Antimicrobial Susceptibility Report: January 2021 - December 2021

Children's Health System of Alabama

| GI Source - Any Location | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Children's of Alabama® Organism (See footnote below) | Total Isolates | Clarithromycin | Amoxicillin | Metronidazole | Tetracycline | Levofloxacin |
| (numbers represent % of isolates susceptible) | | | | | | |
| Helicobacter pylori | 15/53 | 60 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 93 |

^{**}Only clarithromycin has established MIC breakpoints through CLSI – other patterns of sensitivity were determined based on review of published clinical data, but are to be interpreted at provider discretion.**

Alarcon T, Domingo D, Lopez-Brea M. Discrepancies between E-test and agar dilution methods for testing metronidazole susceptibility of *Helicobacter pylori*. J Clin Microbiol. 1998;36:1165–1166.

Glupczynski Y, Broutet N, Cantagrel A, Andersen LP, Alarcon T, Lopez-Brea M, Megraud F. Comparison of the E test and agar dilution method for antimicrobial susceptibility testing of *Helicobacter pylori*. Eur J Clin Micrbiol Infect Dis. 2002;21:549–552

Mégraud F (2004) H pylori antibiotic resistance: Prevalence, importance, and advances in testing. Gut 53:1374–1384.

Mégraud F, Lehours P. Helicobacter pylori detection and antimicrobial susceptibility testing. Clin Microbiol Reviews. 2007;20:280-29

Ogata, S. K., Gales, A. C., & Kawakami, E. (2015). Antimicrobial susceptibility testing for Helicobacter pylori isolates from Brazilian children and adolescents: comparing agar dilution, E-test, and disk diffusion. *Brazilian journal of microbiology*: [publication of the Brazilian Society for Microbiology], 45(4), 1439-48.

Smith SM, O'Morain C & McNamara D. Antimicrobial susceptibility testing for *Helicobacter pylori* in times of increasing antibiotic resistance. World J Gasteroenterol. 2014; 20(29): 9912-9921.

