

Antimicrobial susceptibility of invasive *Haemophilus influenzae*, 2004

The antimicrobial susceptibility of all 45 viable invasive isolates of *H. influenzae* referred to ESR in 2004 was tested (see table below). Three (6.7%) of the 45 isolates were serotype b. Eight isolates produced β -lactamase. Another three isolates were ampicillin-resistant, but not β -lactamase producing – so called BLNARs, β -lactamase negative, ampicillin resistant.

Antimicrobial resistance among Haemophilus influenzae isolates from invasive disease, 2004

Antibiotic¹	Number tested	Number resistant	Percent resistant
Ampicillin	45	11	24.4
Co-amoxiclav	45	3	6.7
Cefuroxime	45	3	6.7
Cefaclor	45	3	6.7
Cefotaxime	45	0	0
Chloramphenicol	45	0	0
Ciprofloxacin	45	0	0
Clarithromycin	45	2	4.4
Co-trimoxazole	45	7	15.6
Rifampicin	45	0	0
Tetracycline	45	0	0

¹ Results for the full range of antibiotics tested are presented. Many are not appropriate for the treatment of invasive *Haemophilus* disease or the chemoprophylaxis of contacts.