

Antimicrobial susceptibility of invasive *Haemophilus influenzae*, 2005

The antimicrobial susceptibility of all 40 viable invasive isolates of *H. influenzae* referred to ESR in 2005 was tested (see table below). Four (10.0%) of the 40 isolates were serotype b. Eight isolates produced β -lactamase. Another eight 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, 2005

Antibiotic¹	Number tested	Number resistant	Percent resistant
Ampicillin	40	16	40.0
Co-amoxiclav	40	8	20.0
Cefuroxime	40	8	20.0
Cefaclor	40	8	20.0
Cefotaxime	40	0	0
Chloramphenicol	40	0	0
Ciprofloxacin	40	0	0
Clarithromycin	40	1	2.5
Co-trimoxazole	40	3	7.5
Rifampicin	40	1	2.5
Tetracycline	40	1	2.5

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.