

Antimicrobial susceptibility of invasive *Haemophilus influenzae*, 2007

The antimicrobial susceptibility of all 60 viable invasive isolates of *H. influenzae* referred to ESR in 2007 was tested (see table). Eight (13.3%) of the 60 isolates were serotype b. Twelve (20.0%) isolates produced β -lactamase. Nine isolates were ampicillin resistant, but not β -lactamase producing – so-called BLNARs (β -lactamase negative, ampicillin resistant). Most of the BLNAR isolates still tested as ampicillin susceptible in standard susceptibility tests.

Antimicrobial resistance among Haemophilus influenzae isolates from invasive disease, 2007

Antibiotic ¹	Number tested	Number resistant	Percent resistant
Ampicillin	60	21	35.0
Co-amoxiclav	60	9	15.0
Cefuroxime	60	9	15.0
Cefaclor	60	9	15.0
Cefotaxime	60	0	0
Ciprofloxacin	60	0	0
Clarithromycin	60	0	0
Co-trimoxazole	60	11	18.3
Rifampicin	60	0	0
Tetracycline	60	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.