

Antimicrobial Susceptibility of Organisms Isolated from Complicated UTI in Europe: Results from the SENTRY Antimicrobial Surveillance Program (2019-2021)

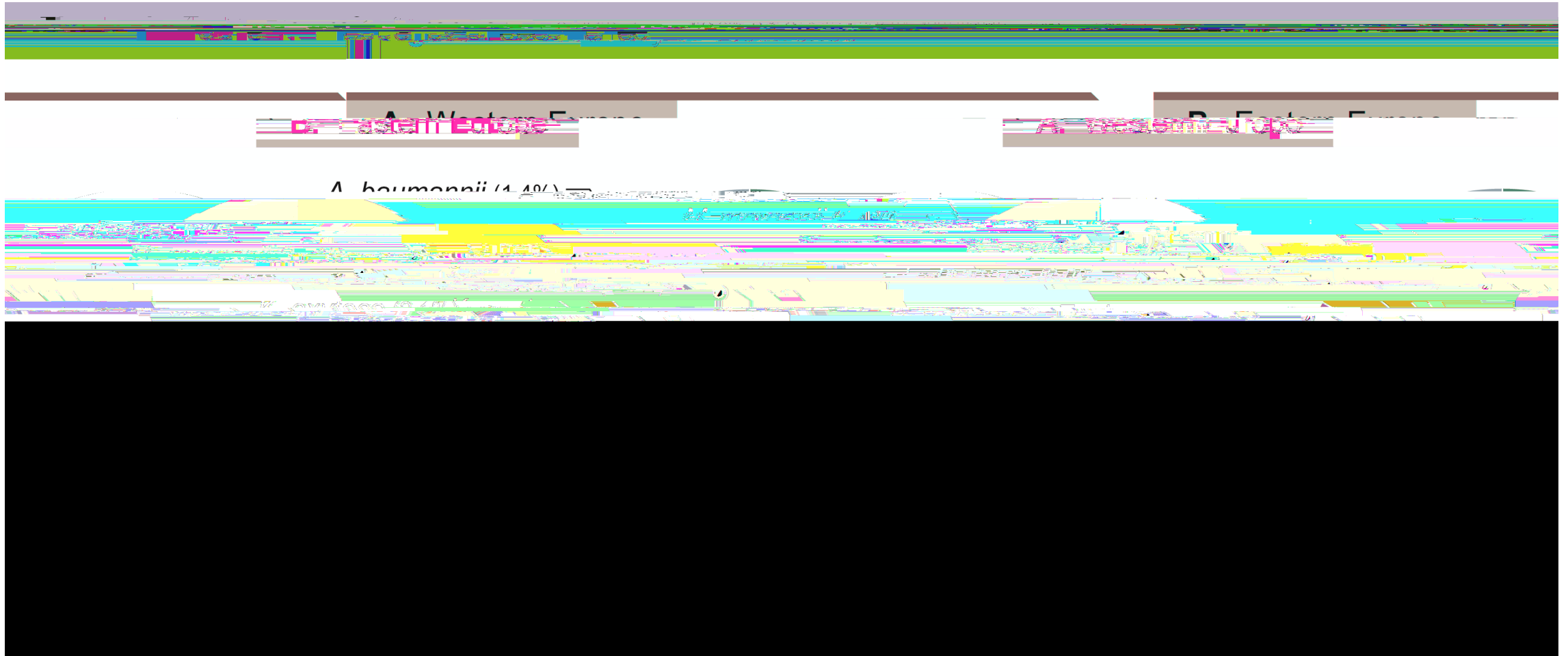
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Objective

Methods

- ‡ 4,290 organisms were consecutively collected (1/patient) as part of the SENTRY Program:
 - Western Europe (W-EU): 3,055 isolates from 25 medical centres in 10 countries: Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.
 - Eastern Europe and Mediterranean region (E-EU): 1,235 isolates from 13 medical centres in 10 countries: Belarus, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, and Turkey.
- ‡ Organisms were susceptibility tested by reference broth microdilution methods in a central laboratory.
- ‡ EUCAST breakpoints were applied.

Results



‡ *E. coli*, *K. pneumoniae*, *P. mirabilis*, *P. aeruginosa*, *E. faecalis*, and *E. cloacae* complex were the 6 most common organisms, but the rank order varied between W-EU and E-EU.

Results

Conclusions

- ‡ Resistance rates were markedly higher among cUTI isolates from E-EU compared to W-EU.
- ‡ Elevated rates of resistance to the newer β -lactamase inhibitor combinations CAZ-AVI, C-T, and meropenem-vaborbactam were observed among *P. aeruginosa* and CRE, especially in E-EU.

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