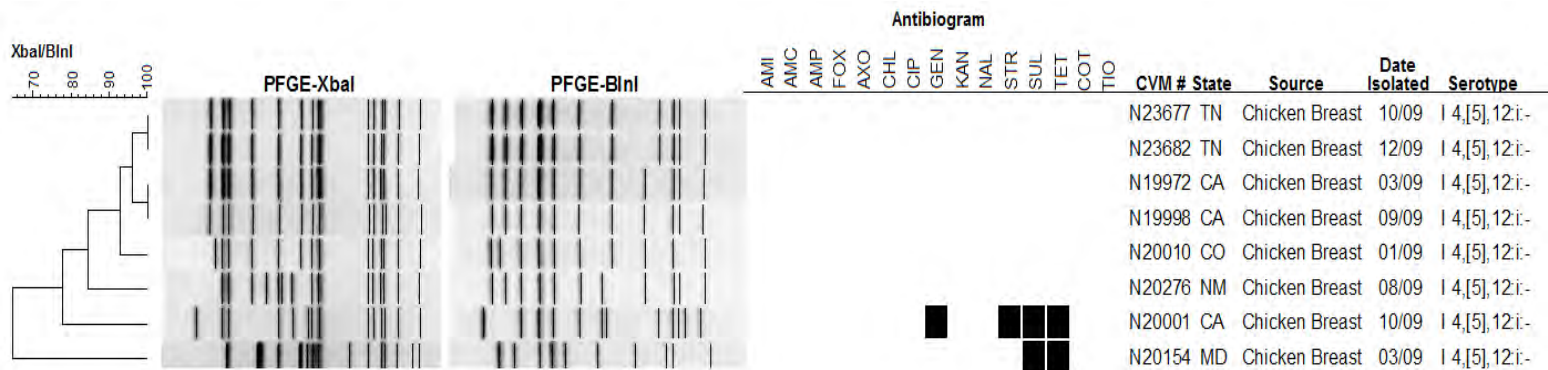
A-1f. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Heidelberg



A-1g. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* I 4,[5],12:d:-



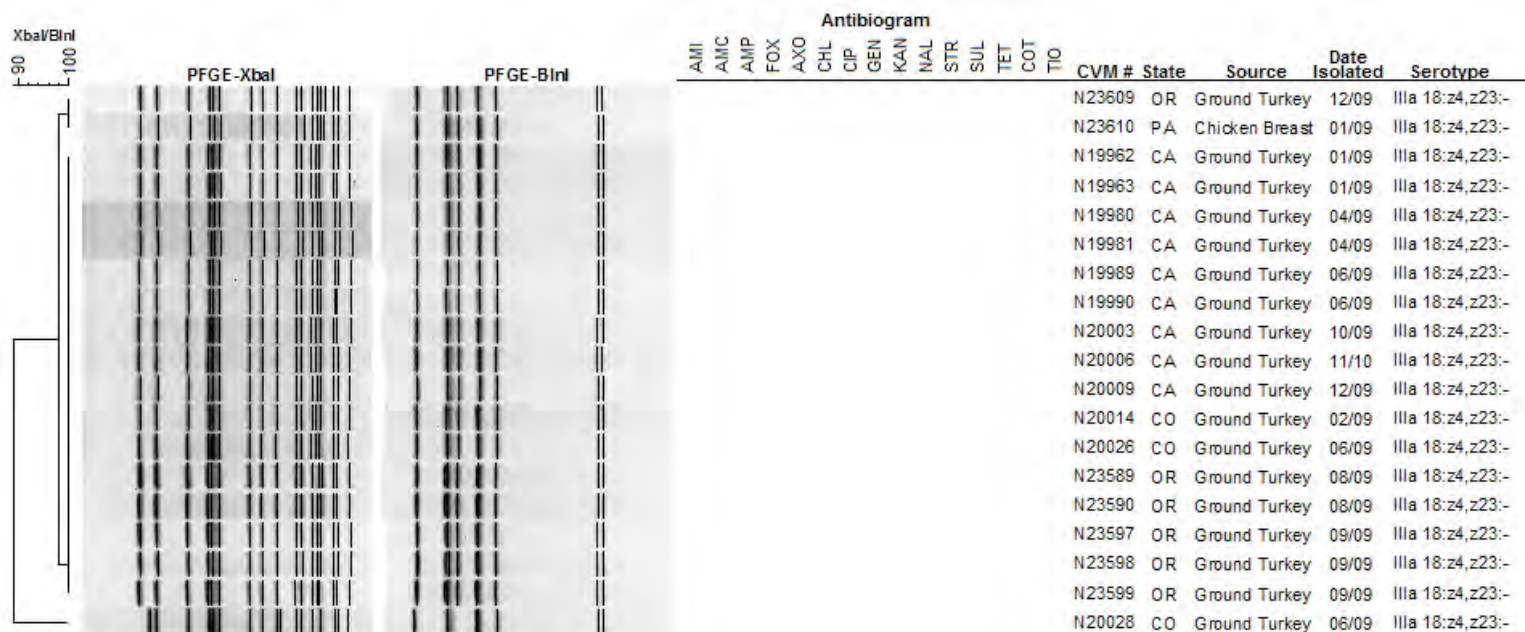
A-1h. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* I 4,[5],12:i:-



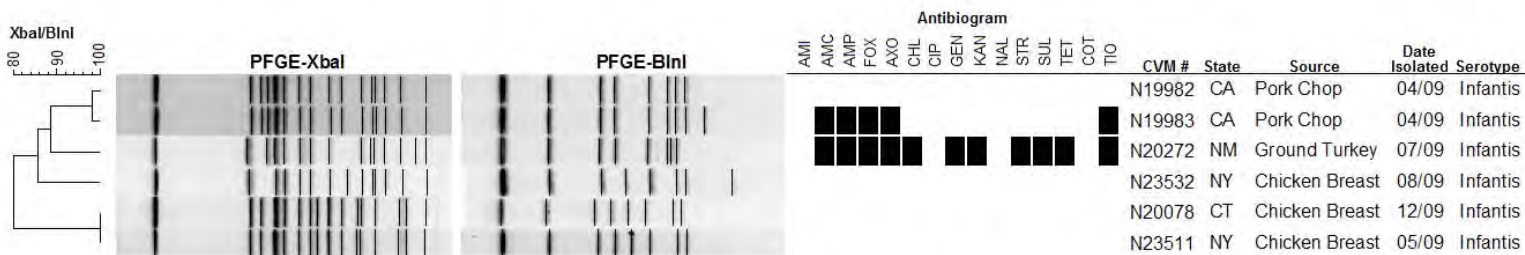
A-1i. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* I 4,[5],12:r:-



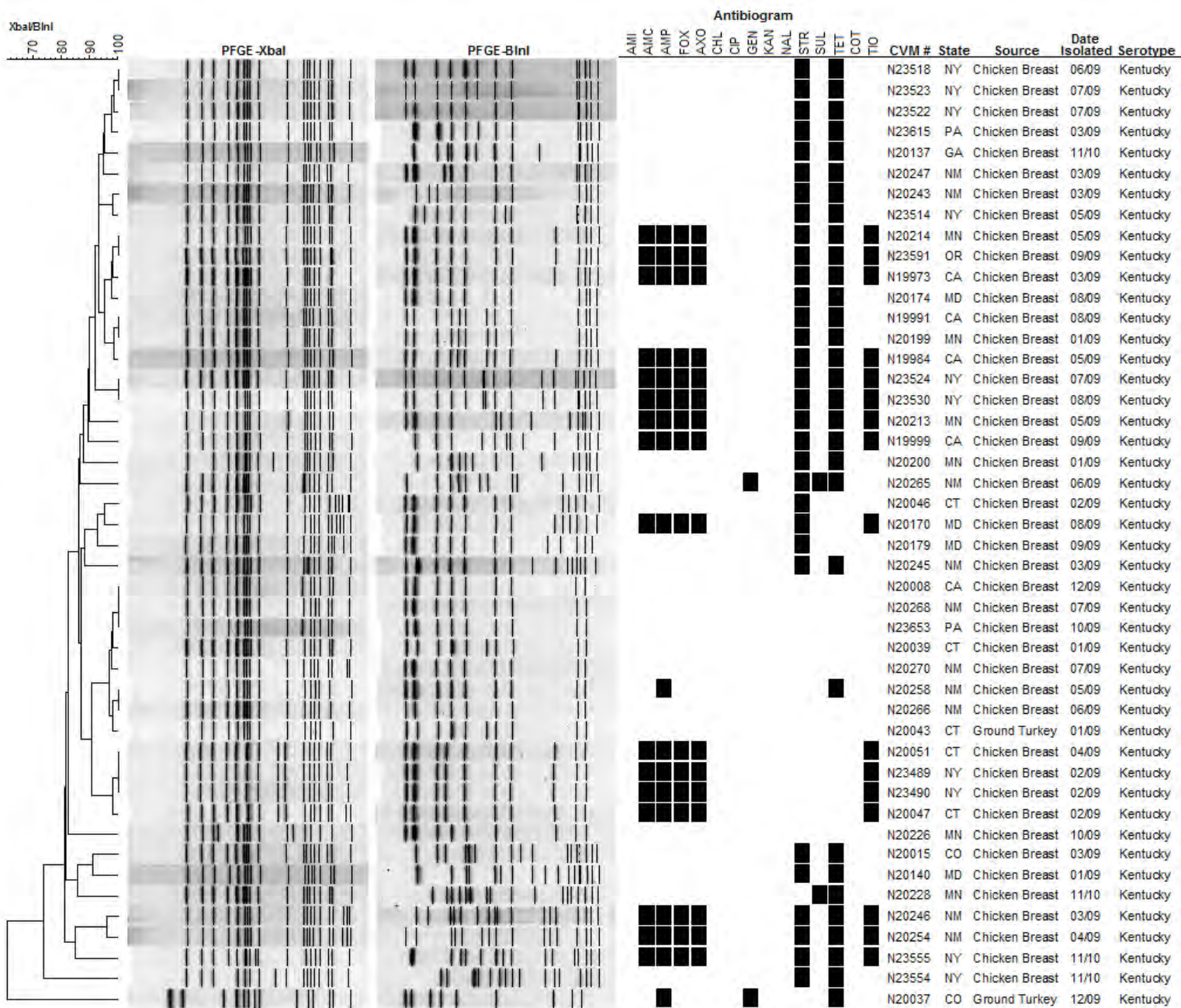
A-1j. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* IIIa 18:z4,z23:-



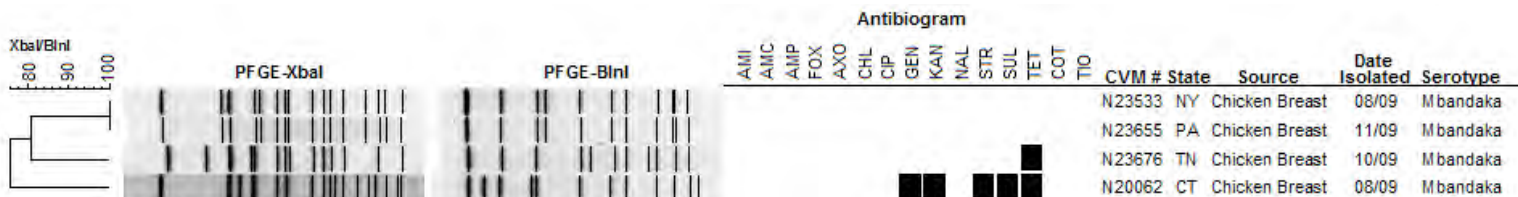
A-1k. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Infantis



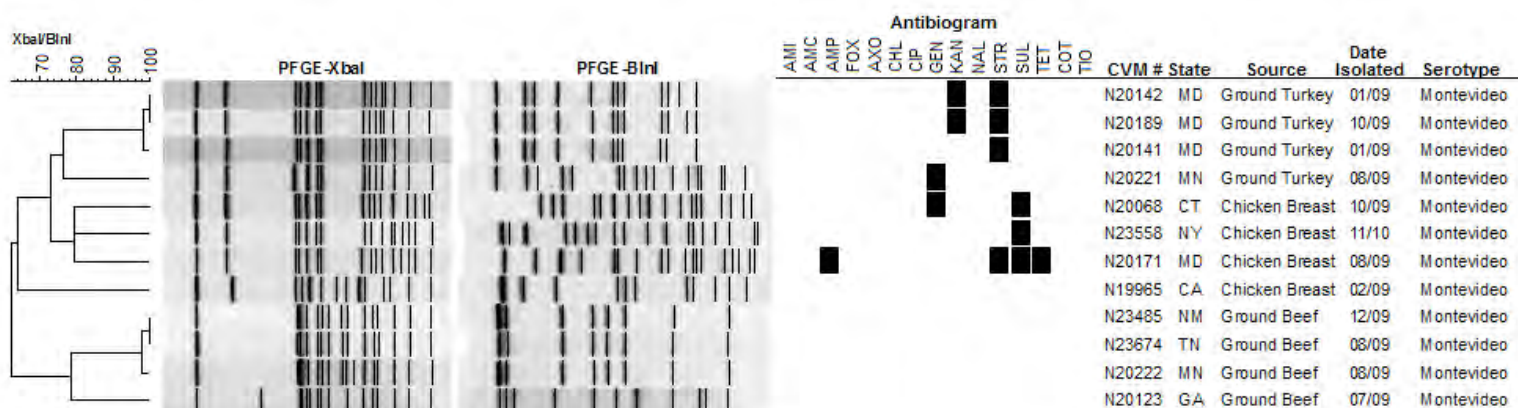
A-11. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Kentucky



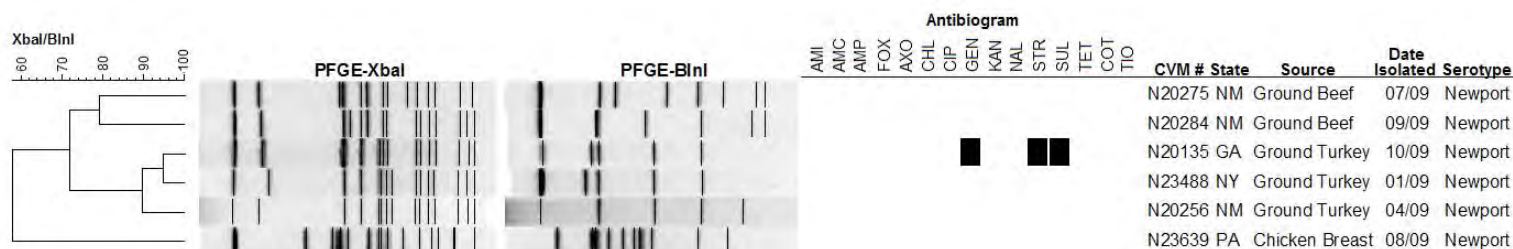
A-1m. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Mbandaka



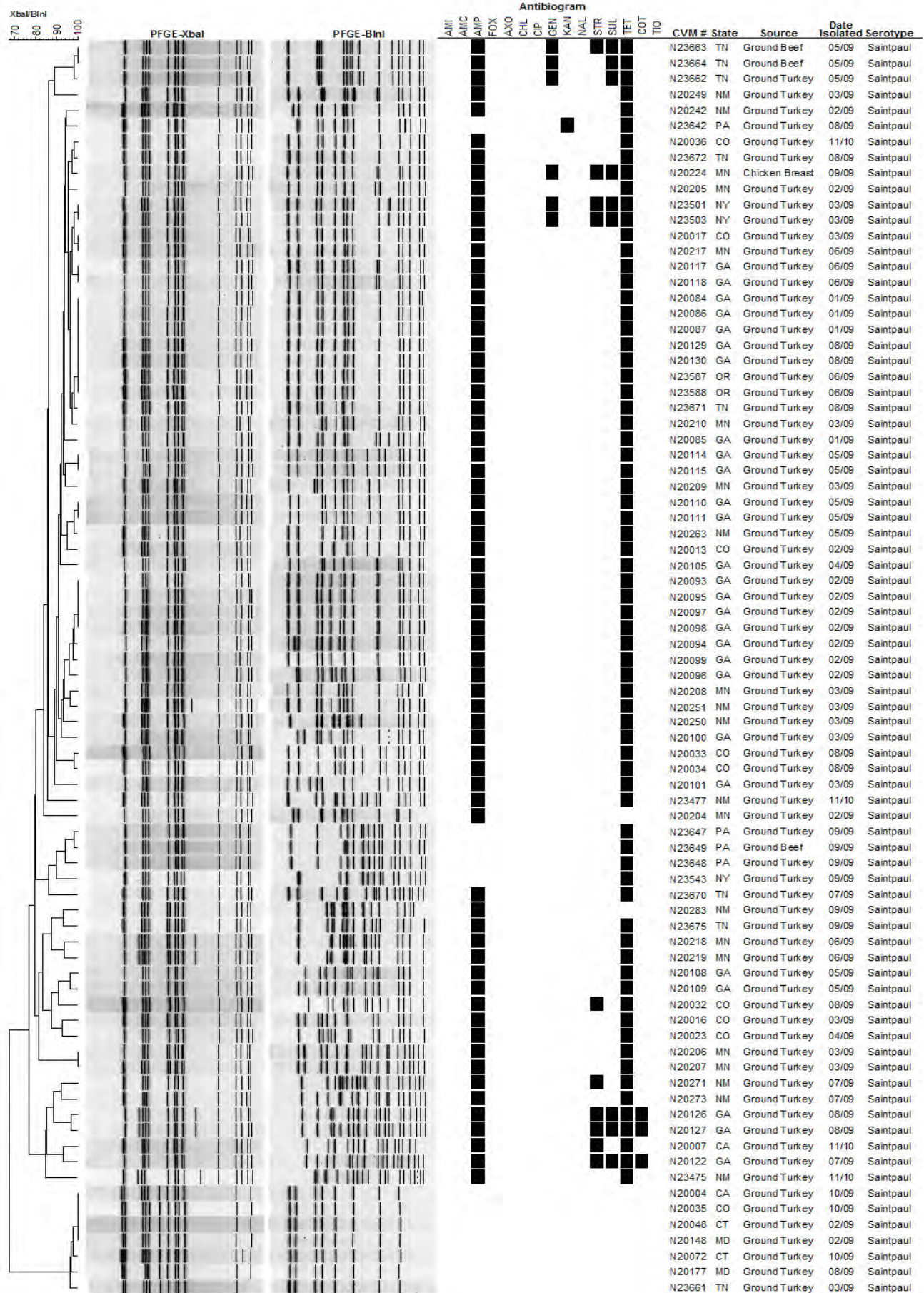
A-1n. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Montevideo



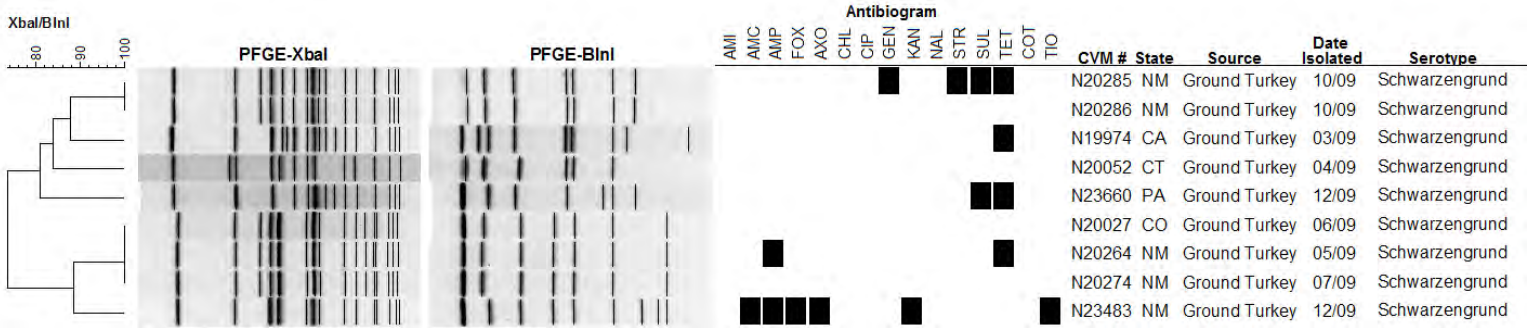
A-1o. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Newport



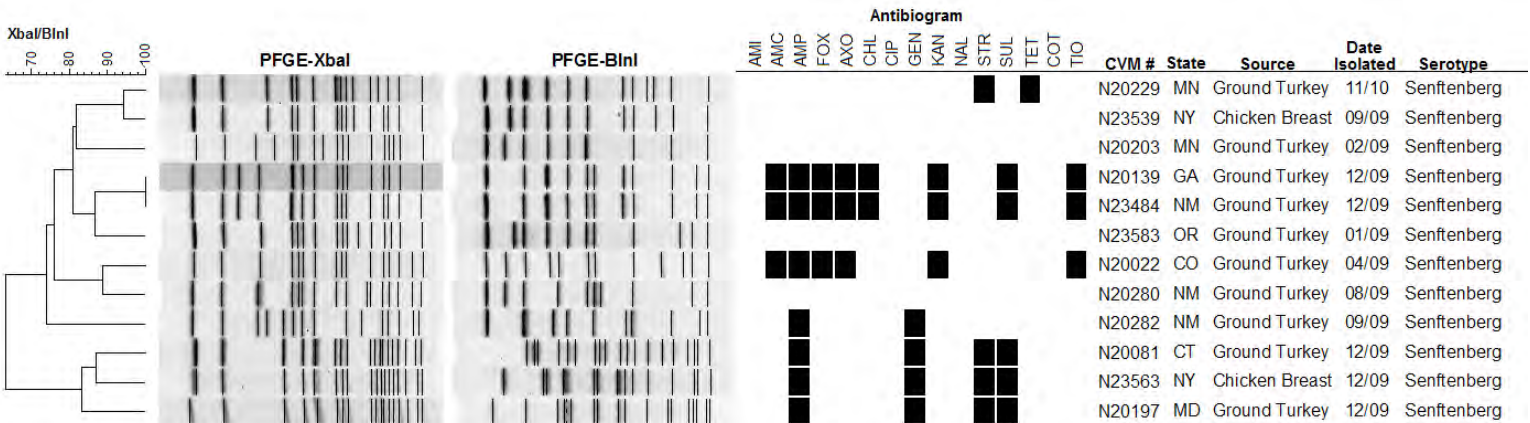
A-1p. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Saintpaul



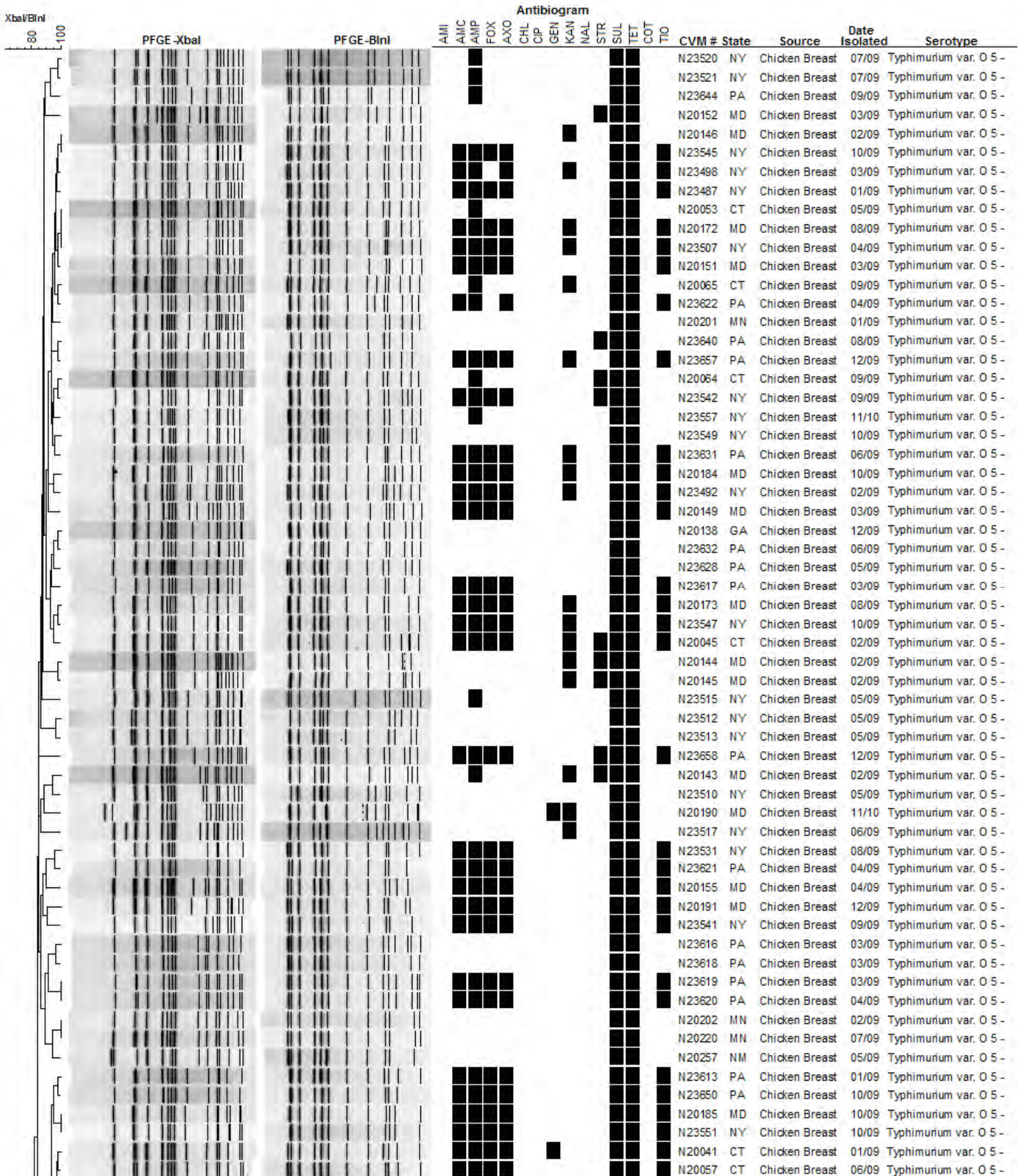
A-1q. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Schwarzengrund



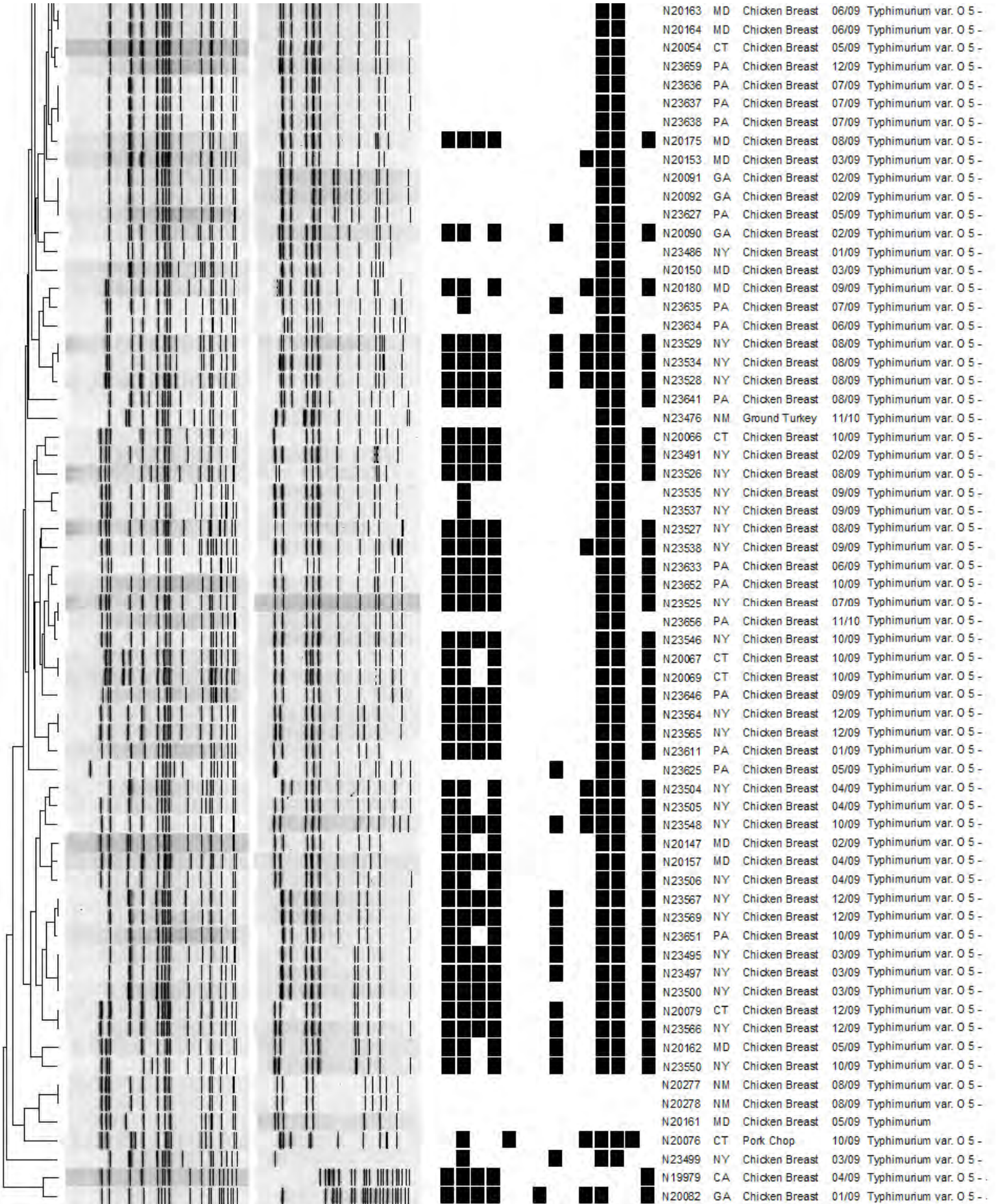
A-1r. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Senftenberg



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



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



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 _____