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# 2006 Retail Meat Report

National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System

**NARMS**



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## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE REPORT, 2006

### General Abbreviations

AR	Antimicrobial Resistance
BAP	Blood Agar Plate
CCA	Campy-Cefex Agar Plate
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CLSI	Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute
CVM	Center for Veterinary Medicine
EAP	Enterococcosel Agar Plate
EIP	Emerging Infections Program
EMB	Eosin Methylene Blue
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FoodNet	Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network
MIC	Minimum Inhibitory Concentration
NARMS	National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System
CLSI	Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PFGE	Pulsed Field Gel Electrophoresis
PulseNet	National Molecular Subtyping Network for Foodborne Disease Surveillance
QC	Quality Control
RVR10	Rappaport-Vassiliadis
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
XLD	Xylose Lysine Deoxycholate

### Antimicrobial Abbreviations

AMC	Amoxicillin/Clavulanic Acid	GEN	Gentamicin
AMI	Amikacin	KAN	Kanamycin
AMP	Ampicillin	LIN	Lincomycin
AXO	Ceftriaxone	LZD	Linezolid
AZI	Azithromycin	NAL	Nalidixic Acid
CHL	Chloramphenicol	NIT	Nitrofurantoin
CIP	Ciprofloxacin	PEN	Penicillin
CLI	Clindamycin	QDA	Quinupristin/Dalfopristin
COT	Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole	STR	Streptomycin
DAP	Daptomycin	TEL	Telithromycin
DOX	Doxycycline	TET	Tetracycline
ERY	Erythromycin	TGC	Tigecycline
FFN	Florfenicol	TYL	Tylosin
FIS	Sulfisoxazole	TIO	Ceftiofur
FLA	Flavomycin	VAN	Vancomycin
FOX	Cefoxitin		

### Meat Types Abbreviations

CB	Chicken Breast	GT	Ground Turkey
GB	Ground Beef	PC	Pork Chop

### State Abbreviations

CA	California	MN	Minnesota
CO	Colorado	NM	New Mexico
CT	Connecticut	NY	New York
GA	Georgia	OR	Oregon
MD	Maryland	TN	Tennessee

## NARMS Retail Meat Annual Report 2006

### Introduction

The primary purpose of the NARMS retail meat surveillance program is to monitor the prevalence of antimicrobial resistance among foodborne bacteria, specifically, *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, *Enterococcus* and *Escherichia coli*. The results generated by the NARMS retail meat program serve as a reference point for identifying and analyzing trends in antimicrobial resistance among these organisms.

NARMS retail meat surveillance is an ongoing collaboration between the U.S. Food and Drug Administration Center for Veterinary Medicine, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and since 2005, all 10 of the current FoodNet laboratories: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, and Tennessee. For calendar year 2006, all test sites began retail meat sampling in January. Approximately, 40 food samples were purchased per month comprised of 10 samples each of chicken breast, ground turkey, ground beef, and pork chops. All FoodNet sites cultured the meats and poultry samples for the presence of *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter*. Four of the 10 FoodNet laboratories (Georgia, Maryland, Oregon, and Tennessee) also cultured for the presence of *E. coli* and *Enterococcus*. Bacterial isolates were sent to FDA/CVM for confirmation of species and serotypes, antimicrobial susceptibility testing, and genetic analysis.

### Changes in 2006

A total of 4769 meats samples were collected, compared with 4781 in 2005. The 2006 report is the first to include trend analysis for all genera of bacteria, beginning with the first year of retail meat testing in 2002. Since the 2003 retail meat report was published, the following changes have occurred for *Campylobacter*: 1) the testing method changed from agar dilution to broth microdilution; 2) the number of antimicrobials tested was expanded from 5 to 9 compounds; and 3) doxycycline was replaced with tetracycline on the panel. In addition, the CLSI established

official resistant breakpoints for doxycycline (8 µg/ml) and erythromycin (8 µg/ml) that differed from NARMS original values of 16 µg/ml and 32 µg/ml), respectively. The breakpoints for gentamicin also were lowered from 16 µg/ml to 8 µg/ml. Resistance trends were recalculated for this report based on these new breakpoints. Lastly, PFGE of *Campylobacter* isolates was done only for strains resistant to erythromycin or ciprofloxacin.

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## **Surveillance and Laboratory Testing Methods**

### **Isolate Collection and Submission**

The goal of the NARMS retail meat program is to determine the prevalence of antimicrobial resistance among non-Typhi *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, *E. coli* and *Enterococcus* isolated from chicken breast, ground turkey, ground beef and pork chop. The isolates are derived from meat samples collected in the 10 CDC FoodNet sites, which include California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, and Tennessee. When retail meat testing began in January 2002, 6 of the 10 FoodNet sites participated (Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, Oregon, and Tennessee ). New York and California joined in 2003, followed by Colorado and New Mexico in 2004.

Each site used a randomized list of area grocery stores derived from the “Grocery Store Chain Guide”. All sites culture the meat samples for *Campylobacter* and *Salmonella*. In addition, MD, TN, GA and OR cultured the same samples for *E. coli* and *Enterococcus*. Testing and reporting is based on a single isolate from each culture-positive meat sample.

### **Microbiological Analysis and Testing Methods at the Foodnet Site**

In the laboratory, meat samples were stored at 4°C and processed no later than 96 hours after purchase. Retail meat packages were kept intact until they were aseptically opened in the laboratory at the start of examination. For chicken and pork samples, one piece of meat was examined; for ground beef and ground turkey, 25 g of product was processed. Portions from each sample were placed in separate sterile plastic bags with 250 mL of buffered peptone water, and the bags were vigorously shaken. Fifty milliliters of the rinsate from each sample was transferred to separate sterile containers for bacterial isolation as outlined below.

#### **Salmonella Isolation**

Fifty milliliters of double strength lactose broth was added to the flasks containing 50 mL of rinsate. The contents were mixed thoroughly and incubated at 35°C for 24 hours. From each flask, 0.1 mL was transferred to 9.9 mL tubes of RVR10 medium. The tubes of RVR10 medium were incubated in a water bath at 42°C for 16-20 hours before transferring 1 mL to pre-warmed (35-37°C) 10 mL tubes of M Broth. The inoculated M Broth tubes were incubated in a water bath at 35-37°C for 6-8 hours. From each M Broth culture, 1 mL was heated at 100°C for 15 minutes, and the remaining portion was refrigerated. The heated portion from each culture was tested using the TECRA *Salmonella* Visual Immunoassay kit (International BioProducts, Bothell, WA) or the VIDAS® *Salmonella* Immunoassay kit (bioMerieux, Hazelwood, MO) according to the manufacturers' instructions. If the TECRA or VIDAS assay was negative, the sample

was considered negative for *Salmonella*. If the TECRA or VIDAS assay was positive, a loopful of the corresponding, unheated M Broth culture was streaked for isolation onto a Xylose Lysine Deoxycholate (XLD) agar plate. The inoculated plate was incubated at 35°C for 24 hours. Each XLD agar plate was examined for typical *Salmonella* colonies (pink colonies with or without black centers). If no *Salmonella* like growth was observed on XLD agar, the sample was considered negative. A typical *Salmonella* colony was streaked for purity onto a trypticase soy agar plate supplemented with 5% defibrinated sheep blood agar plate (BAP). The BAP(s) were incubated at 35°C for 18-24 hours before sub-culturing an isolated colony for further biochemical identification and serotyping using the FoodNet laboratory's standard procedures. *Salmonella* isolates were subsequently frozen at -60 to -80°C in Brucella broth with 20% glycerol and shipped on dry ice to FDA-CVM. Upon arrival at FDA-CVM, each isolate was streaked for purity on a BAP before being confirmed as *Salmonella* using the Vitek Legacy microbial identification system (bioMérieux, Hazelwood, MO). These isolates were further serotyped for O and H antigens using either commercially available (Difco-Becton Dickinson, Sparks, MD) antisera or antisera from The Centers for Disease Control (CDC).

### **Campylobacter Isolation**

Fifty milliliters of double strength Bolton broth was added to the flasks containing 50 mL of rinsate to be used for *Campylobacter* isolation. The broth and rinsate were mixed thoroughly, but gently to avoid aeration, and incubated at 42°C for 24 hours in a reduced oxygen atmosphere that was obtained using a commercial gas generating envelope or a gas mixture containing 85% nitrogen, 10% carbon dioxide, and 5% oxygen. The Bolton broth culture was inoculated onto Campy Cefex Agar (CCA) to obtain isolated colonies, and incubated at 42°C in the above atmosphere for 24 to 48 hours. Each CCA plate was examined for typical *Campylobacter* colonies (round to irregular with smooth edges; thick translucent white growth to spreading, film-like transparent growth). If no *Campylobacter* like growth was observed on a CCA plate, the sample was considered negative. When *Campylobacter* like growth was observed, one typical well-isolated colony from each CCA plate was sub-cultured to a BAP and incubated as described above. Following incubation, one colony was gram stained and tested for its reaction to catalase, oxidase, hippurate and/or motility. If the Gram stain showed small, Gram-negative curved rods, and the isolate was positive for catalase and oxidase, the isolates was presumptively identified as *Campylobacter*. Otherwise, the culture was considered negative. All isolates presumptively identified as *Campylobacter* were frozen at -60 to -80°C in Brucella broth with 20% glycerol and shipped in cryo-vials on dry ice to FDA-CVM. Upon arrival at FDA-CVM, isolates were streaked for purity on a BAP before being identified to the species level using PCR assays previously described (2, 6).

### **Escherichia coli Isolation (only Georgia, Maryland, Oregon and Tennessee)**

Fifty milliliters of double strength MacConkey broth was added to flasks containing 50 mL of rinsate to be used for *E. coli* isolation. The contents were mixed thoroughly and

incubated at 35°C for 24 hours. One loopful from each flask was transferred to an Eosin Methylene Blue (EMB) agar plate and streaked for isolation. Agar plates were incubated at 35°C for 24 hours in ambient air and examined for typical *E. coli* colonies (colonies having a dark center and usually a green metallic sheen). If no typical growth was observed on an EMB agar plate, the sample was considered negative and the appropriate documentation was made on the log sheet accompanying the sample. When *E. coli* like growth was present, one typical, well-isolated colony was streaked for isolation onto a BAP. The BAP(s) were incubated at 35°C for 24 hours in ambient air and examined for purity. Indole positive and oxidase negative isolates were presumptively identified as *E. coli*. These isolates were frozen at -60 to -80°C in Brucella broth with 20% glycerol and shipped in cryo-vials on dry ice to FDA-CVM. Upon arrival at FDA-CVM, every isolate was streaked for purity on a BAP before being confirmed as *E. coli* using the Vitek 2 Compact microbial identification system (bioMérieux, Hazelwood, MO).

### **Enterococcus Isolation (only Georgia, Maryland, Oregon and Tennessee)**

Fifty milliliters of double strength Enterococcosel broth was added to the flasks containing 50 mL of rinsate to be used for *Enterococcus* isolation. The contents were mixed thoroughly and incubated at 45°C for 24 hours in ambient air. If no typical growth or blackening was observed in the flask, the sample was considered negative. If blackening of the broth was observed, a loopful was streaked for isolation onto an Enterococcosel Agar (EA) plate. The plates were incubated at 35°C for 24 hours in ambient air and examined for *Enterococcus* like colonies (small colonies surrounded by a blackening of the agar). If no typical growth was observed on the EA plate, the sample was considered negative. If *Enterococcus* like growth was present, one well-isolated colony was streaked for isolation onto a BAP, and incubated at 35°C for 24 hours in ambient air. Presumptive *Enterococcus* isolates were subsequently frozen at -60 to -80°C in Brucella broth with 20% glycerol and shipped in cryo-vials on dry ice to FDA-CVM. Upon arrival at FDA-CVM, every isolate was streaked for purity on a BAP before being confirmed as *Enterococcus* using the Vitek Legacy microbial identification system (bioMérieux, Hazelwood, MO).

### **Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing**

Antimicrobial minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) were determined by broth microdilution according to Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) standards (3, 4, 5) using a 96 microtiter plate (Sensititre, Trek Diagnostic Systems, Westlake, OH). *Salmonella* and *E. coli* isolates were tested using a custom plate developed for Gram-negative bacteria (catalog # CMV1AGNF); *Enterococcus* isolates were tested using a custom plate developed for Gram positive bacteria (catalog # CMV2AGPF); and *Campylobacter* isolates were tested using a custom plate developed for *Campylobacter*, testing (catalog # CAMPY) (Table 1). CLSI recommendations were followed by testing QC organisms each time antimicrobial susceptibility testing was performed. The QC organisms included *Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922, *Enterococcus faecalis* ATCC 29212, *Enterococcus faecalis* ATCC 51299 *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 29213,

*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 27853, and *Campylobacter jejuni* ATCC 33560 (3, 4, 5). CLSI approved interpretive criteria were used when available; otherwise provisional NARMS breakpoints were used (Table 1).

### **Pulsed Field Gel Electrophoresis (PFGE)**

Pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) was used to assess genetic relatedness among *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter* isolates. PFGE was performed according to protocols developed by CDC (1). Agarose-embedded DNA was digested with the enzyme *Xba*I and *Bln*I for *Salmonella* isolates and *Sma*I and *Kpn*I for *Campylobacter* isolates. DNA restriction fragments were separated by electrophoresis using a Chef Mapper electrophoresis system (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA). Genomic-DNA profiles or “fingerprints” were analyzed using BioNumerics software (Applied-Maths, Kortrijk, Belgium), and banding patterns were compared using Dice coefficients with a 1.5% band position tolerance.

### **References**

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**Table 1. Antimicrobial Susceptibility Test Methods and Interpretive Criteria: NARMS Retail Meat, 2006**

**Genus: *Campylobacter***

Susceptibility Testing Method: Broth microdilution

Sensititre™ Plate: CAMPY

QC Organism: *Campylobacter jejuni* ATCC 33560

Drug	Range (µg/ml)	Susceptible (µg/ml)	Intermediate (µg/ml)	Resistant (µg/ml)
Azithromycin*	0.015-64	≤ 2	4	≥ 8
Ciprofloxacin	0.015-64	≤ 1	2	≥ 4
Clindamycin*	0.03-16	≤ 2	4	≥ 8
Erythromycin	0.03-64	≤ 8	16	≥ 32
Florfenicol*^	0.03-64	≤ 4		
Gentamicin*	0.12-32	≤ 2	4	≥ 8
Nalidixic Acid*	4-64	≤ 16	32	≥ 64
Telithromycin*	0.015-8	≤ 4	8	≥ 16
Tetracycline	0.06-64	≤ 4	8	≥ 16

**Genus: *Enterococcus***

Susceptibility Testing Method: Broth microdilution

Sensititre™ Plate: CMV2AGPF

QC Organisms: *Enterococcus faecalis* ATCC 29212 and *Enterococcus faecalis* ATCC 51299

Drug	Range (µg/ml)	Susceptible (µg/ml)	Intermediate (µg/ml)	Resistant (µg/ml)
Chloramphenicol	2-32	≤ 8	16	≥ 32
Ciprofloxacin	0.12-4	≤ 1	2	≥ 4
Daptomycin*^	0.5-16	≤ 4		
Erythromycin	0.5-8	≤ 0.5	1,2,4	≥ 8
Flavomycin*	1-16	≤ 8	16	≥ 32
Gentamicin	128-1024	≤ 500		> 500
Kanamycin*	128-1024	≤ 512		≥ 1024
Lincomycin*	1-32	≤ 2	4	≥ 8
Linezolid	0.5-8	≤ 2	4	≥ 8
Nitrofurantoin	2-64	≤ 32	64	≥ 128
Penicillin	0.5-16	≤ 8		≥ 16
Streptomycin	512-2048	≤ 1000		> 1000
Quinupristin/Dalfopristin	1-32	≤ 1	2	≥ 4
Tetracycline	4-32	≤ 4	8	≥ 16
Tylosin*	0.25-32	≤ 8	16	≥ 32
Vancomycin	0.25-32	≤ 4	8,16	≥ 32
Tigecycline*^	0.015-0.5	≤ 0.25		

\*No CLSI interpretative criteria for this bacterium / antimicrobial combination currently available.

^ Absence of resistant strains precludes defining any results category other than “susceptible.”

## Genus: *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella*

Susceptibility Testing Method: Broth microdilution

Sensititre™ Plate: CMV1AGNF

QC Organisms: *Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922, *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 29213,

*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 27853, and *Enterococcus faecalis* ATCC 29212

Drug	Range (µg/ml)	Susceptible (µg/ml)	Intermediate (µg/ml)	Resistant (µg/ml)
Amikacin	0.5-64	≤ 16	32	≥ 64
Amoxicillin/Clavulanic acid	1/0.5-32/16	≤ 8/4	16/8	≥ 32/16
Ampicillin	1-32	≤ 8	16	≥ 32
Cefoxitin	0.5-32	≤ 8	16	≥ 32
Ceftiofur	0.12-4	≤ 2	4	≥ 8
Ceftriaxone	0.25-64	≤ 8	16,32	≥ 64
Chloramphenicol	2-32	≤ 8	16	≥ 32
Ciprofloxacin	0.015-2	≤ 1	2	≥ 4
Gentamicin	0.25-16	≤ 4	8	≥ 16
Kanamycin	8-64	≤ 16	32	≥ 64
Nalidixic acid	0.5-32	≤ 16		≥ 32
Streptomycin*	32-64	≤ 32		≥ 64
Sulfisoxazole	16-256	≤ 256		≥ 512
Tetracycline	4-32	≤ 4	8	≥ 16
Trimethoprim/ Sulfamethoxazole	0.12/2.38-4/76	≤ 2/38		≥ 4/76

\*No CLSI interpretative criteria for this bacterium / antimicrobial combination currently available.

Table 2a. Percent Positive Samples for Chicken Breast by Bacterium and Site, 2002-2006

		<i>Campylobacter</i>			<i>Salmonella</i>			<i>Enterococcus</i>			<i>Escherichia coli</i>		
Site <sup>1</sup>	Year	N <sup>2</sup>	# Isolates	% Positive <sup>3</sup>	N	# Isolates	% Positive	N	# Isolates	% Positive	N	# Isolates	% Positive
CA	2003	120	64	53.3%	120	4	3.3%						
	2004	120	96	80.0%	120	17	14.2%						
	2005	118	83	70.3%	118	21	17.8%						
	2006	118	96	81.4%	118	16	13.6%						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>71.2%</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>12.2%</b>						
CO	2004	97	21	21.6%	97	1	1.0%						
	2005	116	38	32.8%	116	12	10.3%						
	2006	120	74	61.7%	120	7	5.8%						
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>39.9%</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6.0%</b>							
CT	2002	120	74	61.7%	120	17	14.2%						
	2003	60	50	83.3%	60	9	15.0%						
	2004	120	86	71.7%	120	30	25.0%						
	2005	120	85	70.8%	120	19	15.8%						
	2006	120	79	65.8%	120	20	16.7%						
<b>Total</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>69.3%</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>17.6%</b>							
GA	2002	120	84	70.0%	120	14	11.7%	120	120	100.0%	120	104	86.7%
	2003	120	76	63.3%	120	8	6.7%	120	119	99.2%	120	120	100.0%
	2004	120	61	50.8%	120	6	5.0%	120	120	100.0%	120	115	95.8%
	2005	120	62	51.7%	120	10	8.3%	120	120	100.0%	120	119	99.2%
	2006	120	63	52.5%	120	15	12.5%	120	120	100.0%	120	117	97.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>57.7%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>99.8%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>95.8%</b>	
MD	2002	120	30	25.0%	120	8	6.7%	120	117	97.5%	120	107	89.2%
	2003	120	38	31.7%	120	18	15.0%	120	113	94.2%	120	113	94.2%
	2004	120	76	63.3%	120	24	20.0%	120	114	95.0%	120	110	91.7%
	2005	120	85	70.8%	120	22	18.3%	120	110	91.7%	120	100	83.3%
	2006	120	68	56.7%	120	18	15.0%	120	115	95.8%	120	102	85.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>49.5%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>94.8%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>88.7%</b>	
MN	2002	106	33	31.1%	106	4	3.8%						
	2003	120	62	51.7%	120	13	10.8%						
	2004	120	73	60.8%	120	20	16.7%						
	2005	120	24	20.0%	120	24	20.0%						
	2006	120	43	35.8%	120	16	13.3%						
<b>Total</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>40.1%</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>13.1%</b>							
NM	2004	119	53	44.5%	119	3	2.5%						
	2005	120	31	25.8%	120	5	4.2%						
	2006	119	15	12.6%	120	18	15.0%						
<b>Total</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>27.7%</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>7.2%</b>							
NY	2003	120	75	62.5%	120	11	9.2%						
	2004	120	96	80.0%	120	16	13.3%						
	2005	116	50	43.1%	120	17	14.2%						
	2006	119	48	40.3%	120	15	12.5%						
<b>Total</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>56.6%</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>12.3%</b>							
OR	2002	40	1	2.5%	40	4	10.0%	40	40	100.0%	40	9	22.5%
	2003	120	45	37.5%	120	17	14.2%	120	119	99.2%	120	78	65.0%
	2004	120	73	60.8%	120	25	20.8%	120	118	98.3%	120	73	60.8%
	2005	120	37	30.8%	120	16	13.3%	110	109	99.1%	120	76	63.3%
	2006	119	50	42.0%	120	7	5.8%	120	119	99.2%	118	94	79.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>39.7%</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>99.0%</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>63.7%</b>	
TN	2002	110	66	60.0%	110	13	11.8%	110	104	94.5%	110	62	56.4%
	2003	117	59	50.4%	117	3	2.6%	117	115	98.3%	117	85	72.6%
	2004	116	71	61.2%	116	15	12.9%	116	114	98.3%	116	102	87.9%
	2005	120	59	49.2%	120	7	5.8%	120	118	98.3%	108	98	90.7%
	2006	118	36	30.5%	118	20	16.9%	118	115	97.5%	117	105	89.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>50.1%</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>97.4%</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>79.6%</b>	
		<b>5068</b>	<b>2589</b>	<b>51.1%</b>	<b>5075</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>2291</b>	<b>2239</b>	<b>97.7%</b>	<b>2286</b>	<b>1889</b>	<b>82.6%</b>

<sup>1</sup> CT, GA, MD,OR joined surveillance in 2002, NY and CA in 2003 and CO and NM in 2004.

<sup>2</sup>N= # of meat samples collected.

<sup>3</sup>Where % Positive = the number of isolates (n)/the number of meat samples (N).

Table 2b. Percent Positive Samples for Ground Turkey by Bacterium and Site, 2002-2006

		<i>Campylobacter</i>			<i>Salmonella</i>			<i>Enterococcus</i>			<i>Escherichia coli</i>		
Site <sup>1</sup>	Year	N <sup>2</sup>	# Isolates	% Positive <sup>3</sup>	N	# Isolates	% Positive	N	# Isolates	% Positive	N	# Isolates	% Positive
CA	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	6	5.0%						
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	9	7.5%						
	2005	119	1	0.8%	119	15	12.6%						
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	5	4.2%						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7.3%</b>						
CO	2004	101	0	0.0%	101	8	7.9%						
	2005	116	0	0.0%	116	17	14.7%						
	2006	120	10	8.3%	120	17	14.2%						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>12.5%</b>						
CT	2002	120	2	1.7%	120	21	17.5%						
	2003	60	0	0.0%	60	8	13.3%						
	2004	120	2	1.7%	120	26	21.7%						
	2005	120	3	2.5%	120	12	10.0%						
	2006	120	2	1.7%	120	8	6.7%						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>13.9%</b>						
GA	2002	120	0	0.0%	120	19	15.8%	120	120	100.0%	120	103	85.8%
	2003	120	2	1.7%	120	27	22.5%	120	120	100.0%	120	117	97.5%
	2004	120	1	0.8%	120	38	31.7%	120	120	100.0%	120	119	99.2%
	2005	120	5	4.2%	120	32	26.7%	120	120	100.0%	120	117	97.5%
	2006	120	6	5.0%	120	28	23.3%	120	117	97.5%	120	116	96.7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>99.5%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>95.3%</b>
MD	2002	120	0	0.0%	120	9	7.5%	120	113	94.2%	120	110	91.7%
	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	25	20.8%	120	103	85.8%	120	103	85.8%
	2004	120	2	1.7%	120	13	10.8%	120	106	88.3%	120	109	90.8%
	2005	120	3	2.5%	120	12	10.0%	120	111	92.5%	120	105	87.5%
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	12	10.0%	120	99	82.5%	120	95	79.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>88.7%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>87.0%</b>
MN	2002	127	1	0.8%	127	7	5.5%						
	2003	110	3	2.7%	110	11	10.0%						
	2004	120	6	5.0%	120	14	11.7%						
	2005	120	4	3.3%	120	28	23.3%						
	2006	120	4	3.3%	120	25	20.8%						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>14.2%</b>						
NM	2004	118	0	0.0%	118	9	7.6%						
	2005	120	2	1.7%	120	20	16.7%						
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	19	15.8%						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>13.4%</b>						
NY	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	20	16.7%						
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	11	9.2%						
	2005	120	1	0.8%	120	12	10.0%						
	2006	119	2	1.7%	119	15	12.6%						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>12.1%</b>						
OR	2002	40	0	0.0%	40	2	5.0%	40	40	100.0%	40	17	42.5%
	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	5	4.2%	120	108	90.0%	120	49	40.8%
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	6	5.0%	120	105	87.5%	120	53	44.2%
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	16	13.3%	110	103	93.6%	120	72	60.0%
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	8	6.7%	120	115	95.8%	120	76	63.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>92.4%</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>51.3%</b>
TN	2002	115	1	0.9%	115	16	13.9%	115	114	99.1%	115	74	64.3%
	2003	87	0	0.0%	87	12	13.8%	87	87	100.0%	87	64	73.6%
	2004	106	1	0.9%	106	8	7.5%	106	106	100.0%	106	95	89.6%
	2005	120	1	0.8%	120	19	15.8%	120	118	98.3%	110	102	92.7%
	2006	106	0	0.0%	106	22	20.8%	105	104	99.0%	106	101	95.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>99.2%</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>83.2%</b>
		<b>5044</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>5044</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>2243</b>	<b>2129</b>	<b>94.9%</b>	<b>2244</b>	<b>1797</b>	<b>80.1%</b>

<sup>1</sup> CT, GA, MD,OR joined surveillance in 2002, NY and CA in 2003 and CO and NM in 2004.

<sup>2</sup> N= # of meat samples collected.

<sup>3</sup> Where % Positive = the number of isolates (n)/ the number of meat samples (N).



Table 2c. Percent Positive Samples for Ground Beef by Bacterium and Site, 2002-2006

		<i>Campylobacter</i>			<i>Salmonella</i>			<i>Enterococcus</i>			<i>Escherichia coli</i>		
Site <sup>1</sup>	Year	N <sup>2</sup>	# Isolates	% Positive <sup>3</sup>	N	# Isolates	% Positive	N	# Isolates	% Positive	N	# Isolates	% Positive
CA	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.8%</b>						
CO	2004	106	0	0.0%	106	0	0.0%						
	2005	116	0	0.0%	116	0	0.0%						
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%						
<b>Total</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.6%</b>							
CT	2002	120	0	0.0%	120	5	4.2%						
	2003	60	0	0.0%	60	0	0.0%						
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	5	4.2%						
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	3	2.5%						
	2006	116	0	0.0%	116	2	1.7%						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2.8%</b>						
GA	2002	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%	120	118	98.3%	120	93	77.5%
	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%	120	119	99.2%	120	90	75.0%
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%	120	117	97.5%	120	91	75.8%
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	118	98.3%	120	102	85.0%
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	4	3.3%	120	118	98.3%	119	94	79.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>98.3%</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>78.5%</b>
MD	2002	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%	120	107	89.2%	120	105	87.5%
	2003	120	1	0.8%	120	3	2.5%	120	92	76.7%	120	87	72.5%
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%	120	100	83.3%	120	83	69.2%
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	113	94.2%	120	78	65.0%
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	100	83.3%	120	47	39.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>85.3%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>66.7%</b>
MN	2002	123	0	0.0%	123	0	0.0%						
	2003	110	0	0.0%	110	1	0.9%						
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.5%</b>						
NM	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%						
<b>Total</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.8%</b>							
NY	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
<b>Total</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>							
OR	2002	40	0	0.0%	40	0	0.0%	40	40	100.0%	40	22	55.0%
	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%	120	112	93.3%	120	57	47.5%
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	6	5.0%	120	115	95.8%	120	99	82.5%
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%	110	98	89.1%	120	61	50.8%
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%	120	108	90.0%	119	69	58.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>92.7%</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>59.3%</b>
TN	2002	119	0	0.0%	119	0	0.0%	119	118	99.2%	119	75	63.0%
	2003	110	0	0.0%	110	1	0.9%	110	109	99.1%	110	77	70.0%
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	116	96.7%	120	65	54.2%
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%	120	118	98.3%	108	75	69.4%
	2006	119	0	0.0%	122	5	4.2%	117	111	94.9%	112	84	75.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>97.6%</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>66.1%</b>
		<b>5099</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>5100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>2296</b>	<b>2147</b>	<b>93.5%</b>	<b>2287</b>	<b>1554</b>	<b>67.9%</b>

<sup>1</sup> CT, GA, MD,OR joined surveillance in 2002, NY and CA in 2003 and CO and NM in 2004.

<sup>2</sup>N= # of meat samples collected.

<sup>3</sup>Where % Positive = the number of isolates (n)/the number of meat samples (N).

Table 2d. Percent Positive Samples for Pork Chop by Bacterium and Site, 2002-2006

		<i>Campylobacter</i>			<i>Salmonella</i>			<i>Enterococcus</i>			<i>Escherichia coli</i>		
Site <sup>1</sup>	Year	N <sup>2</sup>	# Isolates	% Positive <sup>3</sup>	N	# Isolates	% Positive	N	# Isolates	% Positive	N	# Isolates	% Positive
CA	2003	120	2	1.7%	120	1	0.8%						
	2004	120	1	0.8%	120	1	0.8%						
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%						
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.8%</b>						
CO	2004	99	0	0.0%	99	0	0.0%						
	2005	116	0	0.0%	116	0	0.0%						
	2006	116	0	0.0%	116	0	0.0%						
<b>Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>							
CT	2002	120	1	0.8%	120	1	0.8%						
	2003	60	0	0.0%	60	0	0.0%						
	2004	120	1	0.8%	120	5	4.2%						
	2005	120	1	0.8%	120	1	0.8%						
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
<b>Total</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.5%</b>							
GA	2002	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%	120	119	99.2%	120	55	45.8%
	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	116	96.7%	120	68	56.7%
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	116	96.7%	120	64	53.3%
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%	120	117	97.5%	120	71	59.2%
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	115	95.8%	120	65	54.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>97.2%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>53.8%</b>
MD	2002	120	1	0.8%	120	6	5.0%	120	101	84.2%	120	66	55.0%
	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%	120	90	75.0%	120	71	59.2%
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	77	64.2%	120	62	51.7%
	2005	120	1	0.8%	120	3	2.5%	120	86	71.7%	120	58	48.3%
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	78	65.0%	120	36	30.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>72.0%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>48.8%</b>
MN	2002	103	0	0.0%	103	0	0.0%						
	2003	120	1	0.8%	120	0	0.0%						
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
<b>Total</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>							
NM	2004	119	1	0.8%	119	0	0.0%						
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%						
	2006	120	1	0.8%	120	2	1.7%						
<b>Total</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.6%</b>							
NY	2003	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%						
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	3	2.5%						
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
	2006	120	0	0.0%	120	1	0.8%						
<b>Total</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.5%</b>							
OR	2002	40	0	0.0%	40	0	0.0%	40	39	97.5%	40	9	22.5%
	2003	120	1	0.8%	120	1	0.8%	120	103	85.8%	120	28	23.3%
	2004	120	0	0.0%	120	2	1.7%	120	108	90.0%	120	51	42.5%
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	110	95	86.4%	120	31	25.8%
	2006	120	2	1.7%	120	4	3.3%	120	93	77.5%	118	36	30.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>85.9%</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>29.9%</b>	
TN	2002	110	3	2.7%	110	1	0.9%	110	110	100.0%	110	54	49.1%
	2003	119	0	0.0%	119	0	0.0%	119	117	98.3%	119	51	42.9%
	2004	118	0	0.0%	118	0	0.0%	118	103	87.3%	118	55	46.6%
	2005	120	0	0.0%	120	0	0.0%	120	111	92.5%	105	45	42.9%
	2006	116	0	0.0%	116	0	0.0%	112	103	92.0%	114	45	39.5%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>94.0%</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>44.2%</b>
		<b>5076</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>5076</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>2289</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>87.2%</b>	<b>2284</b>	<b>1021</b>	<b>44.7%</b>

<sup>1</sup>CT, GA, MD,OR joined surveillance in 2002, NY and CA in 2003 and CO and NM in 2004.

<sup>2</sup>N= # of meat samples collected .

<sup>3</sup>Where % Positive = the number of isolates (n)/ the number of meat samples (N).

**Table 3. Percent Positive Samples by Bacterium and Meat Type, 2002-2006**

2002 Bacterium	Chicken Breast		Ground Turkey		Ground Beef		Pork Chop	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
<i>Campylobacter</i>	288	(46.8)	4	(1.0)	0	(0.0)	5	(0.8)
<i>Salmonella</i>	60	(9.7)	74	(11.5)	9	(1.4)	10	(1.6)
<i>Enterococcus</i>	381	(97.7)	387	(98.0)	383	(96.0)	369	(94.6)
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	282	(72.3)	304	(77.0)	295	(73.9)	184	(47.2)

2513 = Total number of retail meats tested for *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter*

616 = Chicken Breast, 642 = Ground Turkey, 642 = Ground Beef, 613 = Pork Chop

1574 = Total number of retail meats tested for *Enterococcus* and *Escherichia coli*

390 = Chicken Breast, 395 = Ground Turkey, 399 = Ground Beef, 390 = Pork Chop

2003 Bacterium	Chicken Breast		Ground Turkey		Ground Beef		Pork Chop	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
<i>Campylobacter</i>	469	(52.3)	5	(0.6)	1	(0.1)	4	(0.4)
<i>Salmonella</i>	83	(9.3)	114	(13.3)	10	(1.1)	5	(0.6)
<i>Enterococcus</i>	466	(97.7)	418	(93.5)	432	(91.9)	426	(88.9)
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	396	(83.0)	333	(74.5)	311	(66.2)	218	(45.5)

3533 = Total number of retail meats tested for *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter*

897 = Chicken Breast, 857 = Ground Turkey, 880 = Ground Beef, 899 = Pork Chop

1873 = Total number of retail meats tested for *Enterococcus* and *Escherichia coli*

477 = Chicken Breast, 447 = Ground Turkey, 470 = Ground Beef, 479 = Pork Chop

2004 Bacterium	Chicken Breast		Ground Turkey		Ground Beef		Pork Chop	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
<i>Campylobacter</i>	706	(60.2)	12	(1.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(0.3)
<i>Salmonella</i>	157	(13.4)	142	(12.2)	14	(1.2)	11	(0.9)
<i>Enterococcus</i>	466	(97.9)	437	(93.8)	448	(93.3)	404	(84.5)
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	400	(84.0)	376	(80.7)	338	(70.4)	232	(48.5)

4699 = Total number of retail meats tested for *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter*

1172 = Chicken Breast, 1165 = Ground Turkey, 1186 = Ground Beef, 1176 = Pork Chop

1900 = Total number of retail meats tested for *Enterococcus* and *Escherichia coli*

476 = Chicken Breast, 466 = Ground Turkey, 480 = Ground Beef, 478 = Pork Chop

2005 Bacterium	Chicken Breast		Ground Turkey		Ground Beef		Pork Chop	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
<i>Campylobacter</i>	554	(46.6)	20	(1.7)	0	(0.0)	2	(0.2)
<i>Salmonella</i>	153	(12.8)	183	(15.3)	8	(0.2)	9	(0.8)
<i>Enterococcus</i>	457	(97.2)	452	(96.2)	447	(95.1)	409	(87.0)
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	393	(84.0)	396	(84.3)	316	(67.5)	205	(44.1)

4777 = Total number of retail meats tested for *Campylobacter*

1190 = Chicken Breast, 1195 = Ground Turkey, 1196 = Ground Beef, 1196 = Pork Chop

4781 = Total number of retail meats tested for *Salmonella*

1194 = Chicken Breast, 1195 = Ground Turkey, 1196 = Ground Beef, 1196 = Pork Chop

1880 = Total number of retail meats tested for *Enterococcus*

470 = Chicken Breast, 470 = Ground Turkey, 470 = Ground Beef, 470 = Pork Chop

1871 = Total number of retail meats tested *Escherichia coli*

468 = Chicken Breast, 470 = Ground Turkey, 468 = Ground Beef, 465 = Pork Chop

2006 Bacterium	Chicken Breast		Ground Turkey		Ground Beef		Pork Chop	
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
<i>Campylobacter</i>	572	(47.9)	24	(2.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(0.3)
<i>Salmonella</i>	152	(12.7)	159	(13.4)	19	(1.6)	8	(0.7)
<i>Enterococcus</i>	469	(98.1)	435	(93.5)	438	(91.6)	389	(82.4)
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	418	(88.0)	388	(83.3)	295	(62.6)	182	(38.6)

4766 = Total number of retail meats tested for *Campylobacter*

1193 = Chicken Breast, 1185 = Ground Turkey, 1196 = Ground Beef, 1192 = Pork Chop

4769 = Total number of retail meats tested for *Salmonella*

1196 = Chicken Breast, 1185 = Ground Turkey, 1196 = Ground Beef, 1192 = Pork Chop

1893 = Total number of retail meats tested for *Enterococcus*

478 = Chicken Breast, 465 = Ground Turkey, 478 = Ground Beef, 472 = Pork Chop

1884 = Total number of retail meats tested *Escherichia coli*

475 = Chicken Breast, 466 = Ground Turkey, 471 = Ground Beef, 472 = Pork Chop

n= # of isolates

Where %= # of isolates/# of samples per meat type

Figure 1. Percent Positive Samples for *Campylobacter* by Meat Type, All Sites, 2002-2006

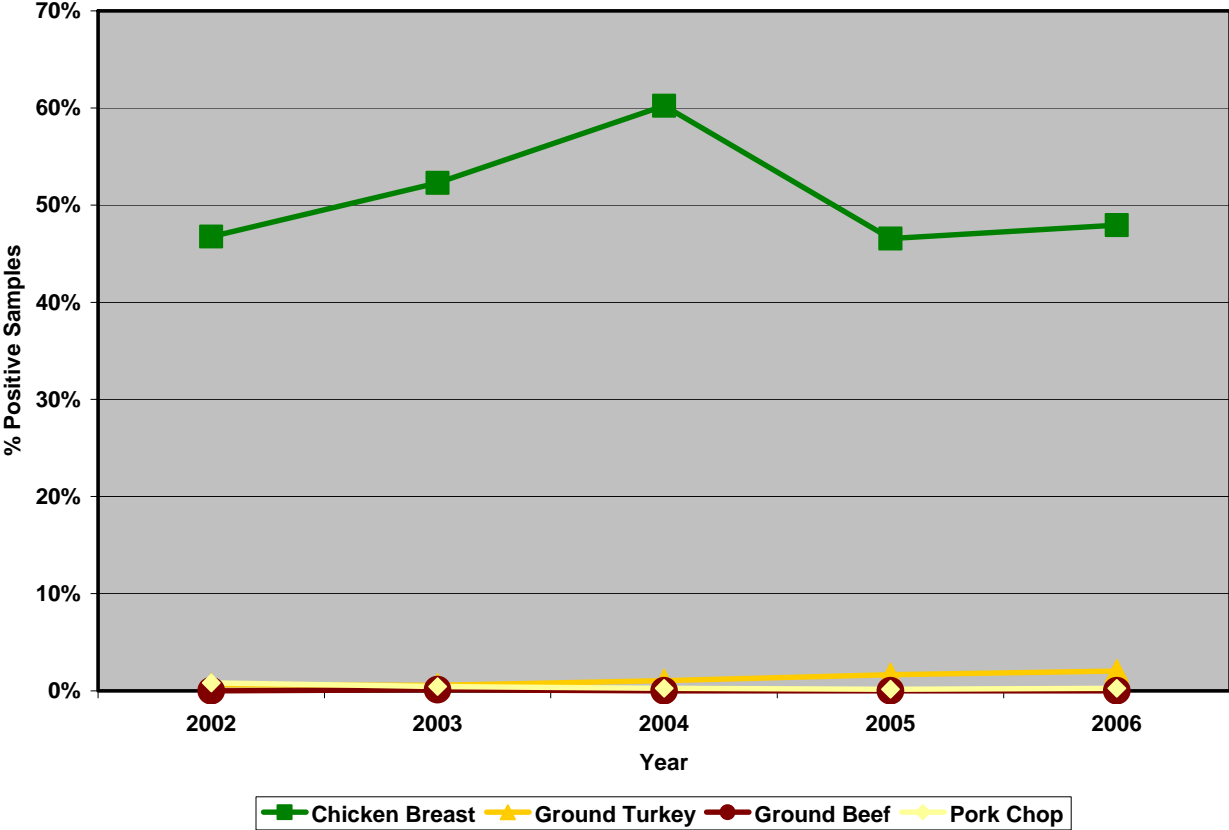
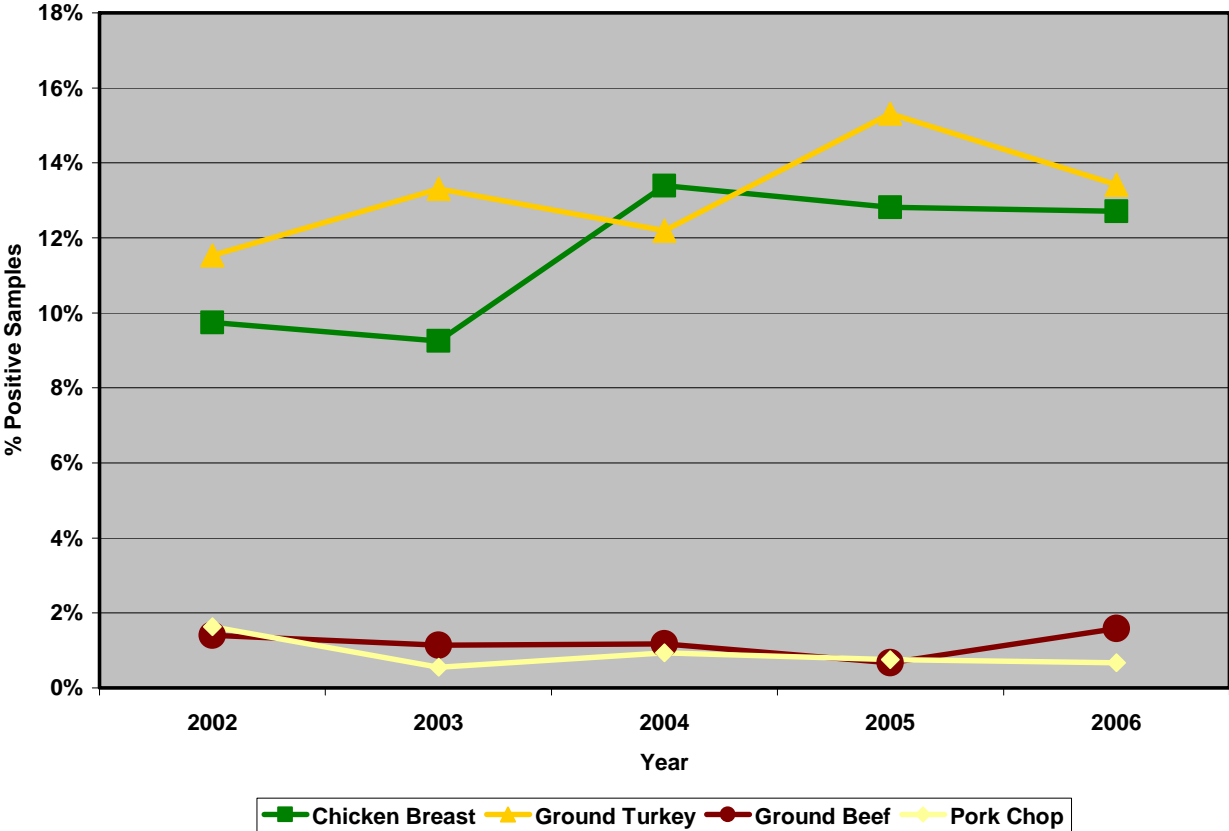


Figure 2. Percent Positive Samples for *Salmonella* by Meat Type, All Sites, 2002-2006



**Table 4. Overall *Salmonella* Serotypes Identified, 2006**

Serotype	n
1. Heidelberg	69
2. Kentucky	60
3. Hadar	26
4. Typhimurium	24
5. Saintpaul	19
6. Enteritidis	17
7. Montevideo	16
8. Senftenberg	12
9. Schwarzengrund	11
10. Agona	9
11. I 4,5,12:i:-	9
12. Reading	8
13. Berta	7
14. IIIa 18:z4,z23:-	6
15. Brandenburg	4
16. I 4,12:d:-	4
17. Mbandaka	4
18. Anatum	3
19. IIIa 18:z4,z32:-	3
20. Infantis	3
21. Albany	2
22. Blockley	2
23. Chester	2
24. Derby	2
25. I 4,12:i:-	2
26. Johannesburg	2
27. Muenchen	2
28. Muenster	2
29. Quakam	2
30. Bredeney	1
31. Dublin	1
32. I.4,5,12:R:-	1
33. Litchfield	1
34. Sinstorf	1
35. Tennessee	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>338</b>

**Table 5. Salmonella by Serotype and Meat Type, 2006**

Serotype	Chicken Breast		Ground Turkey		Ground Beef		Pork Chop	
	n	%*	n	%	n	%	n	%
1. Heidelberg (n=69)	30	43.5%	35	50.7%			4	5.8%
2. Kentucky (n=60)	59	98.3%	1	1.7%				
3. Hadar (n=26)	1	3.8%	25	96.2%				
4. Typhimurium (n=24)	21	87.5%			1	4.2%	2	8.3%
5. Saintpaul (n=19)			19	100.0%				
6. Enteritidis (n=17)	17	100.0%						
7. Montevideo (n=16)	2	12.5%	8	50.0%	6	37.5%		
8. Senftenberg (n=12)	1	8.3%	11	91.7%				
9. Schwarzengrund (n=11)	5	45.5%	5	45.5%	1	9.1%		
10. Agona (n=9)			9	100.0%				
11. I 4,5,12:i:- (n=9)	8	88.9%	1	11.1%				
12. Reading (n=8)			8	100.0%				
13. Berta (n=7)			7	100.0%				
14. Illa 18:z4,z23:- (n=6)			6	100.0%				
15. Brandenburg (n=4)			4	100.0%				
16. I 4,12:d:- (n=4)			4	100.0%				
17. Mbandaka (n=4)	1	25.0%	1	25.0%	2	50.0%		
18. Anatum (n=3)	1	33.3%			2	66.7%		
19. Illa 18:z4,z32:- (n=3)			3	100.0%				
20. Infantis (n=3)	1	33.3%					2	66.7%
21. Albany (n=2)			2	100.0%				
22. Blockley (n=2)	1	50.0%			1	50.0%		
23. Chester (n=2)			2	100.0%				
24. Derby (n=2)			2	100.0%				
25. I 4,12:i:- (n=2)	1	50.0%	1	50.0%				
26. Johannesburg (n=2)	1	50.0%			1	50.0%		
27. Muenchen (n=2)			1	50.0%	1	50.0%		
28. Muenster (n=2)			1	50.0%	1	50.0%		
29. Quakam (n=2)	2	100.0%						
30. Bredeney (n=1)			1	100.0%				
31. Dublin (n=1)					1	100.0%		
32. I.4,5,12:R:- (n=1)			1	100.0%				
33. Litchfield (n=1)					1	100.0%		
34. Sinstorf (n=1)			1	100.0%				
35. Tennessee (n=1)					1	100.0%		
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>45.0%</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>47.0%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2.4%</b>

\* Where % = # isolates per serotype per meat (n) / (total # isolates per serotype).

Figure 3a. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Salmonella* from Chicken Breast, 2002-2006

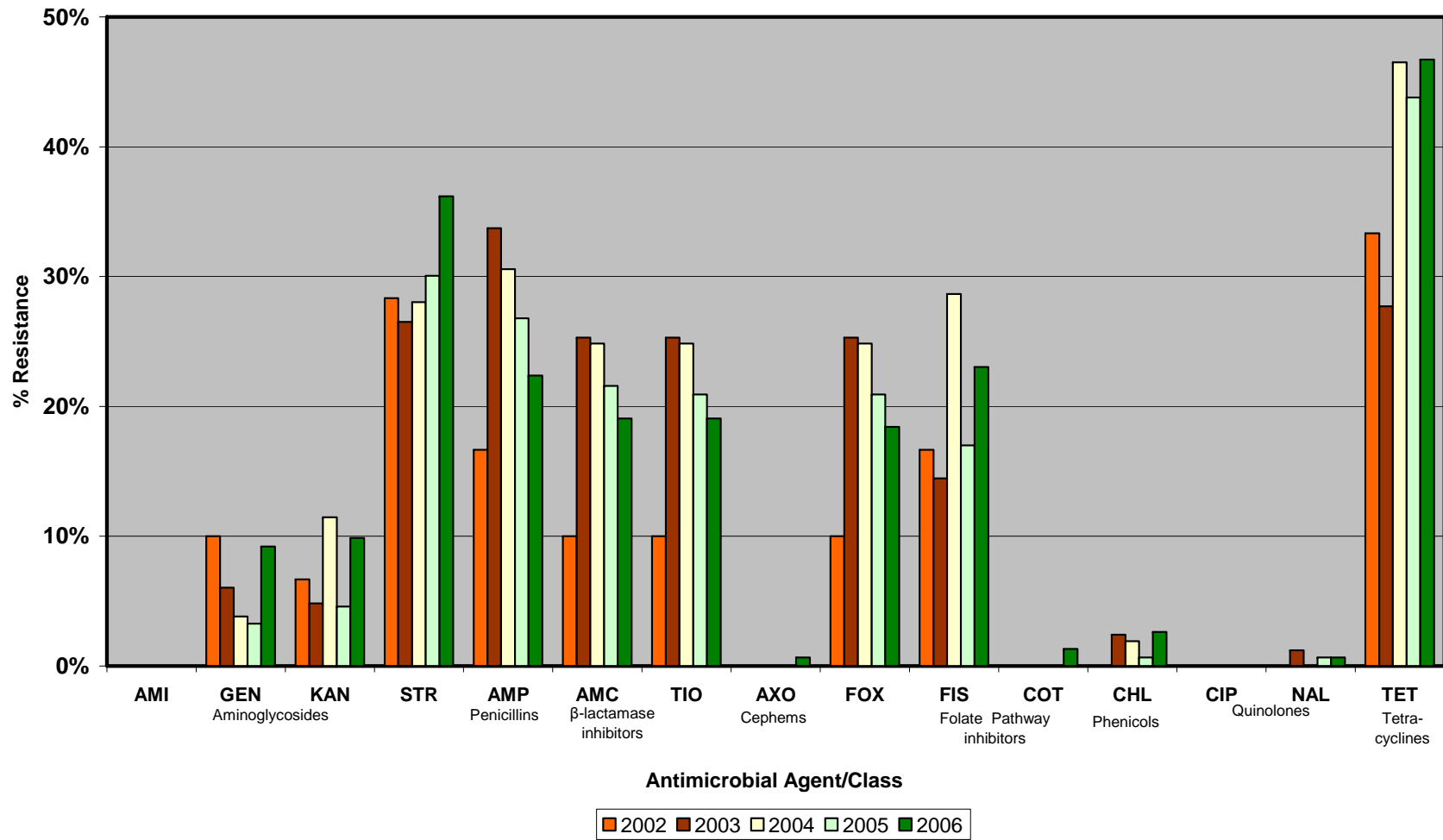


Table 6a. Trends in Resistance among *Salmonella* Isolates in Chicken Breast, 2002-2006

Class or Subclass	Antimicrobial/Resistance Breakpoint ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )	2002 (N=60)		2003 (N=83)		2004 (N=157)		2005 (N=153)		2006 (N=152)		Cochran-Armitage Trend Test	
		n	%R <sup>1</sup>	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R	Z Statistic <sup>2</sup>	P value <sup>3</sup>
Aminoglycosides	Amikacin (MIC $\geq$ 64)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A
	Gentamicin (MIC $\geq$ 16)	6	10.0%	5	6.0%	6	3.8%	5	3.3%	14	9.2%	0.1198	0.9046
	Kanamycin (MIC $\geq$ 64)	4	6.7%	4	4.8%	18	11.5%	7	4.6%	15	9.9%	0.5738	0.5661
	Streptomycin (MIC $\geq$ 64)	17	28.3%	22	26.5%	44	28.0%	46	30.1%	55	36.2%	1.5819	0.1137
Aminopenicillins	Ampicillin (MIC $\geq$ 32)	10	16.7%	28	33.7%	48	30.6%	41	26.8%	34	22.4%	0.4772	0.6332
Beta-lactamase inhibitor combinations	Amoxicillin-Clavulanic acid (MIC $\geq$ 32)	6	10.0%	21	25.3%	39	24.8%	33	21.6%	29	19.1%	0.3337	0.7386
Cephalosporins (3 <sup>rd</sup> Gen)	Ceftiofur (MIC $\geq$ 8)	6	10.0%	21	25.3%	39	24.8%	32	20.9%	29	19.1%	0.2891	0.7725
	Ceftriaxone (MIC $\geq$ 64)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	1.2443	0.2134
Cephameycins	Cefoxitin (MIC $\geq$ 32)	6	10.0%	21	25.3%	39	24.8%	32	20.9%	28	18.4%	0.1655	0.8686
Folate pathway inhibitors	Sulfisoxazole (MIC $\geq$ 512) <sup>4</sup>	10	16.7%	12	14.5%	45	28.7%	26	17.0%	35	23.0%	0.8036	0.4216
	Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (MIC $\geq$ 4)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.3%	1.7611	0.0782
Phenicols	Chloramphenicol (MIC $\geq$ 32)	0	0.0%	2	2.4%	3	1.9%	1	0.7%	4	2.6%	0.7029	0.4821
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin (MIC $\geq$ 4)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A
	Nalidixic Acid (MIC $\geq$ 32)	0	0.0%	1	1.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	1	0.7%	0.3372	0.7360
Tetracycline	Tetracycline (MIC $\geq$ 16)	20	33.3%	23	27.7%	73	46.5%	67	43.8%	71	46.7%	2.5511	0.0107

<sup>1</sup>Where % R = the number of resistance isolates (n)/ the number of positive isolates (N).

<sup>2</sup> N/A= No Z Statistic or P value could be calculated to this antibiotic.

<sup>3</sup> P value for percent resistant trend was calculated using the Cochran-Armitage Trend Test method.

<sup>4</sup> Sulfisoxazole replaced Sulfamethoxazole on NARMS panel in 2004



Figure 3b. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Salmonella* from Ground Turkey, 2002-2006

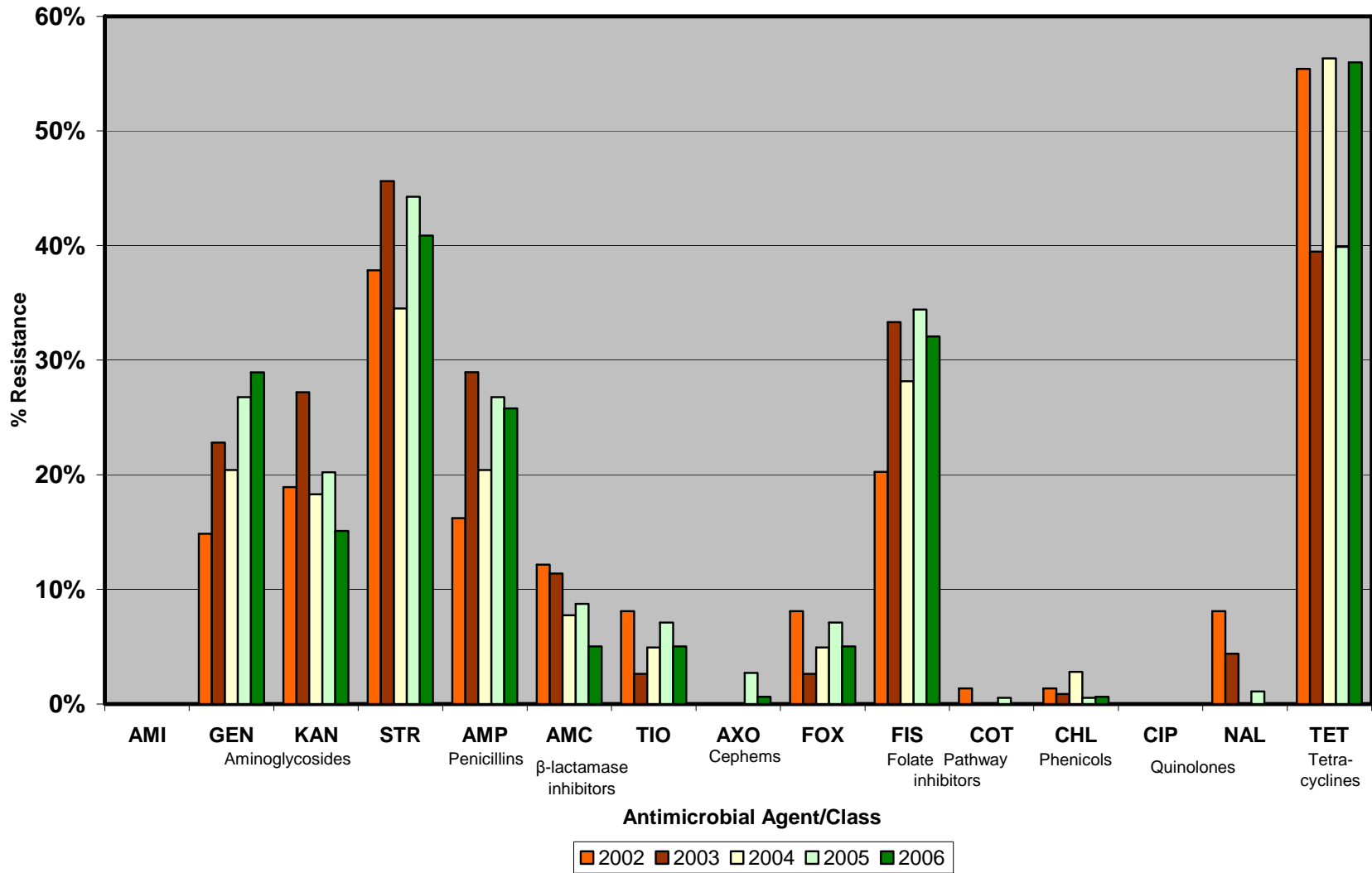


Table 6b. Trends in Resistance among *Salmonella* Isolates in Ground Turkey, 2002- 2006

Class or Subclass	Antimicrobial/Resistance Breakpoint (µg/ml)	2002 (N=74)		2003 (N=114)		2004 (N=142)		2005 (N=183)		2006 (N=159)		Cochran-Armitage Trend Test	
		n	%R <sup>1</sup>	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R	Z Statistic <sup>2</sup>	P value <sup>3</sup>
Aminoglycosides	Amikacin (MIC≥ 64)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A
	Gentamicin (MIC≥ 16)	11	14.9%	26	22.8%	29	20.4%	49	26.8%	46	28.9%	2.4756	0.0133
	Kanamycin (MIC≥ 64)	14	18.9%	31	27.2%	26	18.3%	37	20.2%	24	15.1%	-1.5588	0.1191
	Streptomycin (MIC≥ 64)	28	37.8%	52	45.6%	49	34.5%	81	44.3%	65	40.9%	0.3124	0.7548
Aminopenicillins	Ampicillin (MIC≥ 32)	12	16.2%	33	28.9%	29	20.4%	49	26.8%	41	25.8%	1.0788	0.2807
Beta-lactamase inhibitor combinations	Amoxicillin-Clavulanic acid (MIC≥ 32)	9	12.2%	13	11.4%	11	7.7%	16	8.7%	8	5.0%	-2.0451	0.0408
Cephalosporins (3rd Gen)	Ceftiofur (MIC≥8)	6	8.1%	3	2.6%	7	4.9%	13	7.1%	8	5.0%	0.1090	0.9132
	Ceftriaxone (MIC≥ 64)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	2.7%	1	0.6%	1.5294	0.1262
Cephameycins	Cefoxitin (MIC≥ 32)	6	8.1%	3	2.6%	7	4.9%	13	7.1%	8	5.0%	0.1090	0.9132
Folate pathway inhibitors	Sulfisoxazole (MIC≥ 512) <sup>4</sup>	15	20.3%	38	33.3%	40	28.2%	63	34.4%	51	32.1%	1.4972	0.1343
	Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (MIC≥ 4)	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	-0.9288	0.3530
Phenicols	Chloramphenicol (MIC≥ 32)	1	1.4%	1	0.9%	4	2.8%	1	0.5%	1	0.6%	-0.7756	0.4380
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin (MIC≥ 4)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A
	Nalidixic Acid (MIC≥ 32)	6	8.1%	5	4.4%	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	0	0.0%	-4.2123	<.0001
Tetracycline	Tetracycline (MIC≥ 16)	41	55.4%	45	39.5%	80	56.3%	73	39.9%	89	56.0%	0.4345	0.6640

<sup>1</sup> Where % R = the number of resistance isolates (n)/ the number of positive isolates (N).

<sup>2</sup> N/A= No Z Statistic or P value could be calculated to this antibiotic.

<sup>3</sup> P value for percent resistant trend was calculated using the Cochran-Armitage Trend Test method.

<sup>4</sup> Sulfisoxazole replaced Sulfamethoxazole on NARMS panel in 2004

Figure 3c. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Salmonella* from Ground Beef, 2002-2006

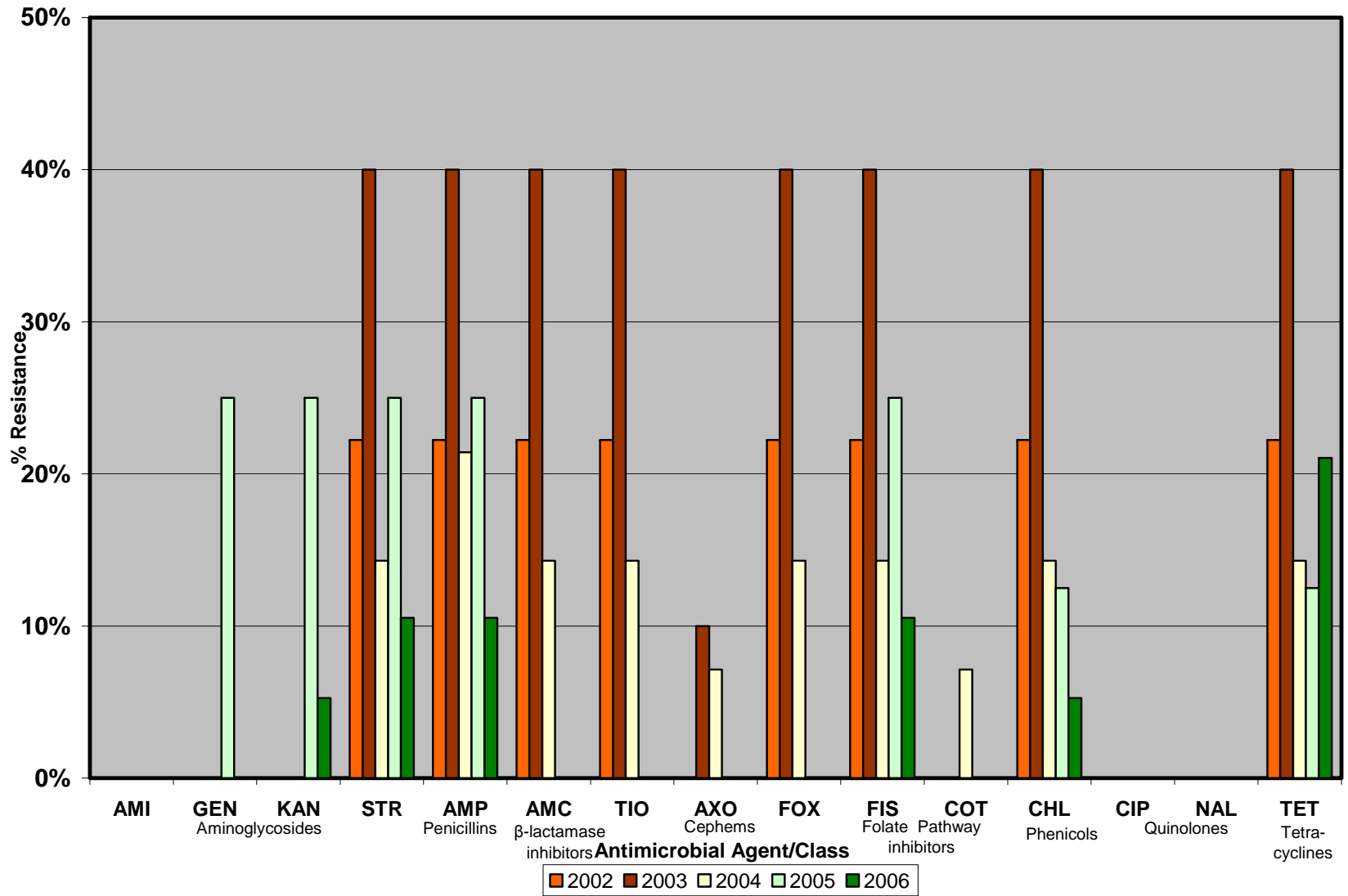


Table 6c. Trends in Resistance among *Salmonella* Isolates in Ground Beef 2002-2006

Class or Subclass	Antimicrobial/Resistance Breakpoint (µg/ml)	2002 (N=9)		2003 (N=10)		2004 (N=14)		2005 (N=8)		2006 (N=19)		Cochran-Armitage Trend Test	
		n	%R <sup>1</sup>	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R	Z Statistic <sup>2</sup>	P value <sup>3</sup>
Aminoglycosides	Amikacin (MIC≥ 64)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A
	Gentamicin (MIC≥ 16)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	25.0%	0	0.0%	0.6987	0.4847
	Kanamycin (MIC≥ 64)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	25.0%	1	5.3%	1.2743	0.2026
	Streptomycin (MIC≥ 64)	2	22.2%	4	40.0%	2	14.3%	2	25.0%	2	10.5%	-1.2542	0.2098
Aminopenicillins	Ampicillin (MIC≥ 32)	2	22.2%	4	40.0%	3	21.4%	2	25.0%	2	10.5%	-1.2830	0.1995
Beta-lactamase inhibitor combinations	Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid (MIC≥ 32)	2	22.2%	4	40.0%	2	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-2.7408	0.0061
Cephalosporins (3rd Gen)	Ceftiofur (MIC≥8)	2	22.2%	4	40.0%	2	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-2.7408	0.0061
	Ceftriaxone (MIC≥ 64)	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-0.7985	0.4246
Cephameycins	Cefoxitin (MIC≥ 32)	2	22.2%	4	40.0%	2	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-2.7408	0.0061
Folate Pathway inhibitors	Sulfisoxazole (MIC≥ 512) <sup>4</sup>	2	22.2%	4	40.0%	2	14.3%	2	25.0%	2	10.5%	-1.2542	0.2098
	Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (MIC≥ 4)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-0.2099	0.8337
Phenicols	Chloramphenicol (MIC≥ 32)	2	22.2%	4	40.0%	2	14.3%	1	12.5%	1	5.3%	-1.9231	0.0545
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin (MIC≥ 4)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A
	Nalidixic Acid (MIC≥ 32)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A
Tetracycline	Tetracycline (MIC≥ 16)	2	22.2%	4	40.0%	2	14.3%	1	12.5%	4	21.1%	-0.6306	0.5283

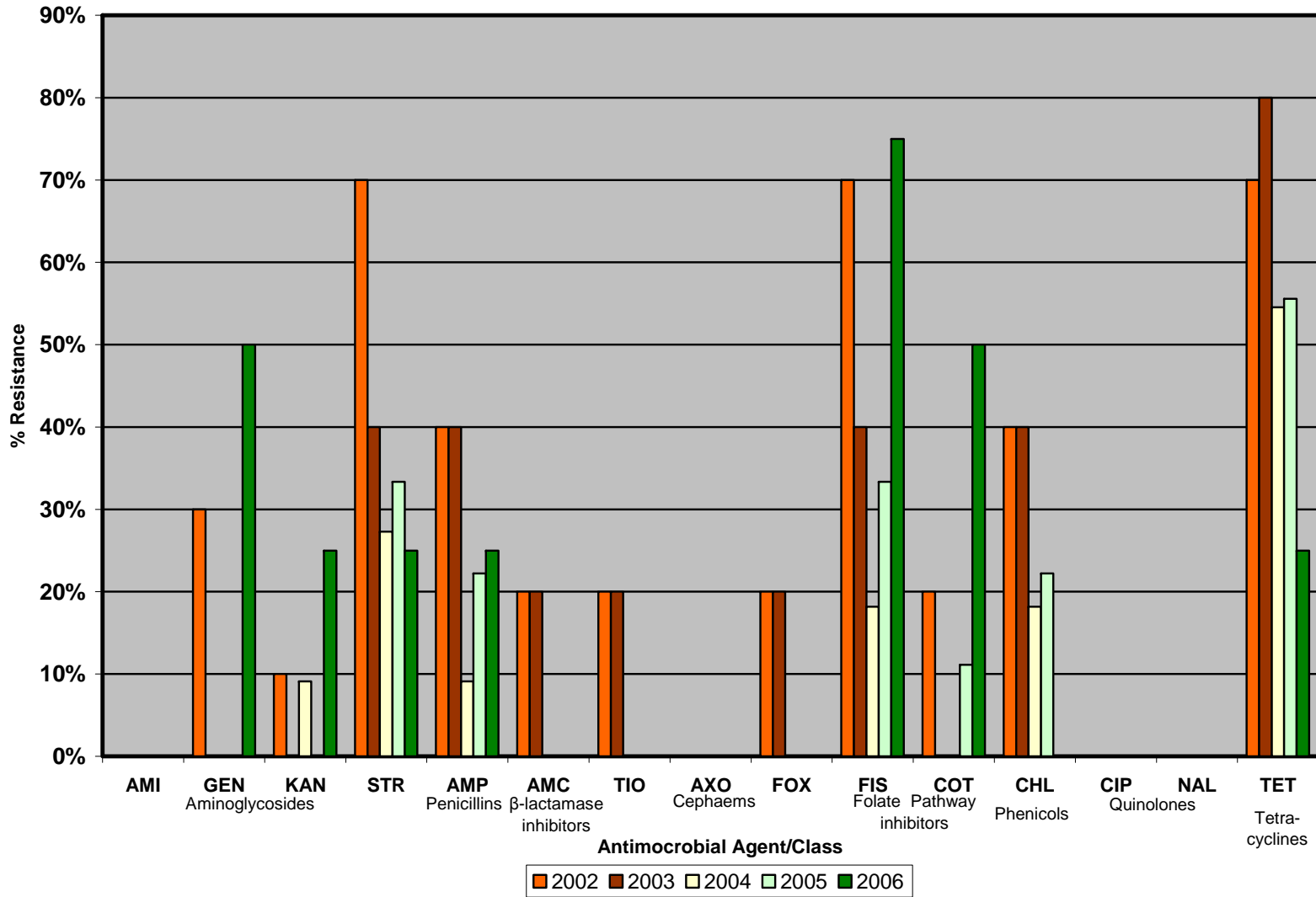
<sup>1</sup> Where % R = the number of resistance isolates (n)/ the number of positive isolates (N).

<sup>2</sup> N/A= No Z Statistic or P value could be calculated to this antibiotic.

<sup>3</sup> P value for percent resistant trend was calculated using the Cochran-Armitage Trend Test method.

<sup>4</sup> Sulfisoxazole replaced Sulfamethoxazole on NARMS panel in 2004

Figure 3d. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Salmonella* from Pork Chop, 2002-2006



**Table 6d. Trends in Resistance among *Salmonella* Isolates in Pork Chop, 2002-2006**

		2002 (N=10)		2003 (N=5)		2004 (N=11)		2005 (N=9)		2006 (N=8)		Cochran-Armitage Trend Test	
Class or Subclass	Antimicrobial/Resistance Breakpoint (µg/ml)	n	%R <sup>1</sup>	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R	Z Statistic <sup>2</sup>	P value <sup>3</sup>
Aminoglycosides	Amikacin (MIC≥ 64)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A
	Gentamicin (MIC≥ 16)	3	30.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	50.0%	0.5842	0.5591
	Kanamycin (MIC≥ 64)	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	2	25.0%	0.7425	0.4578
	Streptomycin (MIC≥ 64)	7	70.0%	2	40.0%	3	27.3%	3	33.3%	2	25.0%	-1.9850	0.0471
Aminopenicillins	Ampicillin (MIC≥ 32)	4	40.0%	2	40.0%	1	9.1%	2	22.2%	2	25.0%	-0.9886	0.3229
Beta-lactamase inhibitor combinations	Amoxicillin-Clavulanic acid (MIC≥ 32)	2	20.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-2.1164	0.0343
Cephalosporins (3rd Gen)	Ceftiofur (MIC≥8)	2	20.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-2.1164	0.0343
	Ceftriaxone (MIC≥ 64)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A
Cephamycins	Cefoxitin (MIC≥ 32)	2	20.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-2.1164	0.0343
Folate Pathway inhibitors	Sulfisoxazole (MIC≥ 512) <sup>4</sup>	7	70.0%	2	40.0%	2	18.2%	3	33.3%	6	75.0%	-0.2162	0.8288
	Trimethoprim- sulfamethoxazole (MIC≥ 4)	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	4	50.0%	1.4605	0.1442
Phenicols	Chloramphenicol (MIC≥ 32)	4	40.0%	2	40.0%	2	18.2%	2	22.2%	0	0.0%	-2.0420	0.0412
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin (MIC≥ 4)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A
	Nalidixic Acid (MIC≥ 32)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A
Tetracycline	Tetracycline (MIC≥ 16)	7	70.0%	4	80.0%	6	54.5%	5	55.6%	2	25.0%	-1.9542	0.0507

<sup>1</sup> Where % R = the number of resistance isolates (n)/ the number of positive isolates (N).

<sup>2</sup> N/A= No Z Statistic or P value could be calculated to this antibiotic.

<sup>3</sup> P value for percent resistant for trend was calculated using the Cochran-Armitage Trend Test method.

<sup>4</sup> Sulfisoxazole replaced Sulfamethoxazole on NARMS panel in 2004.

Table 7. Antimicrobial Resistance<sup>1</sup> among *Salmonella* by Top 6 Serotypes within Meat Type, 2006

Meat Type		Antimicrobial Agent Class														
		Aminoglycosides				Penicillins	$\beta$ -lactamase inhibitors	Cephems			Folate Pathway inhibitors		Phenicols	Quinolones		Tetra-cyclines
		AMI	GEN	KAN	STR	AMP	AMC	TIO	AXO	FOX	FIS	COT	CHL	CIP	NAL	TET
Chicken Breast	<i>Kentucky</i> (n=59)	-	8.5%	8.5%	69.5%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	-	22.0%	8.5%	-	6.8%	-	-	72.9%
	<i>Heidelberg</i> (n=30)	-	20.0%	-	23.3%	16.7%	10.0%	10.0%	-	10.0%	26.7%	6.7%	-	-	3.3%	3.3%
	<i>Typhimurium</i> (n=21)	-	-	47.6%	9.5%	57.1%	57.1%	57.1%	4.8%	52.4%	90.5%	-	-	-	-	90.5%
	<i>Enteritidis</i> (n=17)	-	-	-	-	17.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.8%
	<i>I 4,5,12:i:-</i> (n=8)	-	25.0%	-	25.0%	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%	-	12.5%	25.0%	-	-	-	-	12.5%
	<i>Schwarzengrund</i> (n=5)	-	20.0%	-	20.0%	-	-	-	-	-	20.0%	-	-	-	-	20.0%
Ground Turkey	<i>Heidelberg</i> (n=35)	-	31.4%	34.3%	45.7%	31.4%	17.1%	17.1%	-	17.1%	37.1%	-	-	-	-	68.6%
	<i>Hadar</i> (n=25)	-	20.0%	-	84.0%	12.0%	-	-	-	-	24.0%	-	-	-	-	96.0%
	<i>Saintpaul</i> (n=19)	-	26.3%	15.8%	15.8%	31.6%	-	-	-	-	26.3%	-	-	-	-	73.7%
	<i>Senftenberg</i> (n=11)	-	54.5%	36.4%	36.4%	72.7%	-	-	-	-	27.3%	-	9.1%	-	-	27.3%
	<i>Agona</i> (n=9)	-	22.2%	-	11.1%	11.1%	-	-	-	-	88.9%	-	-	-	-	77.8%
	<i>Montevideo</i> (n=8)	-	37.5%	50.0%	75.0%	-	-	-	-	-	12.5%	-	-	-	-	-
Ground Beef	<i>Montevideo</i> (n=6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Anatum</i> (n=2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0%
	<i>Mbandaka</i> (n=2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Blockley</i> (n=1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Dublin</i> (n=1)	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	-	-	100.0%	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Johannesburg</i> (n=1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Pork Chop <sup>2</sup>	<i>Heidelberg</i> (n=4)	-	75.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	-	-
	<i>Infantis</i> (n=2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Typhimurium</i> (n=2)	-	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	-	-	100.0%	-	-	-	-	100.0%

<sup>1</sup> Where % Resistance= (# isolates per serotype resistant to antimicrobial) / (total # isolates per serotype).

<sup>2</sup> Gray areas indicate that only three serotypes recovered from that meat type.

**Table 8. Multidrug Resistance Patterns among *Salmonella* Isolates by Year, 2002-2006**

Year		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of Isolates Tested	Chicken Breast	60	83	157	153	152
	Ground Turkey	74	114	142	183	159
	Ground Beef	9	10	14	8	19
	Pork Chop	10	5	11	9	8
Resistance Pattern	Isolate Source					
1. No Resistance Detected	Chicken Breast	51.7% 31	47.0% 39	40.1% 63	46.4% 71	38.8% 59
	Ground Turkey	37.8% 28	34.2% 39	28.9% 41	30.1% 55	17.6% 28
	Ground Beef	77.8% 7	60.0% 6	78.6% 11	75.0% 6	73.7% 14
	Pork Chop	20.0% 2	20.0% 1	45.5% 5	44.4% 4	25.0% 2
2. At Least ACSSuT <sup>1</sup> Resistant	Chicken Breast	0.0% 0	2.4% 2	1.9% 3	0.7% 1	2.6% 4
	Ground Turkey	1.4% 1	0.9% 1	2.8% 4	0.5% 1	0.6% 1
	Ground Beef	22.2% 2	40.0% 4	14.3% 2	12.5% 1	5.3% 1
	Pork Chop	40.0% 4	40.0% 2	9.1% 1	22.2% 2	0.0% 0
3. At Least ACT/S <sup>2</sup> Resistant	Chicken Breast	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0
	Ground Turkey	1.4% 1	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0
	Ground Beef	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	7.4% 1	0.0% 0	0.0% 0
	Pork Chop	20.0% 2	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	11.1% 1	0.0% 0
4. At Least ACSSuTAuCf <sup>3</sup> Resistant	Chicken Breast	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	1.9% 3	0.0% 0	2.6% 4
	Ground Turkey	33.3% 1	0.0% 1	0.0% 3	0.0% 1	0.0% 0
	Ground Beef	22.2% 2	40.0% 4	14.3% 2	0.0% 0	0.0% 0
	Pork Chop	20.0% 2	20.0% 1	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0
5. At Least Ceftiofur and Nalidixic Acid Resistant	Chicken Breast	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0
	Ground Turkey	0.0% 0	0.9% 1	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0
	Ground Beef	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0
	Pork Chop	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0

<sup>1</sup> ACSSuT = ampicillin, chloramphenicol, streptomycin, sulfamethoxazole/sulfisoxazole, and tetracycline.

<sup>2</sup> ACT/S = ampicillin, chloramphenicol, and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.

<sup>3</sup> ACSSuTAuCf = ACSSuT, amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, and ceftiofur.



Table 9a. MIC Distribution among *Salmonella* from Chicken Breast

Antimicrobial	Year (# of Isolates)	%I <sup>1</sup>	%R <sup>2</sup>	(95% CI) <sup>3</sup>	Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) <sup>4</sup>													
					0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128
<b>Aminoglycosides</b>																		
Amikacin	2002 (n=60)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 6.0)														
	2003 (n=83)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 4.3)														
	2004 (n=157)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.3)														
	2005 (n=153)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.4)														
	2006 (n=152)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.4)														
	Gentamicin	2002 (n=60)	0.0%	10.0%	(3.8 - 20.5)													
2003 (n=83)		1.2%	6.0%	(2.0 - 13.5)														
2004 (n=157)		0.6%	3.8%	(1.4 - 8.1)														
2005 (n=153)		0.0%	3.3%	(1.1 - 7.5)														
2006 (n=152)		1.3%	9.2%	(5.1 - 15.0)														
Kanamycin		2002 (n=60)	0.0%	6.7%	(1.8 - 16.2)													
	2003 (n=83)	1.2%	4.8%	(1.3 - 11.9)														
	2004 (n=157)	0.6%	11.5%	(6.9 - 17.5)														
	2005 (n=153)	0.0%	4.6%	(1.9 - 9.2)														
	2006 (n=152)	0.0%	9.9%	(5.6 - 15.8)														
	Streptomycin	2002 (n=60)	0.0%	28.3%	(17.5 - 41.4)													
2003 (n=83)		0.0%	26.5%	(17.4 - 37.3)														
2004 (n=157)		0.0%	28.0%	(21.2 - 35.7)														
2005 (n=153)		0.0%	30.1%	(22.9 - 38.0)														
2006 (n=152)		0.0%	36.2%	(28.6 - 44.4)														
<b>Aminopenicillins</b>																		
Ampicillin	2002 (n=60)	0.0%	16.7%	(8.3 - 28.5)														
	2003 (n=83)	0.0%	33.7%	(23.7 - 44.9)														
	2004 (n=157)	0.0%	30.6%	(23.5 - 38.4)														
	2005 (n=153)	0.0%	26.8%	(20.0 - 34.5)														
	2006 (n=152)	0.0%	22.4%	(16.0 - 29.8)														
	<b>β-Lactam/β-Lactamase Inhibitor combinations</b>																	
Amoxicillin-Clavulanic Acid	2002 (n=60)	1.7%	10.0%	(3.8 - 20.5)														
	2003 (n=83)	6.0%	25.3%	(16.4 - 36.0)														
	2004 (n=157)	1.3%	24.8%	(18.3 - 32.4)														
	2005 (n=153)	3.9%	21.6%	(15.3 - 28.9)														
	2006 (n=152)	0.7%	19.1%	(13.2 - 26.2)														
	<b>Cephalosporins</b>																	
Ceftiofur	2002 (n=60)	0.0%	10.0%	(3.8 - 20.5)														
	2003 (n=83)	0.0%	25.3%	(16.4 - 36.0)														
	2004 (n=157)	0.0%	24.8%	(18.3 - 32.4)														
	2005 (n=153)	0.0%	20.9%	(14.8 - 28.2)														
	2006 (n=152)	0.0%	19.1%	(13.2 - 26.2)														
	Ceftriaxone	2002 (n=60)	5.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 6.0)													
2003 (n=83)		24.1%	0.0%	(0.0 - 4.3)														
2004 (n=157)		22.9%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.3)														
2005 (n=153)		19.6%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.4)														
2006 (n=152)		17.1%	0.7%	(0.0 - 3.6)														
<b>Cephameycins</b>																		
Cefoxitin	2002 (n=60)	0.0%	10.0%	(3.8 - 20.5)														
	2003 (n=83)	0.0%	25.3%	(16.4 - 36.0)														
	2004 (n=157)	0.0%	24.8%	(18.3 - 32.4)														
	2005 (n=153)	0.7%	20.9%	(14.8 - 28.2)														
	2006 (n=152)	0.7%	18.4%	(12.6 - 25.5)														
	<b>Folate Pathway Inhibitors</b>																	
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (n=60)	0.0%	16.7%	(8.3 - 28.5)														
	2003 (n=83)	0.0%	14.5%	(7.7 - 23.9)														
	2004 (n=157)	0.0%	28.7%	(21.7 - 36.4)														
	2005 (n=153)	0.0%	17.0%	(11.4 - 23.9)														
	2006 (n=152)	0.0%	23.0%	(16.6 - 30.5)														
	Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (n=60)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 6.0)													
2003 (n=83)		0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 4.3)														
2004 (n=157)		0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.3)														
2005 (n=153)		0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.4)														
2006 (n=152)		0.0%	1.3%	(0.2 - 4.7)														
<b>Phenicol</b>																		
Chloramphenicol	2002 (n=60)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 6.0)														
	2003 (n=83)	0.0%	2.4%	(0.3 - 8.4)														
	2004 (n=157)	0.6%	1.9%	(0.4 - 5.5)														
	2005 (n=153)	0.0%	0.7%	(0.0 - 3.6)														
	2006 (n=152)	0.7%	2.6%	(0.7 - 6.6)														
	<b>Quinolones</b>																	
Ciprofloxacin	2002 (n=60)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 6.0)														
	2003 (n=83)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 4.3)														
	2004 (n=157)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.3)														
	2005 (n=153)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.4)														
	2006 (n=152)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.4)														
	Nalidixic Acid	2002 (n=60)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 6.0)													
2003 (n=83)		0.0%	1.2%	(0.0 - 6.5)														
2004 (n=157)		0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.3)														
2005 (n=153)		0.0%	0.7%	(0.0 - 3.6)														
2006 (n=152)		0.0%	0.7%	(0.0 - 3.6)														
<b>Tetracyclines</b>																		
Tetracycline	2002 (n=60)	1.7%	33.3%	(21.7 - 46.7)														
	2003 (n=83)	0.0%	27.7%	(18.4 - 38.6)														
	2004 (n=157)	0.6%	46.5%	(38.5 - 54.6)														
	2005 (n=153)	0.0%	43.8%	(35.8 - 52.0)														
	2006 (n=152)	0.0%	46.7%	(38.6 - 55.0)														

<sup>1</sup> Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility.

<sup>2</sup> Percent of isolates that were resistant. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %s are due to rounding

<sup>3</sup> 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

<sup>4</sup> The unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Black vertical bars indicate the breakpoints for susceptibility, while red vertical bars indicate the breakpoints for resistance. Numbers in the shaded area indicate the percentages of isolates with MICs greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent the percentages of isolates with MIC equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints were used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin.

Table 9b. MIC Distribution among *Salmonella* from Ground Turkey

Antimicrobial	Year (# of Isolates)	%I <sup>1</sup>	%R <sup>2</sup>	(95% CI) <sup>3</sup>	Distribution (%) of MICs (μg/ml) <sup>4</sup>													
					0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128
<b>Aminoglycosides</b>																		
Amikacin	2002 (n=74)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 4.9)														
	2003 (n=114)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 3.2)	6.8	55.4	32.4	5.4										
	2004 (n=142)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.6)	2.1	50.0	44.4	3.5										
	2005 (n=183)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.0)	0.0	62.3	35.5	1.6	0.5									
	2006 (n=159)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.3)	34.6	59.1	5.7	0.6										
Gentamicin	2002 (n=74)	2.7%	14.9%	(7.7 - 25.0)	40.5	39.2	2.7			2.7	5.4	9.5						
	2003 (n=114)	5.3%	22.8%	(15.5 - 31.6)	25.4	37.7	5.3	3.5	5.3	14.9	7.9							
	2004 (n=142)	2.8%	20.4%	(14.1 - 28.0)	33.8	37.3	4.9	0.7	2.8	9.2	11.3							
	2005 (n=183)	5.5%	26.8%	(20.5 - 33.8)	36.6	29.0	1.1	1.1	5.5	14.2	12.6							
	2006 (n=159)	1.3%	28.9%	(22.0 - 36.6)	18.9	45.3	4.4	1.3	1.3	6.9	22.0							
Kanamycin	2002 (n=74)	2.7%	18.9%	(10.7 - 29.7)														
	2003 (n=114)	2.6%	27.2%	(19.3 - 36.3)														
	2004 (n=142)	1.4%	18.3%	(12.3 - 25.7)														
	2005 (n=183)	0.0%	20.2%	(14.7 - 26.8)														
	2006 (n=159)	1.3%	15.1%	(9.9 - 21.6)														
Streptomycin	2002 (n=74)	0.0%	37.8%	(26.8 - 49.9)														
	2003 (n=114)	0.0%	45.6%	(36.3 - 55.2)														
	2004 (n=142)	0.0%	34.5%	(26.7 - 42.9)														
	2005 (n=183)	0.0%	44.3%	(36.9 - 51.8)														
	2006 (n=159)	0.0%	40.9%	(33.2 - 48.9)														
<b>Aminopenicillins</b>																		
Ampicillin	2002 (n=74)	0.0%	16.2%	(8.7 - 26.6)														
	2003 (n=114)	0.0%	28.9%	(20.8 - 38.2)	41.9	36.5	4.1	1.4										
	2004 (n=142)	0.0%	20.4%	(14.1 - 28.0)	36.8	31.6	1.8	0.9										
	2005 (n=183)	0.0%	26.8%	(20.5 - 33.8)	64.1	14.1	1.4											
	2006 (n=159)	0.0%	25.8%	(19.2 - 33.3)	63.9	8.7	0.5											
<b>β-Lactam/β-Lactamase Inhibitor combinations</b>																		
Amoxicillin-Clavulanic Acid	2002 (n=74)	1.4%	12.2%	(5.7 - 21.8)														
	2003 (n=114)	15.8%	11.4%	(6.2 - 18.7)	73.0	9.5	2.7	1.4	1.4	5.4	6.8							
	2004 (n=142)	8.5%	7.7%	(3.9 - 13.4)	58.8	11.4	0.9	10.8	15.8	8.8	2.6							
	2005 (n=183)	10.4%	8.7%	(5.1 - 13.8)	71.8	8.5	3.5	8.5	2.8	4.9								
	2006 (n=159)	11.3%	5.0%	(2.2 - 9.7)	69.4	3.8	7.7	10.4	2.7	6.0								
<b>Cephalosporins</b>																		
Ceftiofur	2002 (n=74)	0.0%	8.1%	(3.0 - 16.8)														
	2003 (n=114)	0.0%	2.6%	(0.5 - 7.5)	51.4	35.1	5.4			1.4	6.8							
	2004 (n=142)	0.0%	4.9%	(2.0 - 9.9)	41.2	54.4	1.8											
	2005 (n=183)	0.0%	7.1%	(3.8 - 11.8)	43.0	47.9	4.2											
	2006 (n=159)	0.0%	5.0%	(2.2 - 9.7)	44.8	46.4	1.6											
Ceftriaxone	2002 (n=74)	1.4%	0.0%	(0.0 - 4.9)														
	2003 (n=114)	1.8%	0.0%	(0.0 - 3.2)	91.9	0.5			1.4	5.4	1.4							
	2004 (n=142)	5.6%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.6)	97.4													
	2005 (n=183)	4.4%	2.7%	(0.9 - 6.3)	94.4													
	2006 (n=159)	3.8%	0.6%	(0.0 - 3.5)	92.9													
<b>Cephamycins</b>																		
Cefoxitin	2002 (n=74)	1.4%	8.1%	(3.0 - 16.8)														
	2003 (n=114)	1.8%	2.6%	(0.5 - 7.5)														
	2004 (n=142)	1.4%	4.9%	(2.0 - 9.9)	1.8	55.3	31.6	7.0	1.8	2.6								
	2005 (n=183)	0.0%	7.1%	(3.8 - 11.8)	1.4	60.6	28.2	3.5	1.4	0.7	4.2							
	2006 (n=159)	0.0%	5.0%	(2.2 - 9.7)	23.5	46.4	20.8	2.2	3.8	3.3								
<b>Folate Pathway Inhibitors</b>																		
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (n=74)	0.0%	20.3%	(11.8 - 31.2)														
	2003 (n=114)	0.0%	33.3%	(24.8 - 42.8)														
	2004 (n=142)	0.0%	28.2%	(20.9 - 36.3)														
	2005 (n=183)	0.0%	34.4%	(27.6 - 41.8)														
	2006 (n=159)	0.0%	32.1%	(24.9 - 39.9)														
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (n=74)	0.0%	1.4%	(0.0 - 7.3)														
	2003 (n=114)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 3.2)	89.2	8.1	1.4			1.4								
	2004 (n=142)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.6)	86.0	13.2	0.9											
	2005 (n=183)	0.0%	0.5%	(0.0 - 3.0)	89.4	6.3	4.2											
	2006 (n=159)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.3)	96.2	2.7	0.5			0.5								
<b>Phenicol</b>																		
Chloramphenicol	2002 (n=74)	6.8%	1.4%	(0.0 - 7.3)														
	2003 (n=114)	2.6%	0.9%	(0.0 - 4.8)														
	2004 (n=142)	4.2%	2.8%	(0.8 - 7.1)														
	2005 (n=183)	2.7%	0.5%	(0.0 - 3.0)														
	2006 (n=159)	0.6%	0.6%	(0.0 - 3.5)														
<b>Quinolones</b>																		
Ciprofloxacin	2002 (n=74)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 4.9)	71.6	17.6	2.7	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.7							
	2003 (n=114)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 3.2)	86.0	8.8	0.9	3.5	0.9									
	2004 (n=142)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.6)	93.7	4.9	1.4											
	2005 (n=183)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.0)	80.9	16.4	1.6	0.5	0.5									
	2006 (n=159)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.3)	74.8	24.5			0.6									
Nalidixic Acid	2002 (n=74)	0.0%	8.1%	(3.0 - 16.8)														
	2003 (n=114)	0.0%	4.4%	(1.4 - 9.9)														
	2004 (n=142)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.6)														
	2005 (n=183)	0.0%	1.1%	(0.1 - 3.9)														
	2006 (n=159)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.3)														
<b>Tetracyclines</b>																		
Tetracycline	2002 (n=74)	0.0%	55.4%	(43.4 - 67.0)														
	2003 (n=114)	2.6%	39.5%	(30.4 - 49.1)														
	2004 (n=142)	7.7%	56.3%	(47.8 - 64.6)														
	2005 (n=183)	0.0%	39.9%	(32.7 - 47.4)														
	2006 (n=159)	0.0%	56.0%	(47.9 - 63.8)														

<sup>1</sup> Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility

<sup>2</sup> Percent of isolates that were resistant. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %s are due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method

<sup>4</sup> The unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Black vertical bars indicate the breakpoints for susceptibility, while red vertical bars indicate the breakpoints for resistance. Numbers in the shaded area indicate the percentages of isolates with MICs greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent the percentages of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints were used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin





Table 10. *Campylobacter* Species by Meat Type, 2002-2006

	Species	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
Total (a) Isolates in that year	<i>C. jejuni</i>	202		330		517		414		439	
	<i>C. coli</i>	95		147		204		160		157	
	<i>C. lari</i>	0		2		0		2		3	
Meat Type <sup>1</sup>	Total (A)	297		479		721		576		599	
	Species	n	% <sup>2</sup>	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Chicken Breast	<i>C. jejuni</i>	198	98.0%	325	98.5%	510	98.6%	403	97.3%	426	97.0%
	<i>C. coli</i>	90	94.7%	142	96.6%	196	96.1%	151	94.4%	145	92.4%
	<i>C. lari</i>			2	100.0%					1	33.3%
	<b>Total (N)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>288</b>	<b>97.0%</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>97.9%</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>97.9%</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>96.2%</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>95.5%</b>
Ground Turkey	<i>C. jejuni</i>	2	1.0%	4	1.2%	7	1.4%	10	2.4%	12	2.7%
	<i>C. coli</i>	2	2.1%	1	0.7%	5	2.5%	9	5.6%	10	6.4%
	<i>C. lari</i>							1	50.0%	2	66.7%
	<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
Ground Beef	<i>C. jejuni</i>			1	0.3%						
	<b>Total</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>0.2%</b>						
Pork Chop	<i>C. jejuni</i>	2	1.0%					1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	<i>C. coli</i>	3	3.2%	4	0.8%	3	1.5%			2	1.3%
	<i>C. lari</i>							1	50.0%		
	<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Blank and gray areas indicate no isolates were found for this species per meat type.

<sup>2</sup> Where % = Number of isolates per species per meat type (n) / total # of isolates per species (a).

<sup>3</sup> Where % = total # of isolates in meat type (N) / total # of isolates in that year (A).

**Table 11a. *Campylobacter jejuni* Isolates in Chicken Breast by Month for All Sites, 2002-2006**

Month	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	n	% <sup>1</sup>	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
January	13	6.6	26	8.0	42	8.2	30	7.4	32	7.5
February	25	12.6	26	8.0	40	7.8	44	10.9	42	9.9
March	23	11.6	21	6.5	32	6.3	37	9.2	49	11.5
April	16	8.1	15	4.6	27	5.3	31	7.7	20	4.7
May	15	7.6	29	8.9	41	8.0	37	9.2	30	7.0
June	7	3.5	30	9.2	49	9.6	28	6.9	45	10.6
July	17	8.6	29	8.9	51	10.0	36	8.9	36	8.5
August	24	12.1	24	7.4	45	8.8	41	10.2	35	8.2
September	19	9.6	30	9.2	52	10.2	28	6.9	44	10.3
October	11	5.6	39	12.0	55	10.8	28	6.9	32	7.5
November	19	9.6	22	6.8	33	6.5	31	7.7	29	6.8
December	9	4.5	34	10.5	43	8.4	32	7.9	32	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 11b. *Campylobacter coli* isolates in Chicken Breast by Month for All Sites, 2002-2006**

Month	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
January	5	5.6	4	2.8	18	9.2	15	9.9	7	4.8
February	4	4.4	5	3.5	19	9.7	16	10.6	8	5.5
March	6	6.7	6	4.2	15	7.7	9	6.0	10	6.9
April	6	6.7	15	10.6	8	4.1	11	7.3	11	7.6
May	11	12.2	11	7.7	10	5.1	10	6.6	12	8.3
June	17	18.9	11	7.7	10	5.1	17	11.3	12	8.3
July <sup>2</sup>			24	16.9	16	8.2	15	9.9	16	11.0
August	7	7.8	5	3.5	17	8.7	6	4.0	7	4.8
September	8	8.9	20	14.1	20	10.2	7	4.6	14	9.7
October	10	11.1	19	13.4	18	9.2	19	12.6	14	9.7
November	2	2.2	4	2.8	25	12.8	11	7.3	23	15.9
December	14	15.6	18	85.7	20	10.2	15	9.9	11	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Where % = (# of isolates that month) / (total # of isolates that year).

<sup>2</sup> Grey area indicates that no isolates were identified in that month.

Figure 4a. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Campylobacter jejuni* from Chicken Breast, 2002-2006

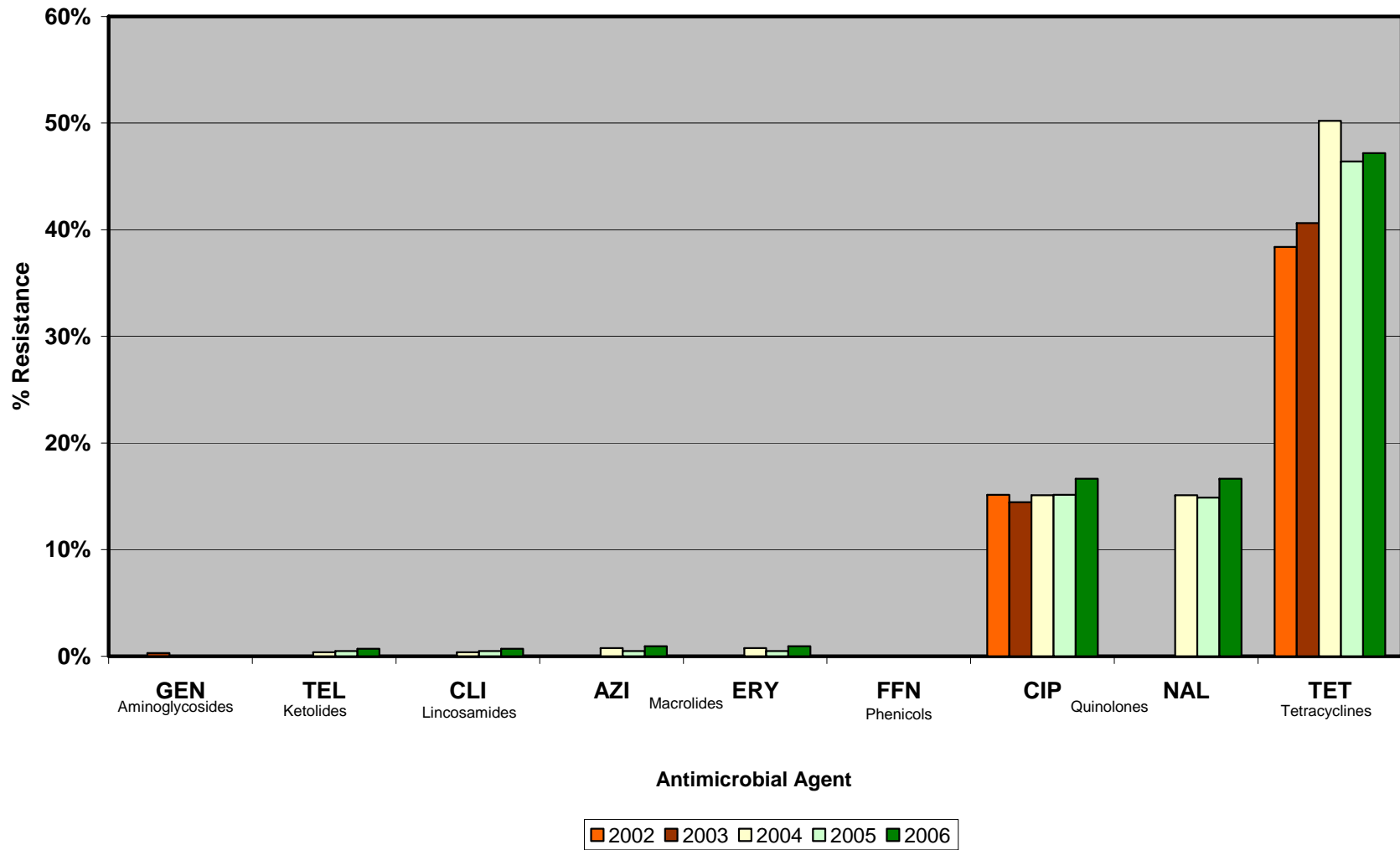


Table 12a. Trends in Resistance among *Campylobacter jejuni* in Chicken Breast Isolates, 2002-2006

Antimicrobial Class	Antimicrobial/Resistance Breakpoint (µg/ml)	2002 (N=198)		2003 (N=325)		2004 (N=510)		2005 (N=403)		2006 (N=426)		Cochran-Armitage Trend Test	
		n	%R <sup>1</sup>	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R:	n	%R:	Z Statistic	P value <sup>2</sup>
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin (MIC ≥8)	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-1.0023	0.3162
Ketolides	Telithromycin (MIC ≥16)	Not Tested		Not Tested		2	0.4%	2	0.5%	3	0.7%	0.6541	0.5130 <sup>3</sup>
Lincosamides	Clindamycin (MIC ≥8)	Not Tested		Not Tested		2	0.4%	2	0.5%	3	0.7%	0.6541	0.5130 <sup>3</sup>
Macrolides	Azithromycin (MIC ≥8)	Not Tested		Not Tested		4	0.8%	2	0.5%	4	0.9%	0.2388	0.8112 <sup>3</sup>
	Erythromycin (MIC ≥32)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.8%	2	0.5%	4	0.9%	-1.1355	0.2562
Phenicols	Florfenicol <sup>4</sup>	Not Tested		Not Tested		0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A <sup>5</sup>	N/A
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin (MIC≥4)	30	15.2%	47	14.5%	77	15.1%	61	15.1%	71	16.7%	0.6996	0.4842
	Nalidixic Acid (MIC≥64)	Not Tested		Not Tested		77	15.1%	60	14.9%	71	16.7%	0.6378	0.5236 <sup>3</sup>
Tetracycline <sup>6</sup>	Tetracycline (MIC≥16)	76	38.4%	132	40.6%	256	50.2%	187	46.4%	201	47.2%	-0.9578	0.3382

<sup>1</sup> % R = the number of resistant isolates (n) / the number of positive isolates (N).

<sup>2</sup> P value for percent resistant for trend was calculated using Cochran-Armitage trend test method.

<sup>3</sup> Z statistic and P value calculated based on 3 years data.

<sup>4</sup> Percent non susceptible is reported rather than percent resistant as no CLSI breakpoint has been established. NARMS breakpoint established to determine resistance. Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance.

<sup>5</sup> N/A= Z Statistic and P value could not be calculated due to insufficient data or no resistance observed.

<sup>6</sup> Results for 2002 and 2003 are for Doxycycline.



Figure 4b. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Campylobacter coli* from Chicken Breast, 2002-2006

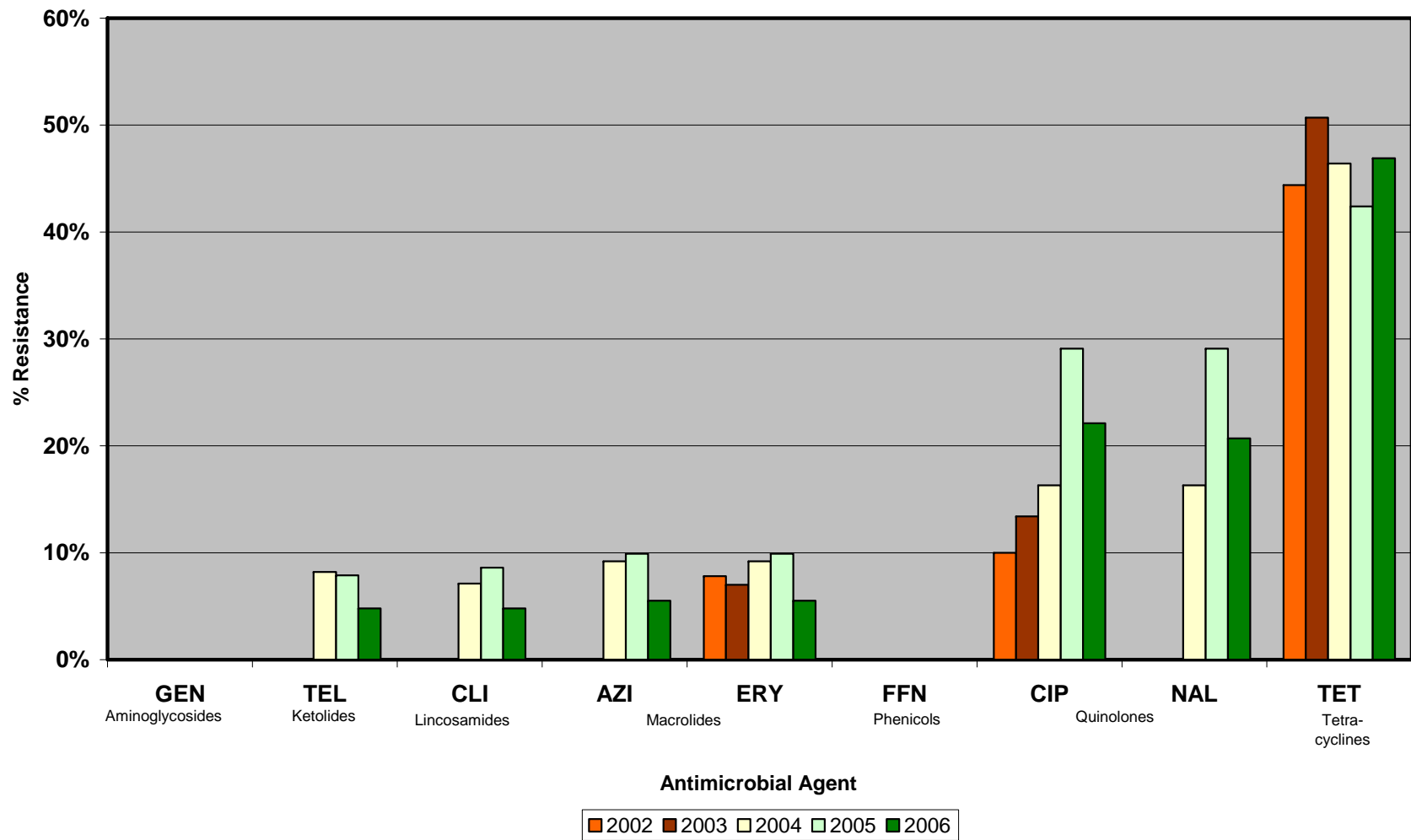


Table 12b. Trends in Resistance among *Campylobacter coli* in Chicken Breast Isolates, 2002-2006

Antimicrobial Class	Antimicrobial/Resistance Breakpoint (µg/ml)	2002 (N=90)		2003 (N=142)		2004 (N=196)		2005 (N=151)		2006 (N=145)		Cochran-Armitage Trend Test	
		n	%R <sup>1</sup>	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R:	n	%R:	Z Statistic	P value <sup>2</sup>
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin (MIC ≥8)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A <sup>3</sup>	N/A
Ketolides	Telithromycin (MIC ≥16)	Not Tested		Not Tested		16	8.2%	12	7.9%	7	4.8%	-1.1406	0.2541 <sup>4</sup>
Lincosamides	Clindamycin (MIC ≥8)	Not Tested		Not Tested		14	7.1%	13	8.6%	7	4.8%	-0.7479	0.4545 <sup>4</sup>
Macrolides	Azithromycin (MIC ≥8)	Not Tested		Not Tested		18	9.2%	15	9.9%	8	5.5%	-1.1355	0.2562 <sup>4</sup>
	Erythromycin (MIC ≥32)	17	18.9%	13	9.2%	18	9.2%	15	9.9%	8	5.5%	-2.6709	0.0076
Phenicols	Florfenicol <sup>5</sup>	Not Tested		Not Tested		0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	N/A
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin (MIC≥4)	9	10.0%	19	13.4%	32	16.3%	44	29.1%	32	22.1%	3.5754	0.0003
	Nalidixic Acid (MIC≥64)	Not Tested		Not Tested		32	16.3%	44	29.1%	30	20.7%	1.1931	0.2328 <sup>4</sup>
Tetracycline <sup>6</sup>	Tetracycline (MIC≥16)	40	44.4%	72	50.7%	91	46.4%	64	42.4%	68	46.9%	0.3799	0.7040

<sup>1</sup> % R = the number of resistant isolates (n) / the number of positive isolates (N).

<sup>2</sup> P value for percent resistant for trend was calculated using Cochran-Armitage trend test method

<sup>3</sup> N/A= Z Statistic and P value could not be calculated due to insufficient data or no resistance observed.

<sup>4</sup> Z statistic and P value calculated based on 3 years data.

<sup>5</sup> Percent non susceptible is reported rather than percent resistant as no CLSI breakpoint has been established. NARMS breakpoint established to determine resistance. Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance

<sup>6</sup> Results for 2002 and 2003 are for Doxycycline.

Table 13. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Campylobacter* Species by Meat Type, 2002-2006

Meat Type <sup>1</sup>	Species	Year	Aminoglycosides	Ketolides	Lincosamides	Macrolides	Phenicols	Quinolones	Tetracyclines			
			GEN	TEL	CLI	AZI	ERY	FFN	CIP	NAL	DOX	TET
Chicken Breast	<i>C. jejuni</i>	2002 (n=198)	- <sup>2</sup>						15.2%		38.4%	
		2003 (n=325)	0.3%						14.5%		40.6%	
		2004 (n=510)	-	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.8%	-	15.1%	15.1%		50.2%
		2005 (n=403)	-	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	-	15.1%	14.9%		46.4%
		2006 (n=426)	-	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	-	16.7%	16.7%		47.2%
		Total (n=1862)	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	-	15.4%	15.5%	39.8%	48.1%
	<i>C. coli</i>	2002 (n=90)	-					7.8%	10.0%		44.4%	
		2003 (n=142)	-					7.0%	13.4%		50.7%	
		2004 (n=196)	-	8.2%	7.1%	9.2%	9.2%	-	16.3%	16.3%		46.4%
		2005 (n=151)	-	7.9%	8.6%	9.9%	9.9%	-	29.1%	29.1%		42.4%
		2006 (n=145)	-	4.8%	4.8%	5.5%	5.5%	-	22.1%	20.7%		46.9%
		Total (n=724)	-	7.1%	6.9%	8.3%	8.0%	-	18.8%	21.5%	48.3%	45.3%
	<i>C. lari</i>	2003 (n=2)	-									
		2006 (n=1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	100.0%		-
		Total (n=3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.3%	100.0%	-	-
Total (n=2589)			-	2.3%	2.2%	2.8%	2.6%	-	16.3%	17.2%	42.3%	47.3%
Ground Turkey	<i>C. jejuni</i>	2002 (n=2)	-						50.0%		100.0%	
		2003 (n=4)	-						-		75.0%	
		2004 (n=7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.6%	28.6%		42.9%
		2005 (n=10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0%	10.0%		70.0%
		2006 (n=12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0%	50.0%		75.0%
		Total (n=35)	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.6%	31.0%	83.3%	65.5%
	<i>C. coli</i>	2002 (n=2)	-						50.0%		50.0%	
		2003 (n=1)	-						100.0%		100.0%	
		2004 (n=5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
		2005 (n=9)	-	22.2%	-	22.2%	22.2%	-	55.6%	55.6%		88.9%
		2006 (n=10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.0%	30.0%		80.0%
		Total (n=27)	-	8.3%	-	8.3%	7.4%	-	37.0%	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%
	<i>C. lari</i>	2005 (n=1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	100.0%		-
		2006 (n=2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	100.0%		-
		Total (n=3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	100.0%		-
Total (n=65)			-	3.6%	-	3.6%	3.1%	-	35.4%	35.7%	77.8%	62.5%
Ground Beef	<i>C. jejuni</i>	2003 (n=1)	-									
		Total (n=1)	-									
	Total (n=1)			-	-							
Pork Chop	<i>C. jejuni</i>	2002 (n=2)	-									
		2005 (n=1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	100.0%		
		2006 (n=1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Total (n=4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.0%	50.0%		
	<i>C. coli</i>	2002 (n=3)	-					33.3%			33.3%	
		2003 (n=4)	-					75.0%			75.0%	
		2004 (n=3)	-	-	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	-	-	-		66.7%
		2006 (n=2)	-	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	-	-	-		-
		Total (n=12)	-	20.0%	40.0%	40.0%	50.0%	-	-	-	57.1%	40.0%
		<i>C. lari</i>	2005 (n=1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	
Total (n=1)	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%		-	
Total (n=17)			-	12.5%	25.0%	25.0%	35.3%	-	5.9%	25.0%	44.4%	25.0%
Total (n=2672)			-	2.4%	2.3%	2.9%	2.8%	-	16.7%	17.8%	42.7%	47.7%

<sup>1</sup> Gray areas indicate antimicrobial not included in testing in that year.

<sup>2</sup> Dashes indicate that 0.0% resistance to antimicrobial.

**Table 14a. Number of *Campylobacter jejuni* Resistant to Multiple Antimicrobial Agents, 2002-2006**

<b>Meat Type</b>	<b>Number of Antimicrobials</b>	<b>2002 (n=202)</b>	<b>2003 (n=330)</b>	<b>2004 (n=517)</b>	<b>2005 (n=414)</b>	<b>2006 (n=439)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Chicken Breast</b>	<b>0</b>	131	215	209	175	187	<b>917</b>
	<b>1</b>	63	98	220	166	164	<b>711</b>
	<b>2-4</b>	4	12	79	61	72	<b>228</b>
	<b>5-7</b>	0	0	2	1	3	<b>6</b>
	<b>≥8</b>	N/A*	N/A	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>198</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>426</b>
<b>Ground Turkey</b>	<b>0</b>	0	1	3	3	2	<b>9</b>
	<b>1</b>	2	3	2	6	4	<b>17</b>
	<b>2-4</b>	0	0	2	1	6	<b>9</b>
	<b>5-7</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	<b>≥8</b>	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Ground Beef</b>	<b>0</b>	0	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	<b>2-4</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	<b>5-7</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	<b>≥8</b>	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Pork Chop</b>	<b>0</b>	2	0	0	0	1	<b>3</b>
	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	<b>2-4</b>	0	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
	<b>5-7</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	<b>≥8</b>	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

\* N/A indicates not more than five antimicrobial tested for 2002 and 2003.

**Table 14b. Number of *Campylobacter coli* Resistant to Multiple Antimicrobial Agents, 2002-2006**

<b>Meat Type</b>	<b>Number of Antimicrobials</b>	<b>2002 (n=95)</b>	<b>2003 (n=147)</b>	<b>2004 (n=204)</b>	<b>2005 (n=160)</b>	<b>2006 (n=157)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Chicken Breast</b>	<b>0</b>	41	66	75	55	56	<b>293</b>
	<b>1</b>	35	61	72	39	51	<b>258</b>
	<b>2-4</b>	14	15	46	49	35	<b>159</b>
	<b>5-7</b>	0	0	3	8	3	<b>14</b>
	<b>≥8</b>	N/A*	N/A	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>145</b>
<b>Ground Turkey</b>	<b>0</b>	1	0	5	1	2	<b>9</b>
	<b>1</b>	1	1	0	3	5	<b>10</b>
	<b>2-4</b>	0	0	0	3	3	<b>6</b>
	<b>5-7</b>	0	0	0	2	0	<b>2</b>
	<b>≥8</b>	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Ground Beef</b>	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	<b>2-4</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	<b>5-7</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	<b>≥8</b>	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Pork Chop</b>	<b>0</b>	2	1	1	0	1	<b>5</b>
	<b>1</b>	0	1	1	0	0	<b>2</b>
	<b>2-4</b>	1	2	1	0	1	<b>5</b>
	<b>5-7</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	<b>≥8</b>	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

\* N/A indicates not more than five antimicrobial tested for 2002 and 2003.

Table 15a. MIC Distribution among *Campylobacter jejuni* from Chicken Breast

Antimicrobial	Year (# of Isolates)	%I <sup>1</sup>	%R <sup>2</sup>	(95% CI) <sup>3</sup>	Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) <sup>4</sup>																
					0.008	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128		
<b>Aminoglycosides</b>																					
Gentamicin	2002 (n=198)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.8)																	
	2003 (n=325)	0.0%	0.3%	(0.0 - 1.7)																	
	2004 (n=510)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 0.7)																	
	2005 (n=403)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 0.9)																	
	2006 (n=426)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 0.9)																	
<b>Ketolides</b>																					
Telithromycin	2004 (n=510)	0.4%	0.4%	(0.0 - 1.4)																	
	2005 (n=403)	0.0%	0.5%	(0.1 - 1.8)																	
	2006 (n=426)	0.2%	0.7%	(0.1 - 2.0)																	
<b>Lincosamides</b>																					
Clindamycin	2004 (n=510)	0.0%	0.4%	(0.0 - 1.4)																	
	2005 (n=403)	0.0%	0.5%	(0.1 - 1.8)																	
	2006 (n=426)	0.0%	0.7%	(0.1 - 2.0)																	
<b>Macrolides</b>																					
Azithromycin	2004 (n=510)	0.0%	0.8%	(0.2 - 2.0)																	
	2005 (n=403)	0.0%	0.5%	(0.1 - 1.8)																	
	2006 (n=426)	0.0%	0.9%	(0.3 - 2.4)																	
Erythromycin	2002 (n=198)	93.9%	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.8)																	
	2003 (n=325)	80.6%	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.1)																	
	2004 (n=510)	0.0%	0.8%	(0.2 - 2.0)																	
	2005 (n=403)	0.0%	0.5%	(0.1 - 1.8)																	
	2006 (n=426)	0.0%	0.9%	(0.3 - 2.4)																	
<b>Phenicols</b>																					
Florfenicol <sup>5</sup>	2004 (n=510)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 0.7)																	
	2005 (n=403)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 0.9)																	
	2006 (n=426)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 0.9)																	
<b>Quinolones</b>																					
Ciprofloxacin	2002 (n=198)	0.0%	15.2%	(10.5 - 20.9)																	
	2003 (n=325)	0.3%	14.5%	(10.8 - 18.8)																	
	2004 (n=510)	0.0%	15.1%	(12.1 - 18.5)																	
	2005 (n=403)	0.0%	15.1%	(11.8 - 19.0)																	
	2006 (n=426)	0.0%	16.7%	(13.3 - 20.6)																	
Nalidixic acid	2004 (n=510)	0.2%	15.1%	(12.1 - 18.5)																	
	2005 (n=403)	0.2%	14.9%	(11.6 - 18.7)																	
	2006 (n=426)	0.0%	16.7%	(13.3 - 20.6)																	
<b>Tetracyclines</b>																					
Doxycycline	2002 (n=198)	9.1%	38.4%	(31.6 - 45.5)																	
	2003 (n=325)	6.2%	40.6%	(35.2 - 46.2)																	
Tetracycline	2004 (n=510)	0.2%	50.2%	(45.8 - 54.6)																	
	2005 (n=403)	0.0%	46.4%	(41.5 - 51.4)																	
	2006 (n=426)	0.0%	47.2%	(42.4 - 52.0)																	

<sup>1</sup> Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility.

<sup>2</sup> Percent of isolates that were resistant. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %s are due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

<sup>4</sup> The unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Black vertical bars indicate the breakpoints for susceptibility, while red vertical bars indicate the breakpoints for resistance. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent the percentages of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints were used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for Azithromycin, Clindamycin, Gentamicin, Nalidixic Acid and Telithromycin.

<sup>5</sup>For Florfenicol, percent non-susceptible is reported rather than percent resistant because a resistance breakpoint has not been established.

Table 15b. MIC Distribution among *Campylobacter coli* from Chicken Breast

Antimicrobial	Year (# of Isolates)	%i <sup>1</sup>	%R <sup>2</sup>	(95% CI) <sup>3</sup>	Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) <sup>4</sup>																
					0.008	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128		
<b>Aminoglycosides</b>																					
Gentamicin	2002 (n=90)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 4.0)																	
	2003 (n=142)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.6)																	
	2004 (n=196)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.9)																	
	2005 (n=151)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.4)																	
	2006 (n=145)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.5)																	
<b>Ketolides</b>																					
Telithromycin	2004 (n=196)	2.6%	8.2%	(4.7 - 12.9)	0.5				1.0	20.4	5.6	18.9	35.7	7.1	2.6	8.2					
	2005 (n=151)	2.0%	7.9%	(4.2 - 13.5)					4.0	17.2	5.3	17.2	33.1	13.2	2.0	7.9					
	2006 (n=145)	0.7%	4.8%	(2.0 - 9.7)					1.4	13.1	2.1	11.7	47.6	18.6	0.7	4.8					
<b>Lincosamides</b>																					
Clindamycin	2004 (n=196)	2.0%	7.1%	(4.0 - 11.7)																	
	2005 (n=151)	1.3%	8.6%	(4.7 - 14.3)	0.7	0.7	20.5	42.4	25.2			0.7	1.3	5.3	3.3						
	2006 (n=145)	0.7%	4.8%	(2.0 - 9.7)	0.7	0.7	22.8	44.1	15.9	5.5	4.8	0.7	4.8								
<b>Macrolides</b>																					
Azithromycin	2004 (n=196)	0.0%	9.2%	(5.5 - 14.1)																	
	2005 (n=151)	0.0%	9.9%	(5.7 - 15.9)	14.3	42.9	29.6	3.1	0.5	0.5											9.2
	2006 (n=145)	0.0%	5.5%	(2.4 - 10.6)	13.2	44.4	29.1	3.3											9.9		
Erythromycin	2002 (n=90)	52.2%	18.9%	(11.4 - 28.5)																	
	2003 (n=142)	73.9%	9.2%	(5.0 - 15.1)																	
	2004 (n=196)	0.0%	9.2%	(5.5 - 14.1)	11.7	37.9	37.9	5.5	0.7	0.7											5.5
	2005 (n=151)	0.0%	9.9%	(5.7 - 15.9)																	
	2006 (n=145)	0.0%	5.5%	(2.4 - 10.6)																	
Phenicol	2002 (n=90)	52.2%	18.9%	(11.4 - 28.5)																	
	2003 (n=142)	73.9%	9.2%	(5.0 - 15.1)																	
	2004 (n=196)	0.0%	9.2%	(5.5 - 14.1)	2.2	26.7	10.0	26.7	15.6	11.1						7.8					
	2005 (n=151)	0.0%	9.9%	(5.7 - 15.9)	1.0	21.9	17.3	39.8	8.7	1.5	0.5						9.2				
	2006 (n=145)	0.0%	5.5%	(2.4 - 10.6)	2.6	21.2	10.6	39.1	15.9	0.7						9.9					
Phenicol	2004 (n=196)	0.0%	5.5%	(2.4 - 10.6)	2.1	13.1	10.3	49.0	17.9	2.1						5.5					
	2005 (n=151)	0.0%	5.5%	(2.4 - 10.6)																	
	2006 (n=145)	0.0%	5.5%	(2.4 - 10.6)																	
<b>Phenicol</b>																					
Florfenicol <sup>5</sup>	2004 (n=196)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.9)																	
	2005 (n=151)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.4)																	
	2006 (n=145)	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.5)																	
<b>Quinolones</b>																					
Ciprofloxacin	2002 (n=90)	0.0%	10.0%	(4.7 - 18.1)																	
	2003 (n=142)	0.0%	13.4%	(8.3 - 20.1)																	
	2004 (n=196)	0.0%	16.3%	(11.4 - 22.3)	1.1	27.8	36.7	16.7	7.8						5.6	4.4					
	2005 (n=151)	0.0%	29.1%	(22.0 - 37.1)	1.4	28.2	37.3	19.7						0.7	0.7	11.3	0.7				
	2006 (n=145)	0.0%	22.1%	(15.6 - 29.7)	23.0	36.7	23.5	0.5						2.0	12.8	1.5					
	2006 (n=145)	0.0%	22.1%	(15.6 - 29.7)	11.3	29.1	29.1	0.7	0.7						7.3	15.2	6.6				
Nalidixic acid	2004 (n=196)	0.0%	16.3%	(11.4 - 22.3)	6.2	36.6	31.7	3.4						2.8	13.8	5.5					
	2005 (n=151)	0.0%	29.1%	(22.0 - 37.1)																	
	2006 (n=145)	0.0%	20.7%	(14.4 - 28.2)																	
<b>Tetracyclines</b>																					
Doxycycline	2002 (n=90)	0.0%	44.4%	(34.0 - 55.3)																	
	2003 (n=142)	0.7%	50.7%	(42.2 - 59.2)	4.4	32.2	12.2	4.4	2.2						2.2	7.8	26.7	7.8			
Tetracycline	2004 (n=196)	0.0%	46.4%	(39.3 - 53.7)	3.5	30.3	7.7	2.1	2.8	2.1						0.7	5.6	14.8	23.9	6.3	
	2005 (n=151)	0.0%	42.4%	(34.4 - 50.7)	6.6	21.4	9.7	9.7	5.6	0.5						1.0	2.6	42.9			
	2006 (n=145)	0.0%	46.9%	(38.6 - 55.4)	2.6	22.5	11.3	13.9	5.3	2.0						1.3	4.6	36.4			
	2006 (n=145)	0.0%	46.9%	(38.6 - 55.4)	2.8	19.3	18.6	6.9	5.5						3.4	4.8	15.9				

<sup>1</sup> Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility.

<sup>2</sup> Percent of isolates that were resistant. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %s are due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

<sup>4</sup> The unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Black vertical bars indicate the breakpoints for susceptibility, while red vertical bars indicate the breakpoints for resistance. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent the percentages of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints were used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for Azithromycin, Clindamycin, Gentamicin, Nalidixic Acid and Telithromycin.

<sup>5</sup> For Florfenicol, percent non-susceptible is reported rather than percent resistant because a resistance breakpoint has not been established.

**Table 16. *Enterococcus* Species by Meat Type, 2002 - 2006**

	Species	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
<b>Total (a) Isolates In that Year</b>	<i>E. faecalis</i>	893		1014		855		1001		945	
	<i>E. faecium</i>	506		575		757		618		649	
	<i>E. hirae</i>	102		129		129		117		115	
	<i>E. durans</i>	10		8		3		19		16	
	<i>E. gallinarum</i>	5		12		7		10		4	
	<i>E. avium</i>	4		3		0		0		0	
	<i>E. casseliflavus</i>	0		1		3		0		2	
	<i>E. mundtii</i>	0		0		1		0		0	
	<b>Total (A)</b>	1520		1742		1755		1765		1731	
<b>Meat Type<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Chicken Breast</b>	<i>E. faecalis</i>	134	15.0%	188	18.5%	88	10.3%	116	11.6%	126	13.3%
	<i>E. faecium</i>	231	45.7%	248	43.1%	348	46.0%	307	49.7%	315	48.5%
	<i>E. hirae</i>	12	11.8%	28	21.7%	27	20.9%	30	25.6%	27	23.5%
	<i>E. durans</i>	1	10.0%	1	12.5%	2	66.7%	3	15.8%	1	6.3%
	<i>E. gallinarum</i>							1	10.0%		
	<i>E. avium</i>	3	75.0%	1	33.3%						
	<i>E. mundtii</i>					1	100.0%				
	<b>Total (N)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>381</b>	<b>25.1%</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>26.8%</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>25.9%</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>27.1%</b>
<b>Ground Turkey</b>	<i>E. faecalis</i>	294	32.9%	289	28.5%	260	30.4%	339	33.9%	291	30.8%
	<i>E. faecium</i>	89	17.6%	118	20.5%	172	22.7%	107	17.3%	139	21.4%
	<i>E. hirae</i>	2	2.0%	3	2.3%			1	0.9%	3	2.6%
	<i>E. durans</i>					1	33.3%	1	5.3%	2	12.5%
	<i>E. gallinarum</i>	2	40.0%	8	66.7%	4	57.1%	4	40.0%		
	<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>25.6%</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>25.1%</b>
<b>Ground Beef</b>	<i>E. faecalis</i>	210	23.5%	224	22.1%	194	22.7%	226	22.6%	227	13.1%
	<i>E. faecium</i>	93	18.4%	112	19.5%	162	21.4%	129	20.9%	125	19.3%
	<i>E. hirae</i>	76	74.5%	84	65.1%	88	68.2%	82	70.1%	77	67.0%
	<i>E. durans</i>	3	30.0%	7	87.5%			10	52.6%	7	43.8%
	<i>E. gallinarum</i>			4	33.3%	2	28.6%			2	50.0%
	<i>E. avium</i>	1	25.0%								
	<i>E. casseliflavus</i>			1	100.0%	2	66.7%				
	<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>24.8%</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>25.3%</b>
<b>Pork Chop</b>	<i>E. faecalis</i>	255	28.6%	313	30.9%	313	36.6%	320	32.0%	301	31.9%
	<i>E. faecium</i>	93	18.4%	97	16.9%	75	9.9%	75	12.1%	70	10.8%
	<i>E. hirae</i>	12	11.8%	14	10.9%	14	10.9%	4	3.4%	8	7.0%
	<i>E. durans</i>	6	60.0%					5	26.3%	6	37.5%
	<i>E. gallinarum</i>	3	60.0%			1	14.3%	5	50.0%	2	50.0%
	<i>E. avium</i>			2	66.7%						
	<i>E. casseliflavus</i>					1	33.3%			2	100.0%
	<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>24.5%</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>23.0%</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>23.2%</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>22.5%</b>

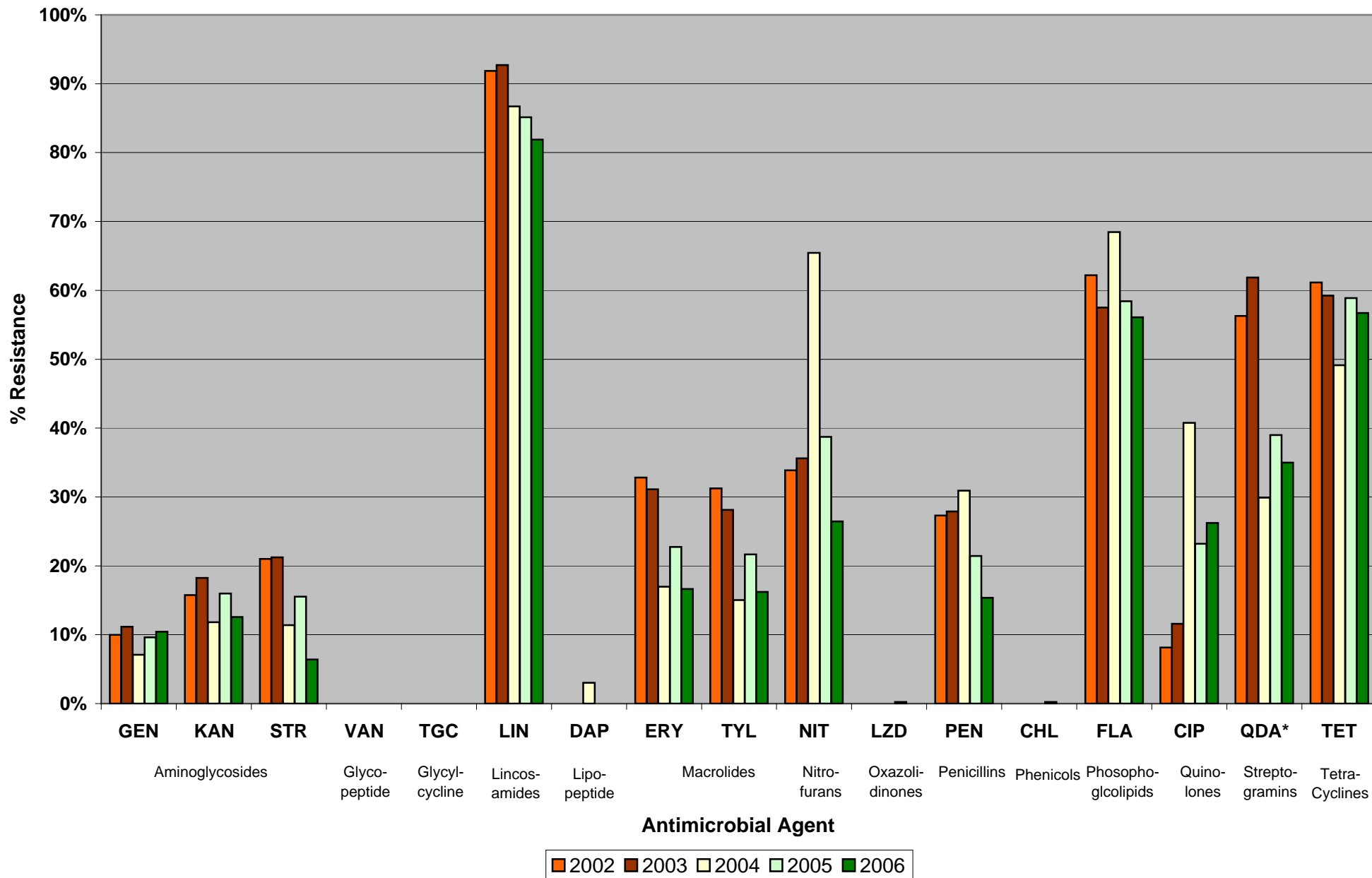
<sup>1</sup> Blank and gray areas indicate no isolates were found for this species per meat type.

<sup>2</sup> Where % = Number of Isolates per species per meat type (n) / total # of isolates per species (a).

<sup>3</sup> Where % = total # of isolates in meat type (N) / total # of isolates in that year (A).



Figure 5a. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Enterococcus* from Chicken Breast, 2002-2006



\*Data presented for all species except *E. faecalis*, which is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin.

Table 17a. Trends in Resistance among *Enterococcus* in Chicken Breast Isolates, 2002 - 2006

Class	Antimicrobial Agent <sup>1</sup>	2002 (N=381)		2003 (N=466)		2004 (N=466)		2005 (N=457)		2006 (N=469)		Cochran-Armitage Trend	
		n	%R <sup>2</sup>	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R	Z Statistic	P Value <sup>3</sup>
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin	38	10.0%	52	11.2%	33	7.1%	44	9.6%	49	10.4%	-0.1089	0.9133
	Kanamycin	60	15.7%	85	18.2%	55	11.8%	73	16.0%	59	12.6%	-1.6613	0.0966
	Streptomycin	80	21.0%	99	21.2%	53	11.4%	71	15.5%	30	6.4%	-6.5424	<0.0001
Glycopeptides	Vancomycin	0	- <sup>4</sup>	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	N/A <sup>5</sup>
Glycylcycline	Tigecycline	Not Tested		Not Tested		Not Tested		0	-	0	-	N/A	N/A
Lincosamides	Lincomycin	350	91.9%	432	92.7%	404	86.7%	389	85.1%	384	81.9%	-5.5769	<0.0001
Lipopeptides	Daptomycin	Not Tested		Not Tested		14	3.0%	0	-	0	-	-5.6866	<0.0001 <sup>6</sup>
Macrolides	Erythromycin	125	32.8%	145	31.1%	79	17.0%	104	22.8%	78	16.6%	-6.2525	<0.0001
	Tylosin	119	31.2%	131	28.1%	70	15.0%	99	21.7%	76	16.2%	-5.6862	<0.0001
Nitrofurans	Nitrofurantoin	129	33.9%	166	35.6%	305	65.5%	177	38.7%	124	26.4%	-2.0562	0.0398
Oxazolidinones	Linezolid	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	0.2%	0	-	0.6671	0.5047
Penicillins	Penicillin	104	27.3%	130	27.9%	144	30.9%	98	21.4%	72	15.4%	-4.8489	<0.0001
Phenicols	Chloramphenicol	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	0.2%	0	-	0.6671	0.5047
Phosphoglycolipids	Flavomycin	237	62.2%	268	57.5%	319	68.5%	267	58.4%	263	56.1%	-1.5574	0.1194
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin	31	8.1%	54	11.6%	190	40.8%	106	23.2%	123	26.2%	7.2357	<0.0001
Streptogramins	Quinupristin-Dalfopristin <sup>7</sup>	139	56.3%	172	61.9%	113	29.9%	133	39.0%	120	35.0%	-6.9300	<0.0001
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline	233	61.2%	276	59.2%	229	49.1%	269	58.9%	266	56.7%	-1.1055	0.2689

<sup>1</sup> Blank gray areas indicate antibiotic not tested in that year.

<sup>2</sup> Where %R = the number of resistant isolates (n) / the number of positive isolates (N).

<sup>3</sup> P Value for percent resistant for trend was calculated using Cochran-Armitage trend test method.

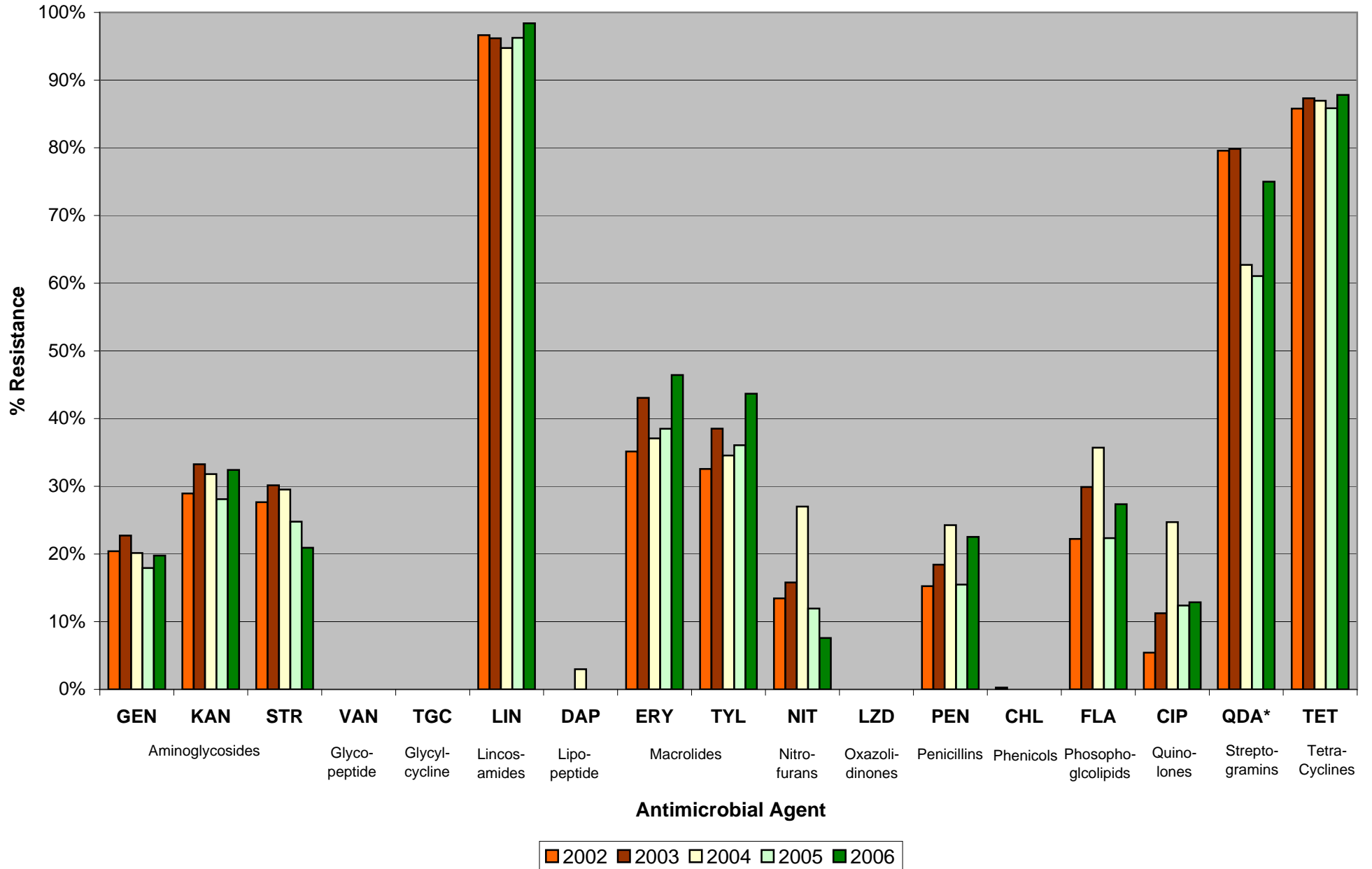
<sup>4</sup> Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance.

<sup>5</sup> N/A = No Z Statistic of P value could be calculated for this antibiotic.

<sup>6</sup> Z Statistic and P Value based on 3 years of data.

<sup>7</sup> Data presented for all species except *E. faecalis*, which is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin.

Figure 5b. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Enterococcus* from Ground Turkey, 2002-2006



\*Data presented for all species except *E. faecalis*, which is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin.

**Table 17b. Trends in Resistance among *Enterococcus* in Ground Turkey Isolates, 2002 - 2006**

Class	Antimicrobial Agent <sup>1</sup>	2002 (N=387)		2003 (N=418)		2004 (N=437)		2005 (N=452)		2006 (N=438)		Cochran-Armitage Trend	
		n	%R <sup>2</sup>	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R	Z Statistic	P Value <sup>3</sup>
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin	79	20.4%	95	22.7%	88	20.1%	81	17.9%	86	19.8%	-1.0137	0.3107
	Kanamycin	112	28.9%	139	33.3%	139	31.8%	127	28.1%	141	32.4%	0.1956	0.8450
	Streptomycin	107	27.6%	126	30.1%	129	29.5%	112	24.8%	91	20.9%	-2.8301	0.0047
Glycopeptides	Vancomycin	0	- <sup>4</sup>	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	N/A <sup>5</sup>
Glycylcycline	Tigecycline	Not Tested		Not Tested		Not Tested		0	-	0	-	N/A	N/A
Lincosamides	Lincomycin	374	96.6%	402	96.2%	414	94.7%	435	96.2%	428	98.4%	1.3086	0.1907
Lipopeptides	Daptomycin	Not Tested		Not Tested		13	3.0%	0	-	0	-	-4.4580	<0.0001 <sup>6</sup>
Macrolides	Erythromycin	136	35.1%	180	43.1%	162	37.1%	174	38.5%	202	46.4%	2.3390	0.0193
	Tylosin	126	32.6%	161	38.5%	151	34.6%	163	36.1%	190	43.7%	2.6246	0.0087
Nitrofurans	Nitrofurantoin	52	13.4%	66	15.8%	118	27.0%	54	11.9%	33	7.6%	-3.0169	0.0026
Oxazolidinones	Linezolid	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	N/A
Penicillins	Penicillin	59	15.2%	77	18.4%	106	24.3%	70	15.5%	98	22.5%	1.8094	0.0704
Phenicols	Chloramphenicol	1	0.3%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-1.4766	0.1398
Phosphoglycolipids	Flavomycin	86	22.2%	125	29.9%	156	35.7%	101	22.3%	119	27.4%	0.2139	0.8306
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin	21	5.4%	47	11.2%	108	24.7%	56	12.4%	56	12.9%	2.7874	0.0053
Streptogramins	Quinupristin-Dalfopristin <sup>7</sup>	74	79.6%	103	79.8%	111	62.7%	69	61.1%	108	75.0%	-1.7285	0.0839
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline	332	85.8%	365	87.3%	380	87.0%	388	85.8%	382	87.8%	0.4680	0.6398

<sup>1</sup> Blank gray areas indicate antibiotic not tested in that year.

<sup>2</sup> Where %R = the number of resistant isolates (n) / the number of positive isolates (N).

<sup>3</sup> P Value for percent resistant for trend was calculated using Cochran-Armitage trend test method.

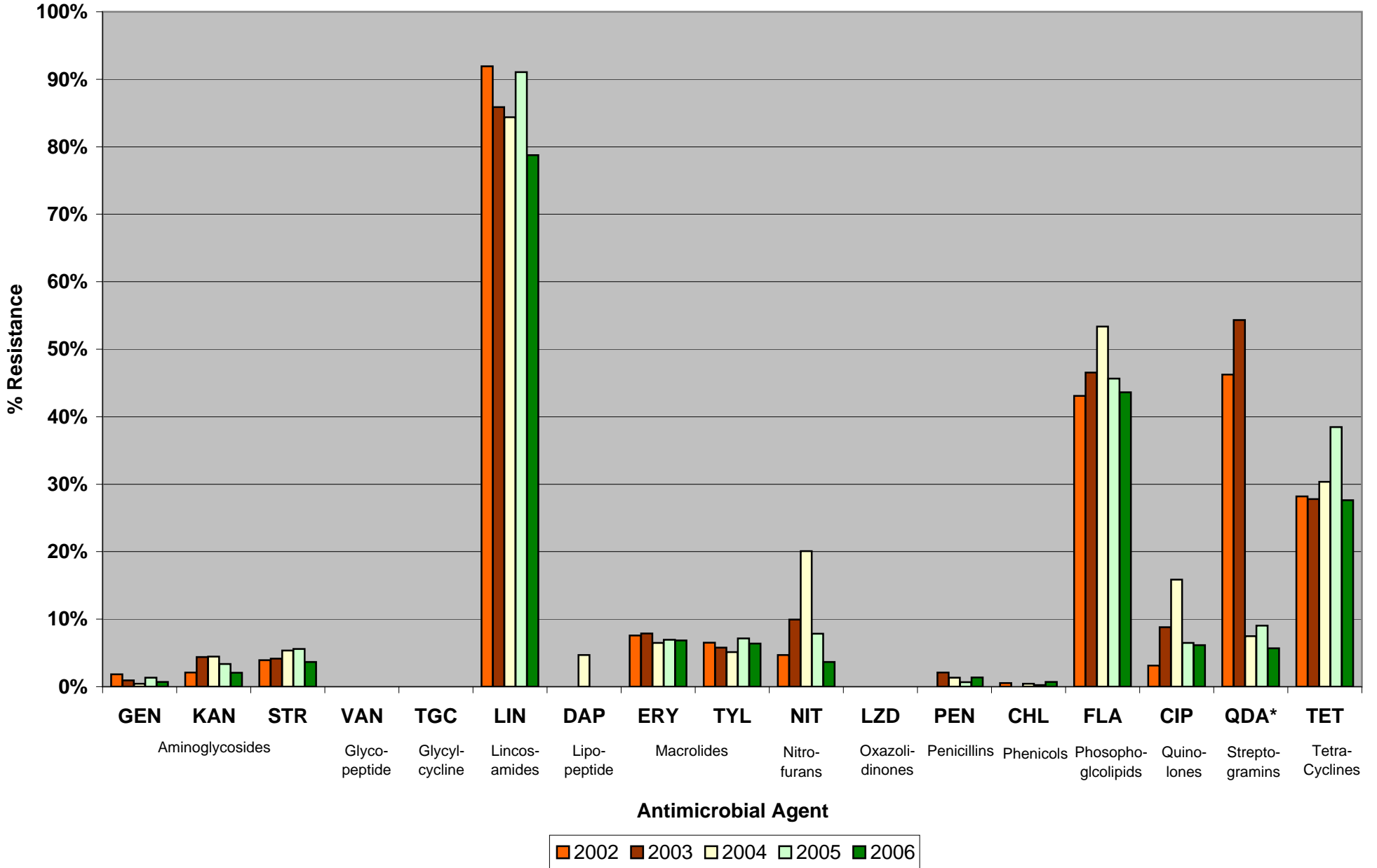
<sup>4</sup> Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance.

<sup>5</sup> Z Statistic and P Value could not be calculated due to insufficient data or no resistance observed.

<sup>6</sup> Z Statistic and P Value based on 3 years of data.

<sup>7</sup> Data presented for all species except *E. faecalis*, which is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin.

Figure 5c. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Enterococcus* from Ground Beef, 2002-2006



\*Data presented for all species except *E. faecalis*, which is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin

Table 17c. Trends in Resistance among *Enterococcus* in Ground Beef Isolates, 2002 - 2006

Class	Antimicrobial Agent <sup>1</sup>	2002 (N=383)		2003 (N=432)		2004 (N=448)		2005 (N=447)		2006 (N=435)		Cochran-Armitage Trend	
		n	%R <sup>2</sup>	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R	Z Statistic	P Value <sup>3</sup>
Aminoglycosides	Gentamycin	7	1.8%	4	0.9%	2	0.4%	6	1.3%	3	0.7%	-1.1217	0.2620
	Kanamycin	8	2.1%	19	4.4%	20	4.5%	15	3.4%	9	2.1%	-0.5320	0.5947
	Streptomycin	15	3.9%	18	4.2%	24	5.4%	25	5.6%	16	3.7%	0.2451	0.8064
Glycopeptides	Vancomycin	0	- <sup>4</sup>	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	N/A <sup>5</sup>
Glycylcycline	Tigecycline	Not Tested		Not Tested		Not Tested		0	-	0	-	N/A	N/A
Lincosamides	Lincomycin	352	91.9%	371	85.9%	378	84.4%	407	91.1%	345	78.8%	-3.8683	0.0001
Lipopeptides	Daptomycin	Not Tested		Not Tested		21	4.7%	0	-	0	-	-5.6235	<0.0001 <sup>6</sup>
Macrolides	Erythromycin	29	7.6%	34	7.9%	29	6.5%	31	6.9%	30	6.8%	-0.5973	0.5503
	Tylosin	25	6.5%	25	5.8%	23	5.1%	32	7.2%	28	6.4%	0.3386	0.7349
Nitrofurans	Nitrofurantoin	18	4.7%	43	10.0%	90	20.1%	35	7.8%	16	3.7%	-1.2625	0.2068
Oxazolidinones	Linezolid	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	N/A
Penicillins	Penicillin	0	-	9	2.1%	6	1.3%	3	0.7%	6	1.4%	0.6794	0.4969
Phenicols	Chloramphenicol	2	0.5%	0	-	2	0.4%	1	0.2%	3	0.7%	0.6454	0.5187
Phosphoglycolipids	Flavomycin	165	43.1%	201	46.5%	239	53.3%	204	45.6%	191	43.6%	-0.0993	0.9209
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin	12	3.1%	38	8.8%	71	15.8%	29	6.5%	27	6.2%	0.6036	0.5461
Streptogramins	Quinupristin-Dalfopristin <sup>7</sup>	80	46.2%	113	54.3%	19	7.5%	20	9.0%	12	5.7%	-13.4191	<0.0001
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline	108	28.2%	120	27.8%	136	30.4%	172	38.5%	121	27.6%	1.3388	0.1806

<sup>1</sup> Blank gray areas indicate antibiotic not tested in that year.

<sup>2</sup> Where %R = the number of resistant isolates (n) / the number of positive isolates (N).

<sup>3</sup> P value for percent resistant for trend was calculated using Cochran-Armitage trend test method.

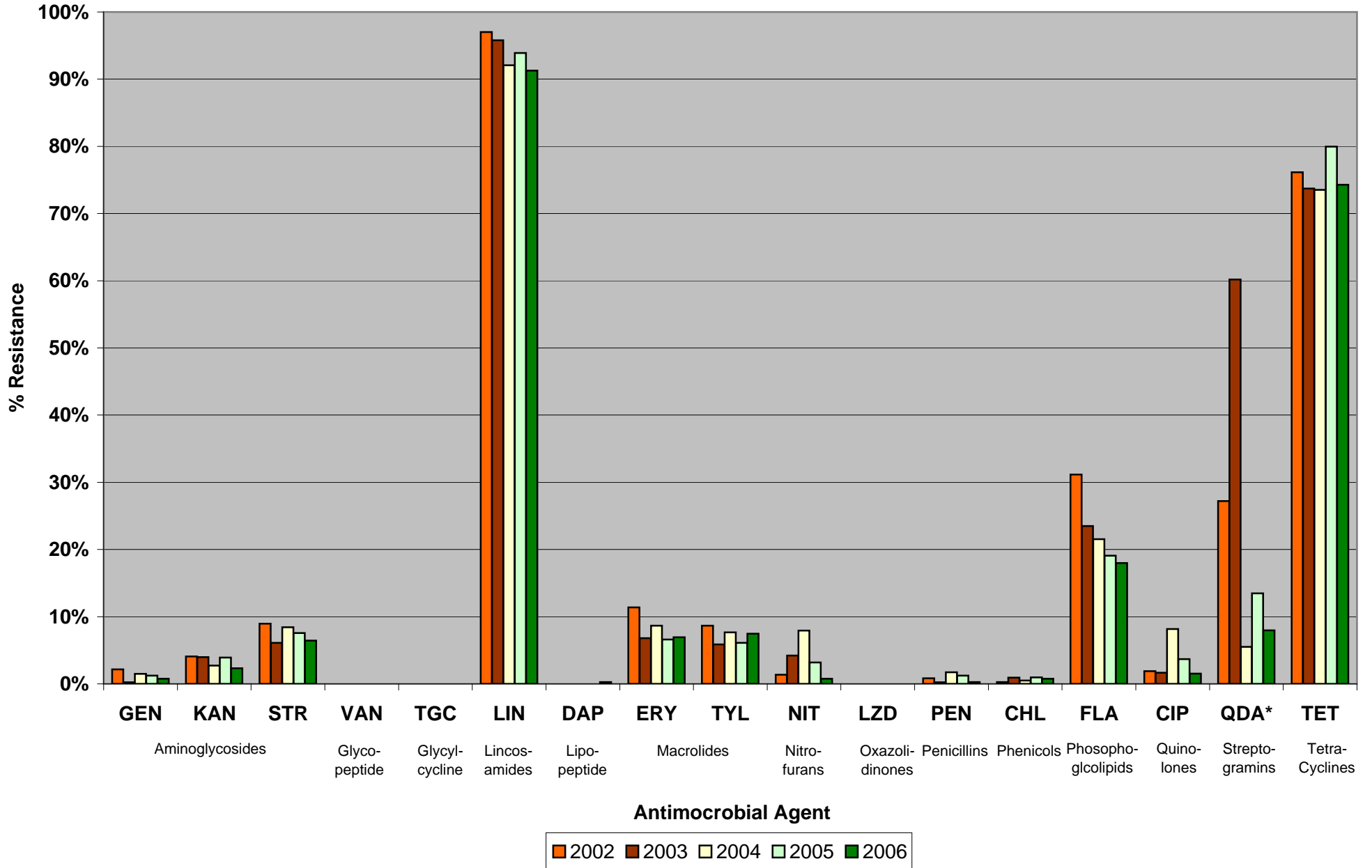
<sup>4</sup> Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance.

<sup>5</sup> Z Statistic and P Value could not be calculated due insufficient data or no resistance observed.

<sup>6</sup> Z Statistic and P Value based on 3 years of data.

<sup>7</sup> Data presented for all species except *E. faecalis*, which is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin.

Figure 5d. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Enterococcus* from Pork Chops, 2002-2006



\*Data presented for all species except *E. faecalis*, which is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin

Table 17d. Trends in Resistance among *Enterococcus* in Pork Chop Isolates, 2002 - 2006

Class	Antimicrobial Agent <sup>1</sup>	2002 (N=369)		2003 (N=426)		2004 (N=404)		2005 (N=409)		2006 (N=389)		Cochran-Armitage Trend	
		n	%R <sup>2</sup>	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R	Z Statistic	P Value <sup>3</sup>
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin	8	2.2%	1	0.2%	6	1.5%	5	1.2%	3	0.8%	-0.9442	0.3450
	Kanamycin	15	4.1%	17	4.0%	11	2.7%	16	3.9%	9	2.3%	-1.2222	0.2216
	Streptomycin	33	8.9%	26	6.1%	34	8.4%	31	7.6%	25	6.4%	-0.7782	0.4364
Glycopeptides	Vancomycin	0	- <sup>4</sup>	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	N/A <sup>5</sup>
Glycylcycline	Tigecycline	Not Tested		Not Tested		Not Tested		0	-	0	-	N/A	N/A
Lincosamides	Lincomycin	358	97.0%	408	95.8%	372	92.1%	384	93.9%	355	91.3%	-3.4929	0.0005
Lipopeptides	Daptomycin	Not Tested		Not Tested		0	-	0	-	1	0.3%	1.2472	0.2123 <sup>6</sup>
Macrolides	Erythromycin	42	11.4%	29	6.8%	35	8.7%	27	6.6%	27	6.9%	-2.0047	0.0450
	Tylosin	32	8.7%	25	5.9%	31	7.7%	25	6.1%	29	7.5%	-0.4778	0.6328
Nitrofurans	Nitrofurantoin	5	1.4%	18	4.2%	32	7.9%	13	3.2%	3	0.8%	-0.8526	0.3939
Oxazolidinones	Linezolid	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	N/A
Penicillins	Penicillin	3	0.8%	1	0.2%	7	1.7%	5	1.2%	1	0.3%	-0.0343	0.9727
Phenicols	Chloramphenicol	1	0.3%	4	0.9%	2	0.5%	4	1.0%	3	0.8%	0.7399	0.4594
Phosphoglycolipids	Flavomycin	115	31.2%	100	23.5%	87	21.5%	78	19.1%	70	18.0%	-4.5104	<0.0001
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin	7	1.9%	7	1.6%	33	8.2%	15	3.7%	6	1.5%	0.4625	0.6437
Streptogramins	Quinupristin-Dalfopristin <sup>7</sup>	31	27.2%	68	60.2%	5	5.5%	12	13.5%	7	8.0%	-6.2338	<0.0001
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline	281	76.2%	314	73.7%	297	73.5%	327	80.0%	289	74.3%	0.4350	0.6636

<sup>1</sup> Blank gray areas indicate antibiotic not tested in that year.

<sup>2</sup> %R = the number of resistant isolates (n) / the number of positive isolates (N).

<sup>3</sup> P value for percent resistant for trend was calculated using Cochran-Armitage trend test method.

<sup>4</sup> Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance.

<sup>5</sup> Z Statistic and P Value could not be calculated due to insufficient data or no resistance observed.

<sup>6</sup> Z Statistic and P Value calculated based on 3 years of data.

<sup>7</sup> Data presented for all species except *E. faecalis*, which is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin.



Table 18a. MIC Distribution Among *Enterococcus faecalis* and *E. faecium* from Chicken Breast, 2006

Antimicrobial	Species	%I <sup>1</sup>	%R <sup>2</sup>	(95% CI) <sup>3</sup>	Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) <sup>4</sup>																			
					0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024	2048	>2048	
<b>Aminoglycosides</b>	Gentamicin	faecalis	N/A	23.0%	(16.0 - 31.4)																			
		faecium	N/A	6.0%	(3.7 - 9.3)														73.8	3.2	2.4	1.6	19.0	
	Kanamycin	faecalis	N/A	30.2%	(22.3 - 39.0)																			
		faecium	N/A	6.3%	(3.9 - 9.6)															93.7	0.3	1.6	1.3	3.2
	Streptomycin	faecalis	N/A	10.3%	(5.6 - 17.0)																			
		faecium	N/A	3.8%	(2.0 - 6.6)															69.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	29.4
<b>Glycopeptides</b>	Vancomycin	faecalis	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.9)																			
		faecium	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.2)																			
	Tigecycline <sup>5</sup>	faecalis	N/A	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.9)																			
		faecium	N/A	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.2)																			
	Daptomycin <sup>5</sup>	faecalis	N/A	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.9)																			
		faecium	N/A	1.6%	(0.0 - 1.2)																			
<b>Macrolides</b>	Erythromycin	faecalis	34.9%	34.9%	(26.6 - 43.9)																			
		faecium	58.1%	9.5%	(6.5 - 13.3)																			
	Tylosin	faecalis	0.0%	36.5%	(28.1 - 45.6)																			
		faecium	0.0%	7.9%	(5.2 - 11.5)																			
	Nitrofurantoin	faecalis	3.2%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.9)																			
		faecium	54.3%	38.4%	(33.0 - 44.0)																			
<b>Oxazolidinones</b>	Linezolid	faecalis	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.9)																			
		faecium	1.6%	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.2)																			
	Penicillin	faecalis	N/A	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.9)																			
		faecium	N/A	22.2%	(17.8 - 27.2)																			
	Chloramphenicol	faecalis	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.9)																			
		faecium	0.3%	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.2)																			
<b>Phenicol</b>	Flavomycin	faecalis	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.9)																			
		faecium	10.8%	75.6%	(70.4 - 80.2)																			
	Ciprofloxacin	faecalis	10.3%	0.8%	(0.0 - 4.3)																			
		faecium	36.5%	37.5%	(32.1 - 43.1)																			
	Quinupristin-Dalfopristin	faecalis																						
		faecium	24.1%	36.5%	(32.2 - 42.1)																			
<b>Tetracyclines</b>	Tetracycline	faecalis	0.0%	70.6%	(61.9 - 78.4)																			
		faecium	2.9%	53.0%	(47.3 - 58.6)																			

<sup>1</sup> Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility.

<sup>2</sup> Percent resistant; for daptomycin and tigecycline, the percent non-susceptible. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %s are due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

<sup>4</sup> The unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Vertical black lines indicate the breakpoints for susceptibility, while vertical red lines indicate the breakpoints for resistance. Numbers in the shaded area indicate the percentages of isolates with MICs greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent the percentages of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints were used when available. No CLSI breakpoints for tigecycline or daptomycin.

<sup>5</sup> For daptomycin and tigecycline, percent non-susceptible is reported rather than percent resistant because a resistance breakpoint has not been established.

Table 18b. MIC Distribution Among *Enterococcus faecalis* and *E. faecium* from Ground Turkey, 2006

Antimicrobial	Species	%I <sup>1</sup>	%R <sup>2</sup>	(95% CI) <sup>3</sup>	Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) <sup>4</sup>																
					0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin	faecalis	N/A	22.0%	(17.4 - 27.2)																
		faecium	N/A	15.1%	(9.6 - 22.2)	78.0 0.3 0.7 21.0 82.0 2.9 2.9 4.3 7.9															
	Kanamycin	faecalis	N/A	32.0%	(26.6 - 37.7)	67.4 0.7 0.7 31.3															
		faecium	N/A	33.8%	(26.0 - 42.3)	49.6 13.7 2.9 33.8															
	Streptomycin	faecalis	N/A	20.3%	(15.8 - 25.4)	79.7 1.7 2.4 16.2															
		faecium	N/A	22.3%	(15.7 - 30.1)	77.7 14.4 2.9 5.0															
Glycopeptides	Vancomycin	faecalis	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.3)	1.0 66.3 32.3 0.3															
		faecium	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.6)	63.3 21.6 15.1															
Glycylcycline	Tigecycline <sup>5</sup>	faecalis	N/A	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.3)	0.7 17.5 31.3 44.7 5.8															
		faecium	N/A	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.6)	12.9 55.4 30.2 1.4															
Lincosamides	Lincomycin	faecalis	0.0%	98.6%	(96.5 - 99.6)	0.7 0.7 23.4 24.1 51.2															
		faecium	0.7%	97.8%	(93.8 - 99.6)	0.7 0.7 0.7 2.2 15.8 0.7 79.1															
Lipopeptides	Daptomycin <sup>5</sup>	faecalis	N/A	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.3)	33.3 63.6 1.7 1.4															
		faecium	N/A	3.6%	(0.0 - 2.6)	1.4 8.6 43.9 42.4 3.6															
Macrolides	Erythromycin	faecalis	28.2%	47.1%	(41.2 - 53.0)	24.7 19.9 8.2 1.0 46.0															
		faecium	30.2%	44.6%	(36.2 - 53.3)	25.2 14.4 10.1 5.8 11.5 33.1															
	Tylosin	faecalis	0.0%	47.1%	(41.2 - 53.0)	11.7 36.8 4.5 0.3 46.7															
		faecium	0.0%	36.0%	(28.0 - 44.5)	3.6 16.5 31.7 12.2 1.4 34.5															
Nitrofurans	Nitrofurantoin	faecalis	2.4%	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.3)	73.2 21.0 3.4 2.4															
		faecium	41.0%	22.3%	(15.7 - 30.1)	0.7 5.0 30.9 41.0 22.3															
Oxazolidinones	Linezolid	faecalis	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.3)	2.7 70.4 26.8															
		faecium	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.6)	33.8 66.2															
Penicillins	Penicillin	faecalis	N/A	0.3%	(0.0 - 1.9)	0.3 0.7 37.1 58.1 3.4 0.3															
		faecium	N/A	67.6%	(59.2 - 75.3)	2.2 2.9 4.3 11.5 11.5 33.8 33.8															
Phenicol	Chloramphenicol	faecalis	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.3)	47.4 52.6															
		faecium	0.7%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.6)	0.7 45.3 53.2 0.7															
Phosphogcolipids	Flavomycin	faecalis	0.3%	0.7%	(0.1 - 2.5)	31.3 67.7 0.3 0.7															
		faecium	7.2%	82.0%	(74.6 - 88.0)	1.4 2.2 1.4 5.8 7.2 82.0															
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin	faecalis	9.6%	0.7%	(0.1 - 2.5)	0.7 6.2 82.8 9.6 0.7															
		faecium	43.2%	37.4%	(29.4 - 46.0)	1.4 3.6 14.4 43.2 30.2 7.2															
Streptogramins	Quinupristin-Dalfopristin	faecalis																			
		faecium	18.7%	75.5%	(67.5 - 82.4)	5.8 18.7 12.9 30.2 29.5 2.9															
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline	faecalis	0.7%	85.9%	(81.4 - 89.7)	13.4 0.7 1.7 10.0 74.2															
		faecium	1.4%	92.8%	(87.2 - 96.5)	5.8 1.4 2.9 6.5 83.5															

<sup>1</sup> Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility.

<sup>2</sup> Percent resistant; for daptomycin and tigecycline, the percent non-susceptible. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %s are due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

<sup>4</sup> The unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Vertical black lines indicate the breakpoints for susceptibility, while vertical red lines indicate the breakpoints for resistance. Numbers in the shaded area indicate the percentages of isolates with MICs greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent the percentages of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints were used when available. No CLSI breakpoints for tigecycline or daptomycin.

<sup>5</sup> For daptomycin and tigecycline, percent non-susceptible is reported rather than percent resistant because a resistance breakpoint has not been established.

Table 18c. MIC Distribution Among *Enterococcus faecalis* and *E. faecium* from Ground Beef, 2006

Antimicrobial	Species	%I <sup>1</sup>	%R <sup>2</sup>	(95% CI) <sup>3</sup>	Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) <sup>4</sup>																		
					0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024	2048	>2048
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin	faecalis	N/A	0.9%	(0.1 - 3.1)																		
		faecium	N/A	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.9)																		
	Kanamycin	faecalis	N/A	2.6%	(1.0 - 5.7)																		
		faecium	N/A	1.6%	(0.2 - 5.7)																		
	Streptomycin	faecalis	N/A	5.7%	(3.1 - 9.6)																		
		faecium	N/A	0.8%	(0.0 - 4.4)																		
Glycopeptides	Vancomycin	faecalis	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.6)	56.8	42.3	0.9															
		faecium	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.9)	76.0	12.8	11.2															
Glycylcycline	Tigecycline <sup>5</sup>	faecalis	N/A	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.6)	1.3	21.1	37.9	34.8	4.8													
		faecium	N/A	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.9)	0.8	32.0	46.4	20.8														
Lincosamides	Lincomycin	faecalis	0.0%	97.8%	(94.9 - 99.3)						2.2			1.8	46.7	44.5	4.8						
		faecium	12.8%	41.6%	(32.9 - 50.8)						32.0	13.6	12.8	7.2	28.0	2.4	4.0						
Lipopeptides	Daptomycin <sup>5</sup>	faecalis	N/A	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.6)	25.1	70.0	4.8															
		faecium	N/A	0.8%	(0.0 - 2.9)	0.8	19.2	60.0	19.2	0.8													
Macrolides	Erythromycin	faecalis	63.4%	4.0%	(1.8 - 7.4)	32.6	52.0	11.5				4.0											
		faecium	72.0%	7.2%	(3.3 - 13.2)	20.8	18.4	30.4	23.2	2.4		4.8											
	Tylosin	faecalis	0.0%	4.0%	(1.8 - 7.4)						15.4	76.7	3.5	0.4		4.0							
		faecium	0.0%	4.8%	(1.8 - 10.2)						7.2	36.0	32.0	20.0		4.8							
Nitrofurans	Nitrofurantoin	faecalis	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.6)						0.4	65.2	33.0	1.3		12.8							
		faecium	65.6%	12.8%	(7.5 - 20.0)						4.0	0.8	16.8	65.6		12.8							
Oxazolidinones	Linezolid	faecalis	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.6)	0.4	51.1	48.5															
		faecium	1.6%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.9)	18.4	80.0	1.6															
Penicillins	Penicillin	faecalis	N/A	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.6)						32.6	66.5	0.9										
		faecium	N/A	4.8%	(1.8 - 10.2)						27.2	8.0	10.4	36.8	12.8	4.8							
Phenicol	Chloramphenicol	faecalis	0.0%	1.3%	(0.3 - 3.8)						61.2	37.4			1.3								
		faecium	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 2.9)						65.6	34.4											
Phosphogcolipids	Flavomycin	faecalis	0.0%	0.4%	(0.0 - 2.4)	24.7	74.4	0.4				0.4											
		faecium	2.4%	91.2%	(84.8 - 95.5)						4.8	1.6	2.4		91.2								
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin	faecalis	24.2%	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.6)	9.7	66.1	24.2															
		faecium	19.2%	21.6%	(14.7 - 29.8)	17.6	41.6	19.2	12.8	8.8													
Streptogramins	Quinupristin-Dalfopristin	faecalis																					
		faecium	40.8%	6.4%	(2.8 - 12.2)	52.8	40.8	3.2	1.6	1.6													
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline	faecalis	0.9%	22.5%	(17.2 - 28.5)						76.7	0.9	0.9	11.5	10.1								
		faecium	1.6%	20.0%	(13.4 - 28.1)						78.4	1.6	2.4	4.8	12.8								

<sup>1</sup> Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility.

<sup>2</sup> Percent resistant; for daptomycin and tigecycline, the percent non-susceptible. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %s are due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

<sup>4</sup> The unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Vertical black lines indicate the breakpoints for susceptibility, while vertical red lines indicate the breakpoints for resistance. Numbers in the shaded area indicate the percentages of isolates with MICs greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent the percentages of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints were used when available. No CLSI breakpoints for tigecycline or daptomycin.

<sup>5</sup> For daptomycin and tigecycline, percent non-susceptible is reported rather than percent resistant because a resistance breakpoint has not been established.

Table 18d. MIC Distribution Among *Enterococcus faecalis* and *E. faecium* from Pork Chop, 2006

Antimicrobial	Species	%I <sup>1</sup>	%R <sup>2</sup>	(95% CI) <sup>3</sup>	Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) <sup>4</sup>																	
					0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024	2048
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin	faecalis	N/A	0.7%	(0.1 - 2.4)																	
		faecium	N/A	1.4%	(0.0 - 7.7)																	
	Kanamycin	faecalis	N/A	2.3%	(0.9 - 4.7)																	
		faecium	N/A	2.9%	(0.3 - 9.9)																	
	Streptomycin	faecalis	N/A	7.6%	(4.9 - 11.2)																	
		faecium	N/A	2.9%	(0.3 - 9.9)																	
Glycopeptides	Vancomycin	faecalis	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.2)	0.7	57.5	39.2	2.7													
		faecium	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 5.1)	85.7	12.9	1.4														
Glycylcycline	Tigecycline <sup>5</sup>	faecalis	N/A	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.2)	0.3	17.6	34.9	45.2	2.0												
		faecium	N/A	0.0%	(0.0 - 5.1)	2.9	21.4	35.7	38.6	1.4												
Lincosamides	Lincomycin	faecalis	0.0%	97.3%	(94.8 - 98.8)						2.7											
		faecium	11.4%	64.3%	(51.9 - 75.4)	21.4	2.9	11.4	24.3	31.4	1.4	7.1										
Lipopeptides	Daptomycin <sup>5</sup>	faecalis	N/A	0.3%	(0.0 - 1.8)	34.6	60.5	4.0	0.7													
		faecium	N/A	0.0%	(0.0 - 5.1)	2.9	22.9	64.3	10.0													
Macrolides	Erythromycin	faecalis	49.5%	6.6%	(4.1 - 10.1)	43.9	39.5	9.3	0.7													
		faecium	82.9%	7.1%	(2.4 - 15.9)	10.0	28.6	25.7	28.6	1.4	5.7											
	Tylosin	faecalis	0.0%	7.3%	(4.6 - 10.9)	0.3	15.9	68.1	8.0	0.3												
		faecium	0.0%	5.7%	(1.6 - 14.0)	7.1	20.0	34.3	32.9													
Nitrofurans	Nitrofurantoin	faecalis	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.2)						0.3	61.5	36.9	1.3								
		faecium	61.4%	4.3%	(0.9 - 12.0)						4.3	2.9	27.1	61.4	4.3							
Oxazolidinones	Linezolid	faecalis	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.2)	0.3	60.1	39.5														
		faecium	1.4%	0.0%	(0.0 - 5.1)	1.4	18.6	78.6	1.4													
Penicillins	Penicillin	faecalis	N/A	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.2)						0.3	30.2	65.8	3.7								
		faecium	N/A	1.4%	(0.0 - 7.7)	17.1	18.6	7.1	48.6	7.1												
Phenicol	Chloramphenicol	faecalis	0.0%	1.0%	(0.2 - 2.9)						0.3	66.8	31.9									
		faecium	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 5.1)						2.9	61.4	35.7									
Phosphoglipolids	Flavomycin	faecalis	0.0%	0.0%	(0.0 - 1.2)	21.3	77.7	1.0														
		faecium	14.3%	78.6%	(67.1 - 87.5)	1.4	5.7															
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin	faecalis	13.3%	0.3%	(0.0 - 1.8)						15.6	70.8	13.3	0.3								
		faecium	25.7%	4.3%	(0.9 - 12.0)	1.4	15.7	52.9	25.7	2.9	1.4											
Streptogramins	Quinupristin-Dalfopristin	faecalis																				
		faecium	61.4%	10.0%	(4.1 - 19.5)	28.6	61.4	7.1	1.4	1.4												
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline	faecalis	0.3%	81.4%	(76.5 - 85.6)						18.3	0.3	2.0	25.9	53.5							
		faecium	0.0%	54.3%	(41.9 - 66.3)						45.7											

<sup>1</sup> Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility.

<sup>2</sup> Percent resistant; for daptomycin and tigecycline, the percent non-susceptible. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %s are due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

<sup>4</sup> The unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Vertical black lines indicate the breakpoints for susceptibility, while vertical red lines indicate the breakpoints for resistance. Numbers in the shaded area indicate the percentages of isolates with MICs greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent the percentages of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints were used when available. No CLSI breakpoints for tigecycline or daptomycin.

<sup>5</sup> For daptomycin and tigecycline, percent non-susceptible is reported rather than percent resistant because a resistance breakpoint has not been established.

**Table 19. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Enterococcus* by Species, 2006**

Species	Aminoglycosides			Glyco-peptides	Glycyl-cycline	Lincos-amides	Lipo-peptides	Macrolides		Nitro-furans	Oxazolidi-nones	Penicillins	Phenicols	Phospho-glycolipids	Quino-lones	Strepto-gramins	Tetra-cyclines
	GEN	KAN	STR	VAN	TGC	LIN	DAP	ERY	TYL	NIT	LZD	PEN	CHL	FLA	CIP	QDA	TET
<i>faecalis</i>	10.3% <sup>1</sup>	15.2%	11.4%	-	-	98.2%	0.1%	22.2%	22.6%	-	-	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	- <sup>2</sup>	67.2%
<i>faecium</i>	6.3%	10.9%	7.1%	-	-	72.3%	-	16.3%	13.1%	26.3%	-	26.3%	-	80.3%	30.8%	36.2%	55.3%
<i>hirae</i>	2.6%	2.6%	7.0%	-	-	81.7%	-	16.5%	18.3%	3.5%	-	3.5%	-	91.3%	5.2%	8.7%	48.7%
<i>durans</i>	- <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	93.8%	-	12.5%	12.5%	6.3%	-	6.3%	-	68.8%	6.3%	12.5%	37.5%
<i>gallinarum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	-	-	25.0%	-	-	-	-	25.0%	-	-	50.0%
<i>casseliflavus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	50.0%	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>87.3%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>37.1%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>66.8%</b>	<b>61.1%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Where % resistance = (# isolates per species resistant to antimicrobial) / (total # isolates per species).

<sup>2</sup> Data presented for all species except *E. faecalis*, which is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin.

<sup>3</sup> Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance to antimicrobial.

Table 20a. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Enterococcus faecalis* by Meat Type, 2002-2006

Meat Type	Year	Aminoglycosides			Glyco-peptides	Glycyl-cycline	Lincos-amides	Lipo-peptides	Macrolides		Nitro-furans	Oxazolidi-nones	Penicillins	Phenicol	Phospho-glycolipids	Quino-lones	Strepto-gramins	Tetra-cyclines
		GEN	KAN	STR	VAN	TGC	LIN	DAP	ERY	TYL	NIT	LZD	PEN	CHL	FLA	CIP	QDA <sup>1</sup>	TET
Chicken Breast	2002 (n=134)	22.4% <sup>2</sup>	32.1%	29.1%	- <sup>3</sup>	Not Tested	99.3%	Not Tested	45.5%	48.5%	0.7%	-	-	-	-	-	67.2%	
	2003 (n=188)	20.2%	27.1%	22.9%	-	Not Tested	99.5%	Not Tested	43.1%	42.6%	1.1%	-	-	-	-	-	68.6%	
	2004 (n=88)	19.3%	22.7%	18.2%	-	Not Tested	98.9%	-	35.2%	34.1%	1.1%	-	-	-	8.0%	-	63.6%	
Chicken Breast	2005 (n=116)	18.1%	26.7%	18.1%	-	-	99.1%	-	37.1%	37.1%	4.3%	-	-	0.9%	0.9%	-	75.0%	
	2006 (n=126)	23.0%	30.2%	10.3%	-	-	100.0%	-	34.9%	36.5%	-	-	-	-	0.8%	-	70.6%	
	Z Statistic <sup>4</sup> P Value <sup>5</sup>	<b>-0.0527</b> <b>0.9580</b>	<b>-0.3232</b> <b>0.7465</b>	<b>-3.8309</b> <b>0.0001</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>0.5123</b> <b>0.6084</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>-2.0652</b> <b>0.0389</b>	<b>-2.1974</b> <b>0.0280</b>	<b>0.5201</b> <b>0.6030</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>0.7946</b> <b>0.4268</b>	<b>0.9897</b> <b>0.3223</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>1.0010</b> <b>0.3168</b>
Ground Turkey	2002 (n=294)	22.1%	26.2%	24.1%	-	Not Tested	97.3%	Not Tested	31.0%	32.0%	2.0%	-	-	0.3%	-	0.3%	-	85.0%
	2003 (n=289)	27.7%	36.0%	30.4%	-	Not Tested	99.0%	Not Tested	43.6%	43.9%	1.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	87.9%
	2004 (n=260)	24.6%	29.6%	26.9%	-	Not Tested	98.8%	-	33.8%	34.6%	1.2%	-	-	-	5.8%	-	88.1%	
Ground Turkey	2005 (n=339)	20.1%	27.4%	21.5%	-	-	97.3%	-	38.3%	38.3%	2.4%	-	1.5%	-	2.1%	2.4%	-	84.4%
	2006 (n=291)	22.0%	32.0%	20.3%	-	-	98.6%	-	47.1%	47.1%	-	-	0.3%	-	0.7%	0.7%	-	85.9%
	Z Statistic P Value	<b>-1.0528</b> <b>0.2924</b>	<b>0.3096</b> <b>0.7569</b>	<b>-2.1249</b> <b>0.0336</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>0.3841</b> <b>0.7009</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>2.9728</b> <b>0.0030</b>	<b>2.6972</b> <b>0.0070</b>	<b>-1.3361</b> <b>0.1815</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>1.9661</b> <b>0.0493</b>	<b>-1.4308</b> <b>0.1525</b>	<b>2.5283</b> <b>0.0115</b>	<b>1.286</b> <b>0.1984</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>-0.3139</b> <b>0.7536</b>
Ground Beef	2002 (n=210)	2.4%	1.9%	4.8%	-	Not Tested	98.6%	Not Tested	1.4%	1.9%	-	-	-	0.5%	-	-	18.6%	
	2003 (n=224)	1.8%	3.1%	5.4%	-	Not Tested	96.4%	Not Tested	4.9%	4.9%	-	-	-	-	0.4%	-	20.5%	
	2004 (n=194)	1.0%	3.1%	7.7%	-	Not Tested	97.4%	-	3.6%	3.6%	-	-	-	-	12.9%	-	25.3%	
Ground Beef	2005 (n=226)	1.8%	4.0%	8.4%	-	-	97.8%	-	4.4%	5.8%	0.9%	-	0.4%	1.3%	0.9%	-	34.1%	
	2006 (n=227)	0.9%	2.6%	5.7%	-	-	97.8%	-	4.0%	4.0%	-	-	1.3%	0.4%	-	-	22.5%	
	Z Statistic P Value	<b>-1.126</b> <b>0.2602</b>	<b>0.6211</b> <b>0.5345</b>	<b>0.9341</b> <b>0.3503</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>-0.0187</b> <b>0.9851</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>1.0927</b> <b>0.2745</b>	<b>1.1375</b> <b>0.2553</b>	<b>0.9599</b> <b>0.3371</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>2.4129</b> <b>0.0158</b>	<b>0.891</b> <b>0.3729</b>	<b>0.0091</b> <b>0.9928</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>-1.126</b> <b>0.0212</b>
Pork Chop	2002 (n=255)	2.7%	4.7%	10.6%	-	Not Tested	99.2%	Not Tested	9.0%	9.0%	-	-	0.4%	2.0%	1.2%	-	80.4%	
	2003 (n=313)	0.3%	4.8%	7.3%	-	Not Tested	98.1%	Not Tested	7.0%	7.0%	-	-	1.0%	-	-	-	78.0%	
	2004 (n=313)	1.9%	2.6%	9.3%	-	Not Tested	94.9%	-	9.9%	9.9%	0.3%	-	0.6%	-	6.1%	-	75.7%	
Pork Chop	2005 (n=320)	1.6%	3.1%	7.8%	-	-	95.3%	-	5.9%	6.3%	0.3%	-	1.3%	1.3%	0.6%	2.5%	-	86.3%
	2006 (n=301)	0.7%	2.3%	7.6%	-	-	97.3%	0.3%	6.6%	7.3%	-	-	1.0%	-	0.3%	-	81.4%	
	Z Statistic P Value	<b>-1.1779</b> <b>0.2388</b>	<b>-1.8879</b> <b>0.0590</b>	<b>-0.9675</b> <b>0.3333</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>-1.9259</b> <b>0.0541</b>	<b>1.2500</b> <b>0.2113</b>	<b>-1.1679</b> <b>0.2428</b>	<b>-0.8199</b> <b>0.4123</b>	<b>0.4459</b> <b>0.6557</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>1.3579</b> <b>0.1745</b>	<b>0.8378</b> <b>0.4022</b>	<b>-2.3269</b> <b>0.0200</b>	<b>0.2578</b> <b>0.7966</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>1.5296</b> <b>0.1261</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data not presented as *E. faecalis* is considered intrinsically resistant to Quinupristin-Dalfopristin.  
<sup>2</sup> Where % resistance = (# isolates resistant to antimicrobial per meat type) / (Total # isolates per meat type).  
<sup>3</sup> Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance to antimicrobial.  
<sup>4</sup> N/A = No Z statistic or P value could be calculated.  
<sup>5</sup> P value for percent resistant for trend was calculated using Cochran-Armitage trend test method.

Table 20b. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Enterococcus faecium* by Meat Type, 2002-2006

Meat Type	Year	Aminoglycosides			Glyco-peptides	Glycyl-cycline	Lincos-amides	Lipo-peptides	Macrolides		Nitro-furans	Oxazolidi-nones	Penicillins	Phenicols	Phospho-glycolipids	Quino-lones	Strepto-gramins	Tetra-cyclines
		GEN	KAN	STR	VAN	TGC	LIN	DAP	ERY	TYL	NIT	LZD	PEN	CHL	FLA	CIP	QDA	TET
Chicken Breast	2002 (n=231)	3.0% <sup>1</sup>	6.5%	16.9%	- <sup>2</sup>	Not Tested	87.0%	Not Tested	25.5%	21.2%	54.5%	-	44.2%	-	96.5%	13.0%	55.4%	56.7%
	2003 (n=248)	5.6%	10.5%	16.9%	-	Not Tested	86.7%	Not Tested	17.3%	12.5%	64.5%	-	51.2%	-	96.8%	21.8%	59.7%	51.6%
	2004 (n=348)	4.3%	9.5%	8.3%	-	Not Tested	83.3%	4.0%	12.6%	10.3%	85.3%	-	39.1%	-	83.6%	52.3%	31.6%	45.1%
	2005 (n=307)	6.2%	10.7%	14.0%	-	-	78.2%	-	13.7%	12.4%	54.7%	0.3%	31.9%	-	76.2%	33.9%	39.1%	54.4%
	2006 (n=315)	6.0%	6.3%	3.8%	-	-	74.9%	-	9.5%	7.9%	38.4%	-	22.2%	-	75.6%	37.5%	36.5%	53.0%
	Z Statistic <sup>3</sup> P Value <sup>4</sup>	<b>1.5208</b> <b>0.1283</b>	<b>-0.1970</b> <b>0.8439</b>	<b>-4.7740</b> <b>&lt;0.0001</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>-4.4732</b> <b>&lt;0.0001</b>	<b>-4.4074</b> <b>&lt;0.0001</b>	<b>-5.0112</b> <b>&lt;0.0001</b>	<b>-4.0355</b> <b>&lt;0.0001</b>	<b>-5.4457</b> <b>&lt;0.0001</b>	<b>0.6176</b> <b>0.5368</b>	<b>-7.0395</b> <b>&lt;0.0001</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>-8.9576</b> <b>&lt;0.0001</b>	<b>6.0859</b> <b>&lt;0.0001</b>	<b>-5.8796</b> <b>&lt;0.0001</b>	<b>-0.2500</b> <b>0.8026</b>
Ground Turkey	2002 (n=89)	15.7%	39.3%	39.3%	-	Not Tested	94.4%	Not Tested	50.6%	36.0%	50.6%	-	66.3%	-	92.1%	22.5%	82.0%	88.8%
	2003 (n=118)	12.7%	28.0%	32.2%	-	Not Tested	89.0%	Not Tested	44.1%	27.1%	52.5%	-	65.3%	-	96.6%	39.0%	79.7%	91.5%
	2004 (n=172)	13.4%	35.5%	34.3%	-	Not Tested	88.4%	7.6%	43.0%	35.5%	66.9%	-	61.6%	-	87.8%	53.5%	64.5%	86.6%
	2005 (n=107)	12.1%	29.9%	34.6%	-	-	92.5%	-	41.1%	29.9%	43.0%	-	59.8%	-	83.2%	43.9%	63.6%	91.6%
	2006 (n=139)	15.1%	33.8%	22.3%	-	-	97.8%	-	44.6%	36.0%	22.3%	-	67.6%	-	82.0%	37.4%	75.5%	92.8%
	Z Statistic P Value	<b>-0.0213</b> <b>0.9830</b>	<b>-0.4189</b> <b>0.6753</b>	<b>-2.3962</b> <b>0.0166</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>1.7727</b> <b>0.0763</b>	<b>-3.9278</b> <b>&lt;0.0001</b>	<b>-0.8072</b> <b>0.4196</b>	<b>0.4134</b> <b>0.6793</b>	<b>-5.1689</b> <b>&lt;0.0001</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>0.0025</b> <b>0.9980</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>-3.6086</b> <b>0.0003</b>	<b>1.7215</b> <b>0.0852</b>	<b>-1.7448</b> <b>0.0810</b>	<b>0.9806</b> <b>0.3268</b>
Ground Beef	2002 (n=93)	1.1%	4.3%	3.2%	-	Not Tested	76.3%	Not Tested	11.8%	6.5%	18.3%	-	-	1.1%	94.6%	12.9%	47.3%	22.6%
	2003 (n=112)	-	8.0%	2.7%	-	Not Tested	58.9%	Not Tested	8.9%	0.9%	36.6%	-	8.0%	-	96.4%	33.0%	50.0%	28.6%
	2004 (n=162)	-	8.6%	5.6%	-	Not Tested	67.9%	0.6%	9.3%	5.6%	51.9%	-	3.1%	1.2%	91.4%	27.2%	6.2%	24.7%
	2005 (n=129)	0.8%	3.9%	1.6%	-	-	74.4%	-	4.7%	2.3%	18.6%	-	2.3%	-	89.1%	20.9%	7.8%	28.7%
	2006 (n=125)	-	1.6%	0.8%	-	-	41.6%	-	7.2%	4.8%	12.8%	-	4.8%	-	91.2%	21.6%	6.4%	20.0%
	Z Statistic P Value	<b>0.6702</b> <b>0.5027</b>	<b>-1.6462</b> <b>0.0997</b>	<b>-1.3191</b> <b>0.1871</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>-3.7260</b> <b>0.0002</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>-1.6073</b> <b>0.1080</b>	<b>-0.1932</b> <b>0.8468</b>	<b>-2.8280</b> <b>0.0047</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>0.4784</b> <b>0.6323</b>	<b>-1.0387</b> <b>0.2989</b>	<b>-1.7750</b> <b>0.0759</b>	<b>0.0585</b> <b>0.9533</b>	<b>-10.0286</b> <b>&lt;0.0001</b>	<b>-0.5023</b> <b>0.6155</b>
Pork Chop	2002 (n=93)	1.1%	3.2%	5.4%	-	Not Tested	90.3%	Not Tested	20.4%	9.7%	5.4%	-	3.2%	-	97.8%	4.3%	24.7%	68.8%
	2003 (n=97)	-	2.1%	3.1%	-	Not Tested	89.7%	Not Tested	6.2%	2.1%	16.5%	-	1.0%	-	87.6%	6.2%	64.9%	69.1%
	2004 (n=75)	-	2.7%	6.7%	-	Not Tested	84.0%	-	5.3%	-	37.3%	-	8.0%	-	94.7%	17.3%	6.7%	72.0%
	2005 (n=75)	-	8.0%	6.7%	-	-	88.0%	-	9.3%	5.3%	10.7%	-	1.3%	-	89.3%	9.3%	13.3%	56.0%
	2006 (n=70)	1.4%	2.9%	2.9%	-	-	64.3%	-	7.1%	5.7%	4.3%	-	1.4%	-	78.6%	4.3%	10.0%	54.3%
	Z Statistic P Value	<b>0.1670</b> <b>0.8674</b>	<b>0.8385</b> <b>0.4018</b>	<b>-0.1112</b> <b>0.9115</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>-4.0125</b> <b>&lt;0.0001</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>-2.3619</b> <b>0.0182</b>	<b>-0.8091</b> <b>0.4185</b>	<b>-0.2033</b> <b>0.8389</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>-0.4182</b> <b>0.6758</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>-3.3674</b> <b>0.0008</b>	<b>0.5768</b> <b>0.5641</b>	<b>-5.3425</b> <b>&lt;0.0001</b>	<b>-2.4247</b> <b>0.0153</b>

<sup>1</sup> Where % resistance = (# isolates resistant to antimicrobial per meat type) / (total # isolates per meat type).

<sup>2</sup> Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance to antimicrobial.

<sup>3</sup> N/A = No Z Statistic or P value could be calculated.

<sup>4</sup> P value for percent resistant for trend was calculated using Cochran-Armitage trend test method.

Table 20c. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Enterococcus hirae* by Meat Type, 2002-2006

Meat Type	Year	Aminoglycosides			Glyco-peptides	Glycyl-cycline	Lincos-amides	Lipo-peptides	Macrolides		Nitro-furans	Oxazolidi-nones	Penicillins	Phenicols	Phospho-glycolipids	Quino-lones	Strepto-gramins	Tetra-cyclines
		GEN	KAN	STR	VAN	TGC	LIN	DAP	ERY	TYL	NIT	LZD	PEN	CHL	FLA	CIP	QDA	TET
Chicken Breast	2002 (n=12)	8.3% <sup>1</sup>	16.7%	16.7%	- <sup>2</sup>	Not Tested	100.0%	Not Tested	16.7%	16.7%	8.3%	-	8.3%	-	91.7%	8.3%	66.7%	83.3%
	2003 (n=28)	-	28.6%	42.9%	-	Not Tested	100.0%	Not Tested	67.9%	64.3%	10.7%	-	7.1%	-	96.4%	-	82.1%	64.3%
	2004 (n=27)	-	3.7%	22.2%	-	Not Tested	92.6%	-	11.1%	11.1%	14.8%	-	25.9%	-	96.3%	3.7%	7.4%	51.9%
	2005 (n=30)	10.0%	26.7%	23.3%	-	-	100.0%	-	63.3%	60.0%	6.7%	-	-	3.3%	100.0%	-	40.0%	46.7%
	2006 (n=27)	3.7%	3.7%	18.5%	-	-	77.8%	-	14.8%	18.5%	7.4%	-	7.4%	-	88.9%	14.8%	18.5%	33.3%
	Z Statistic <sup>3</sup> P Value <sup>4</sup>	<b>0.6059</b> <b>0.5446</b>	<b>-1.3574</b> <b>0.1746</b>	<b>-1.1564</b> <b>0.2475</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>-2.8195</b> <b>0.0048</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>-1.1682</b> <b>0.2427</b>	<b>-0.8473</b> <b>0.3968</b>	<b>-0.4944</b> <b>0.6210</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>-0.7302</b> <b>0.4652</b>	<b>0.5783</b> <b>0.5630</b>	<b>-0.4716</b> <b>0.6372</b>	<b>1.4463</b> <b>0.1481</b>	<b>-4.2499</b> <b>&lt;0.0001</b>	<b>-3.1792</b> <b>0.0015</b>
Ground Turkey	2002 (n=2)	-	-	50.0%	-	Not Tested	100.0%	Not Tested	-	-	50.0%	-	-	100.0%	-	50.0%	100.0%	
	2003 (n=3)	-	66.7%	-	-	Not Tested	100.0%	Not Tested	66.7%	66.7%	-	-	-	100.0%	-	66.7%	-	
	2004 (n=0)	-	-	-	-	Not Tested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2005 (n=1)	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	-	-	-	
	2006 (n=3)	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	-	-	100.0%	-	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	-	66.7%	-	66.7%	33.3%	33.3%	66.7%
	Z Statistic P Value	<b>1.2990</b> <b>0.1939</b>	<b>0.0000</b> <b>1.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b> <b>1.0000</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>0.8216</b> <b>0.4113</b>	<b>0.8216</b> <b>0.4113</b>	<b>0.8660</b> <b>0.3865</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>1.9640</b> <b>0.0495</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>-1.2990</b> <b>0.1939</b>	<b>1.2990</b> <b>0.1939</b>	<b>-0.8216</b> <b>0.4113</b>	<b>0.0000</b> <b>1.0000</b>
Ground Beef	2002 (n=76)	-	-	2.6%	-	Not Tested	93.4%	Not Tested	19.7%	19.7%	-	-	-	1.3%	94.7%	-	44.7%	60.5%
	2003 (n=84)	-	3.6%	3.6%	-	Not Tested	91.7%	Not Tested	15.5%	15.5%	-	-	-	-	97.6%	-	60.7%	46.4%
	2004 (n=88)	-	-	-	-	Not Tested	85.2%	22.7%	8.0%	8.0%	6.8%	-	1.1%	-	98.9%	1.1%	10.2%	53.4%
	2005 (n=82)	1.2%	1.2%	4.9%	-	-	98.8%	-	17.1%	17.1%	4.9%	-	-	-	93.9%	-	11.0%	65.9%
	2006 (n=77)	1.3%	1.3%	2.6%	-	-	81.8%	-	14.3%	15.6%	-	-	-	-	92.2%	-	5.2%	53.2%
	Z Statistic P Value	<b>1.5381</b> <b>0.1240</b>	<b>0.0000</b> <b>1.0000</b>	<b>0.2211</b> <b>0.8250</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>-1.4452</b> <b>0.1484</b>	<b>-5.4616</b> <b>&lt;0.0001</b>	<b>-0.7079</b> <b>0.4790</b>	<b>-0.5022</b> <b>0.6155</b>	<b>0.9263</b> <b>0.3543</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>0.0000</b> <b>1.0000</b>	<b>-1.4483</b> <b>0.1475</b>	<b>-1.2207</b> <b>0.2222</b>	<b>0.0000</b> <b>1.0000</b>	<b>-8.3072</b> <b>&lt;0.0001</b>	<b>0.3609</b> <b>0.7182</b>
Pork Chop	2002 (n=12)	-	-	-	-	Not Tested	100.0%	Not Tested	-	-	-	-	-	91.7%	-	25.0%	66.7%	
	2003 (n=14)	-	-	-	-	Not Tested	100.0%	Not Tested	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	-	-	92.9%	-	35.7%	14.3%	
	2004 (n=14)	-	7.1%	-	-	Not Tested	71.4%	-	-	-	21.4%	-	7.1%	100.0%	7.1%	-	35.7%	
	2005 (n=4)	-	-	25.0%	-	-	100.0%	-	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	-	-	100.0%	-	25.0%	50.0%	
	2006 (n=8)	-	-	-	-	-	87.5%	-	25.0%	25.0%	-	-	-	100.0%	12.5%	-	50.0%	
	Z Statistic P Value	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>0.2631</b> <b>0.7925</b>	<b>1.0232</b> <b>0.3062</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>-1.3210</b> <b>0.1865</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>2.1094</b> <b>0.0349</b>	<b>2.1094</b> <b>0.0349</b>	<b>0.6129</b> <b>0.5400</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>0.2631</b> <b>0.7925</b>	<b>N/A</b> <b>N/A</b>	<b>1.2527</b> <b>0.2103</b>	<b>1.4614</b> <b>0.1439</b>	<b>-1.8997</b> <b>0.0575</b>	<b>-0.1555</b> <b>0.8765</b>

<sup>1</sup> Where % resistance = (# isolates resistant to antimicrobial per meat type) / (total # isolates per meat type).

<sup>2</sup> Dashes indicate 0.0% resistance to antimicrobial.

<sup>3</sup> N/A = No Z statistic or P value could be calculated.

<sup>4</sup> P value for percent resistant for trend was calculated using Cochran-Armitage trend test method.



**Table 21a. Number of *Enterococcus faecalis* Resistant to Multiple Antimicrobial Agents<sup>1</sup>, 2002-2006**

Meat Type	Number of Antimicrobials	Year					Total
		2002 (N=893)	2003 (N=1014)	2004 (N=855)	2005 (N=1001)	2006 (N=945)	
Chicken Breast	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
	1	4	4	1	25	29	63
	2-4	66	89	53	63	70	341
	5-7	52	90	31	26	27	226
	≥8	11	5	3	1	0	20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>652</b>
Ground Turkey	0	3	4	1	2	1	11
	1	3	5	4	48	31	91
	2-4	152	133	150	200	189	824
	5-7	105	103	73	84	70	435
	≥8	31	44	32	5	0	112
	<b>Total</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>1473</b>
Ground Beef	0	1	5	2	3	4	15
	1	23	9	21	143	168	364
	2-4	179	200	163	70	50	662
	5-7	3	6	8	9	5	31
	≥8	3	4	0	1	0	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>1080</b>
Pork Chop	0	0	0	2	4	0	6
	1	7	10	30	51	61	159
	2-4	223	281	252	251	230	1237
	5-7	22	20	23	12	9	86
	≥8	4	2	6	2	1	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>1503</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data does not include QDA, as *E. faecalis* is considered intrinsically resistant.

**Table 21b. Number of *Enterococcus faecium* Resistant to Multiple Antimicrobial Agents, 2002-2006**

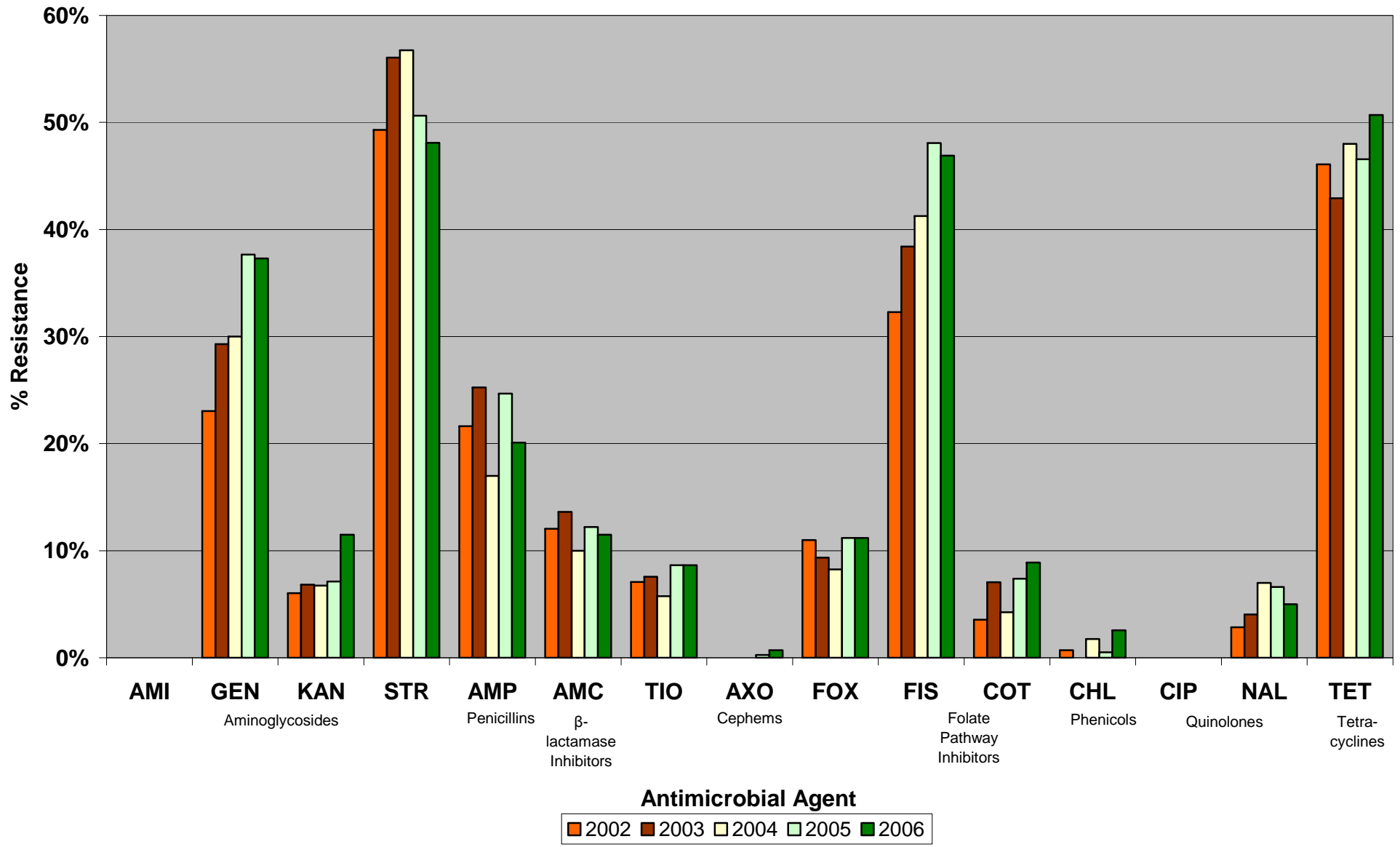
Meat Type	Number of Antimicrobials	Year					Total
		2002 (N=506)	2003 (N=575)	2004 (N=757)	2005 (N=618)	2006 (N=649)	
Chicken Breast	0	0	0	0	5	3	8
	1	0	0	4	28	32	64
	2-4	80	52	155	141	177	605
	5-7	118	155	168	109	84	634
	≥8	33	41	21	24	19	138
	<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>1449</b>
Ground Turkey	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	1	0	0	1	1	0	2
	2-4	12	16	27	29	28	112
	5-7	32	48	78	45	72	275
	≥8	45	53	66	32	39	235
	<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>625</b>
Ground Beef	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	1	2	2	22	14	51	91
	2-4	77	67	123	105	67	439
	5-7	15	37	8	6	4	70
	≥8	0	6	9	2	3	20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>622</b>
Pork Chop	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	1	1	2	5	5	15	28
	2-4	70	50	55	62	50	287
	5-7	18	42	15	5	3	83
	≥8	3	3	0	2	2	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>409</b>

**Table 22. *E. coli* by Meat Type, 2002-2006**

	2002			2003			2004			2005			2006		
<b>Meat Type</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>N</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Chicken Breast</b>	390	282	72.3%	477	396	83.0%	476	400	84.0%	468	393	84.0%	475	418	88.0%
<b>Ground Turkey</b>	395	304	77.0%	447	333	74.5%	466	376	80.7%	470	396	84.3%	466	388	83.3%
<b>Ground Beef</b>	399	295	73.9%	470	311	66.2%	480	338	70.4%	468	316	67.5%	471	295	62.6%
<b>Pork Chop</b>	390	184	47.2%	479	218	45.5%	478	232	48.5%	465	205	44.1%	472	182	38.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1574</b>	<b>1065</b>	<b>67.7%</b>	<b>1873</b>	<b>1258</b>	<b>67.2%</b>	<b>1900</b>	<b>1346</b>	<b>70.8%</b>	<b>1871</b>	<b>1310</b>	<b>70.0%</b>	<b>1884</b>	<b>1283</b>	<b>68.1%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Where % = Number of retail meat samples (N) / Number of positive isolates (n)

Figure 6a. Antimicrobial Resistance among *E. coli* from Chicken Breast, 2002-2006



**Table 23a. Trends in Resistance among *E. coli* in Chicken Breast Isolates, 2002-2006**

Class/Subclass	Antimicrobial Agent (µg/ml)	2002 (N=282)		2003 (N=396)		2004 (N=400)		2005 (N=393)		2006 (N=418)		Cochran Armitage Trend Test	
		n	%R <sup>1</sup>	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R	Z Statistic <sup>2</sup>	P Value <sup>3</sup>
Aminoglycosides	Amikacin (MIC ≥ 64)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A
	Gentamicin (MIC ≥ 16)	65	23.1%	116	29.3%	120	30.0%	148	37.7%	156	37.3%	4.5984	<0.0001
	Kanamycin (MIC ≥ 64)	17	6.0%	27	6.8%	27	6.8%	28	7.1%	48	11.5%	2.6353	0.0084
	Streptomycin (MIC ≥ 64)	139	49.3%	222	56.1%	227	56.8%	199	50.6%	201	48.1%	-1.3337	0.1823
Aminopenicillins	Ampicillin (MIC ≥ 32)	61	21.6%	100	25.3%	68	17.0%	97	24.7%	84	20.1%	-0.6263	0.5311
Beta-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations	Amoxicillin-Clavulanic Acid (MIC ≥ 32)	34	12.1%	54	13.6%	40	10.0%	48	12.2%	48	11.5%	-0.5138	0.6074
Cephalosporins (3 <sup>rd</sup> Gen)	Ceftiofur (MIC ≥ 32)	20	7.1%	30	7.6%	23	5.8%	34	8.7%	36	8.6%	0.9920	0.3212
	Ceftriaxone (MIC ≥ 64)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	3	0.7%	2.3476	0.0189
Cephameycins	Cefoxitin (MIC ≥ 32)	31	11.0%	37	9.3%	33	8.3%	44	11.2%	47	11.2%	0.6475	0.5173
Folate Pathway Inhibitors	Sulfisoxazole (MIC ≥ 512) <sup>4</sup>	91	32.3%	152	38.4%	165	41.3%	189	48.1%	196	46.9%	4.5591	<0.0001
	Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole (MIC ≥ 4)	10	3.6%	28	7.1%	17	4.3%	29	7.4%	37	8.9%	2.5887	0.0096
Phenicols	Chloramphenicol (MIC ≥ 512)	2	0.7%	0	0.0%	7	1.8%	2	0.5%	11	2.6%	2.6384	0.0083
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin (MIC ≥ 4)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A
	Nalidixic Acid (MIC ≥ 32)	8	2.8%	16	4.0%	28	7.0%	26	6.6%	21	5.0%	1.6494	0.0991
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline (MIC ≥ 16)	130	46.1%	170	42.9%	192	48.0%	183	46.6%	212	50.7%	1.7045	0.0883

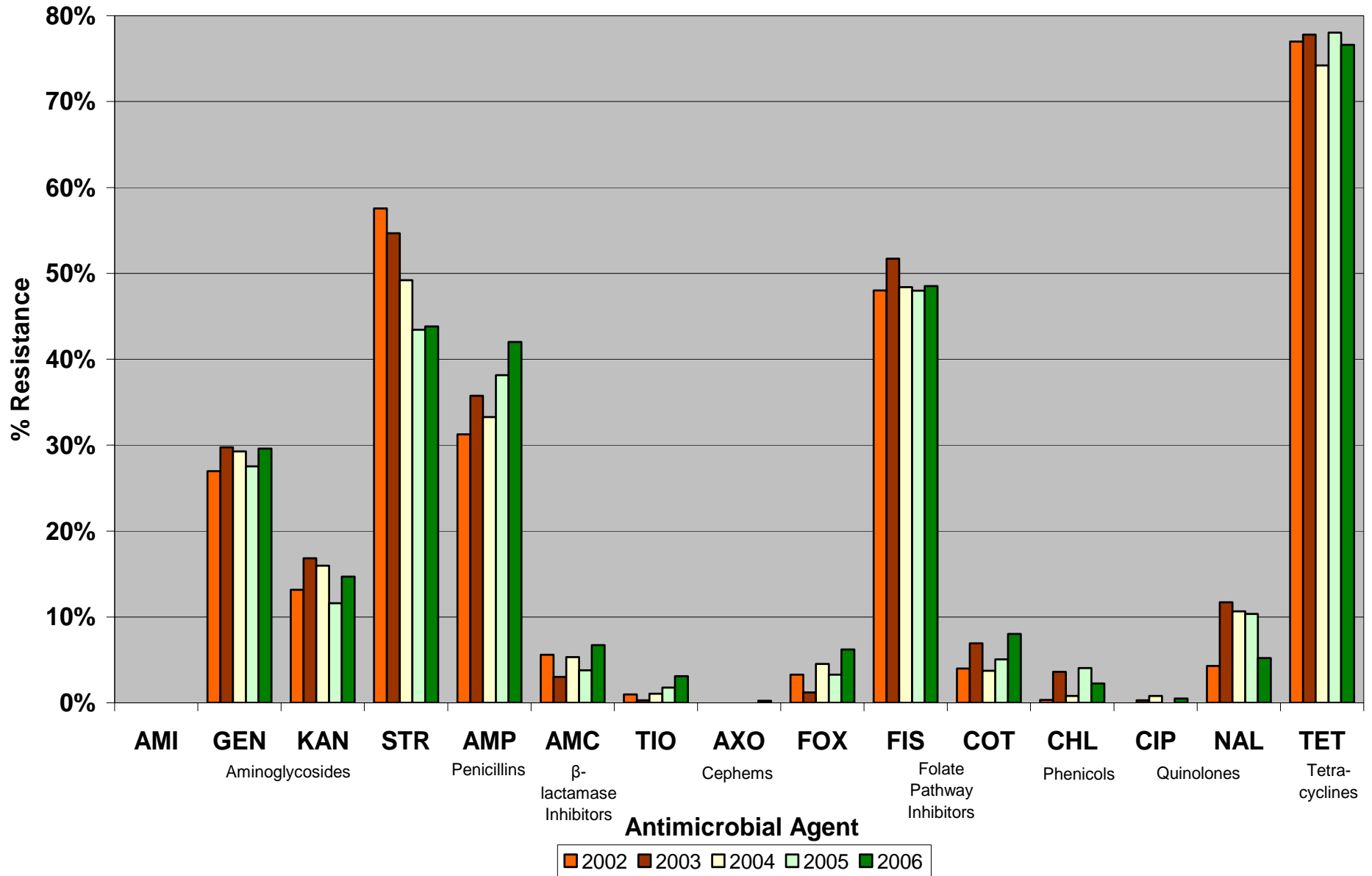
<sup>1</sup> Where % R = the number of resistance isolates (n) / by the number of positive isolates (N).

<sup>2</sup> N/A = No Z Statistic or P value could be calculated for this antibiotic.

<sup>3</sup> P value for percent resistance for trend was calculated using the Cochran-Armitage Trend test method.

<sup>4</sup> Sulfisoxazole replaced Sulfamethoxazole on NARMS panel in 2004.

Figure 6b. Antimicrobial Resistance among *E. coli* from Ground Turkey, 2002-2006



**Table 23b. Trends in Resistance among *E. coli* in Ground Turkey Isolates, 2002-2006**

Class/Subclass	Antimicrobial Agent (µg/ml)	2002 (N=304)		2003 (N=333)		2004 (N=376)		2005 (N=396)		2006 (N=388)		Cochran Armitage Trend Test	
		n	%R <sup>1</sup>	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R	Z Statistic <sup>2</sup>	P Value <sup>3</sup>
Aminoglycosides	Amikacin (MIC ≥ 64)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A
	Gentamicin (MIC ≥ 16)	82	27.0%	99	29.7%	110	29.3%	109	27.5%	115	29.6%	0.3680	0.7129
	Kanamycin (MIC ≥ 64)	40	13.2%	56	16.8%	60	16.0%	46	11.6%	57	14.7%	-0.4555	0.6487
	Streptomycin (MIC ≥ 64)	175	57.6%	182	54.7%	185	49.2%	172	43.4%	170	43.8%	-4.5396	<0.0001
Aminopenicillins	Ampicillin (MIC ≥ 32)	95	31.3%	119	35.7%	125	33.2%	151	38.1%	163	42.0%	2.9680	0.0030
Beta-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations	Amoxicillin-Clavulanic Acid (MIC ≥ 32)	17	5.6%	10	3.0%	20	5.3%	15	3.8%	26	6.7%	0.9198	0.3577
Cephalosporins (3 <sup>rd</sup> Gen)	Ceftiofur (MIC ≥ 32)	3	1.0%	1	0.3%	4	1.1%	7	1.8%	12	3.1%	2.8659	0.0042
	Ceftriaxone (MIC ≥ 64)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1.3477	0.1778
Cephameycins	Cefoxitin (MIC ≥ 32)	10	3.3%	4	1.2%	17	4.5%	13	3.3%	24	6.2%	2.5151	0.0119
Folate Pathway Inhibitors	Sulfisoxazole (MIC ≥ 512) <sup>4</sup>	146	48.0%	172	51.7%	182	48.4%	190	48.0%	188	48.5%	-0.3691	0.7120
	Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole (MIC ≥ 4)	12	4.0%	23	6.9%	14	3.7%	20	5.1%	31	8.0%	1.6406	0.1009
Phenicols	Chloramphenicol (MIC ≥ 512)	1	0.3%	12	3.6%	3	0.8%	16	4.0%	9	2.3%	1.6753	0.0939
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin (MIC ≥ 4)	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	3	0.8%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	0.6561	0.5117
	Nalidixic Acid (MIC ≥ 32)	13	4.3%	39	11.7%	40	10.6%	41	10.4%	20	5.2%	-0.2232	0.8234
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline (MIC ≥ 16)	234	77.0%	259	77.8%	279	74.2%	309	78.0%	297	76.6%	-0.0457	0.9635

<sup>1</sup> Where % R = the number of resistance isolates (n) / by the number of positive isolates (N).

<sup>2</sup> N/A = No Z Statistic or P value could be calculated for this antibiotic.

<sup>3</sup> P value for percent resistance for trend was calculated using the Cochran-Armitage Trend test method.

<sup>4</sup> Sulfisoxazole replaced Sulfamethoxazole on NARMS panel in 2004.

Figure 6c. Antimicrobial Resistance among *E. coli* from Ground Beef, 2002-2006

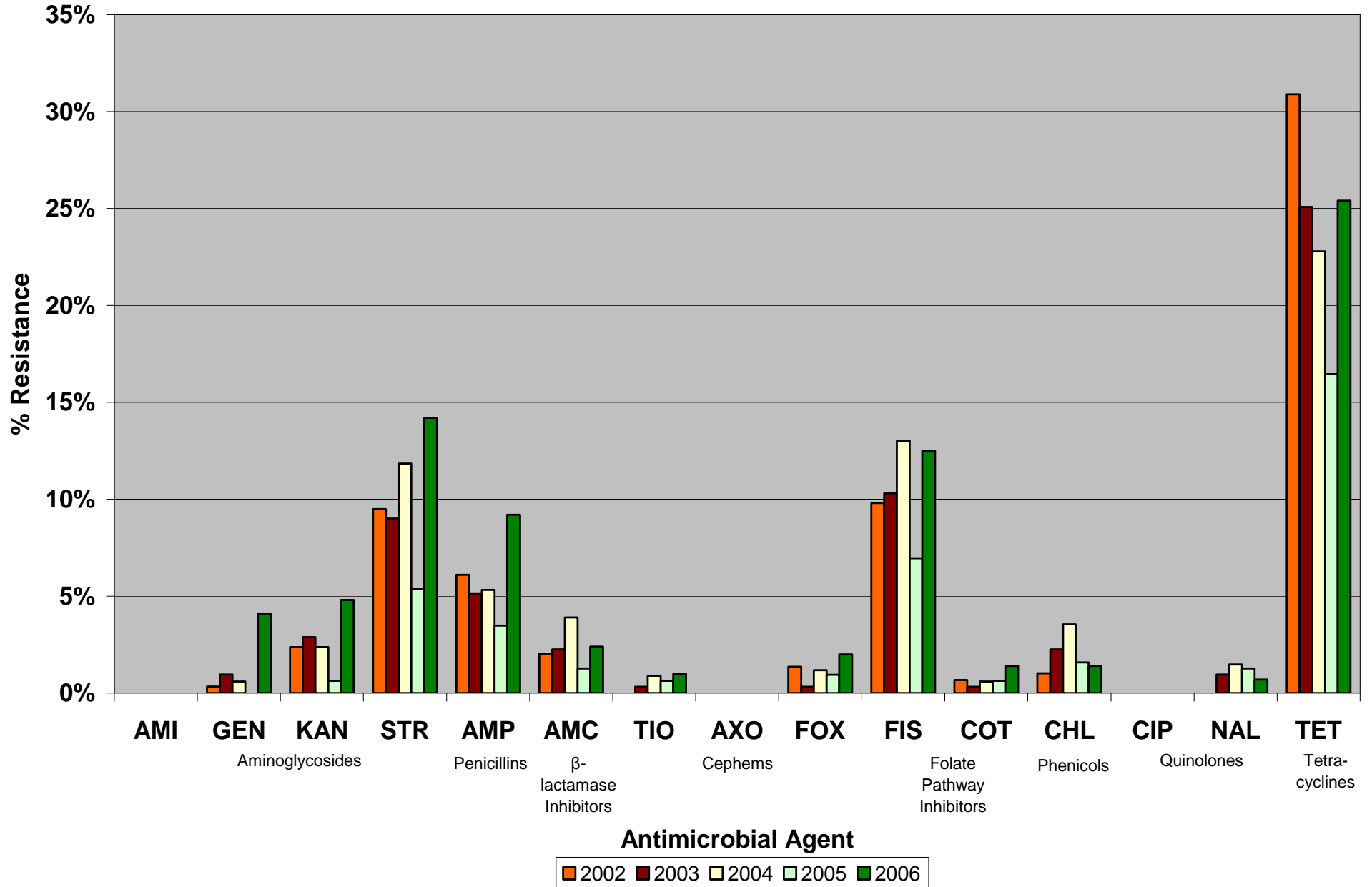




Table 23c. Trends in Resistance among *E. coli* in Ground Beef Isolates, 2002-2006

Class/Subclass	Antimicrobial Agent (µg/ml)	2002 (N=295)		2003 (N=311)		2004 (N=338)		2005 (N=316)		2006 (N=295)		Cochran Armitage Trend Test	
		n	%R <sup>1</sup>	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R	Z Statistic <sup>2</sup>	P Value <sup>3</sup>
Aminoglycosides	Amikacin (MIC ≥ 64)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A
	Gentamicin (MIC ≥ 16)	1	0.3%	3	1.0%	2	0.6%	0	0.0%	12	4.1%	3.2402	0.0012
	Kanamycin (MIC ≥ 64)	7	2.4%	9	2.9%	8	2.4%	2	0.6%	14	4.8%	0.7942	0.4271
	Streptomycin (MIC ≥ 64)	28	9.5%	28	9.0%	40	11.8%	17	5.4%	42	14.2%	1.0079	0.3135
Aminopenicillins	Ampicillin (MIC ≥ 32)	18	6.1%	16	5.1%	18	5.3%	11	3.5%	27	9.2%	0.9960	0.3193
Beta-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations	Amoxicillin-Clavulanic Acid (MIC ≥ 32)	6	2.0%	7	2.3%	13	3.9%	4	1.3%	7	2.4%	-0.1343	0.8931
Cephalosporins (3 <sup>rd</sup> Gen)	Ceftiofur (MIC ≥ 32)	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	3	0.9%	2	0.6%	3	1.0%	1.6815	0.0927
	Ceftriaxone (MIC ≥ 64)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A
Cephamycins	Cefoxitin (MIC ≥ 32)	4	1.4%	1	0.3%	4	1.2%	3	1.0%	6	2.0%	1.0164	0.3094
Folate Pathway Inhibitors	Sulfisoxazole (MIC ≥ 512) <sup>4</sup>	29	9.8%	32	10.3%	44	13.0%	22	7.0%	37	12.5%	0.3260	0.7444
	Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole (MIC ≥ 4)	2	0.7%	1	0.3%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	4	1.4%	1.0839	0.2784
Phenicol	Chloramphenicol (MIC ≥ 512)	3	1.0%	7	2.3%	12	3.6%	5	1.6%	4	1.4%	-0.0130	0.9896
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin (MIC ≥ 4)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A
	Nalidixic Acid (MIC ≥ 32)	0	0.0%	3	1.0%	5	1.5%	4	1.3%	2	0.7%	0.9598	0.3371
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline (MIC ≥ 16)	91	30.9%	78	25.1%	77	22.8%	52	16.5%	75	25.4%	-2.5367	0.0112

<sup>1</sup> Where % R = the number of resistance isolates (n) / by the number of positive isolates (N).

<sup>2</sup> N/A = No Z Statistic or P value could be calculated for this antibiotic.

<sup>3</sup> P value for percent resistance for trend was calculated using the Cochran-Armitage Trend test method.

<sup>4</sup> Sulfisoxazole replaced Sulfamethoxazole on NARMS panel in 2004.

Figure 6d. Antimicrobial Resistance among *E. coli* from Pork Chops, 2002-2006

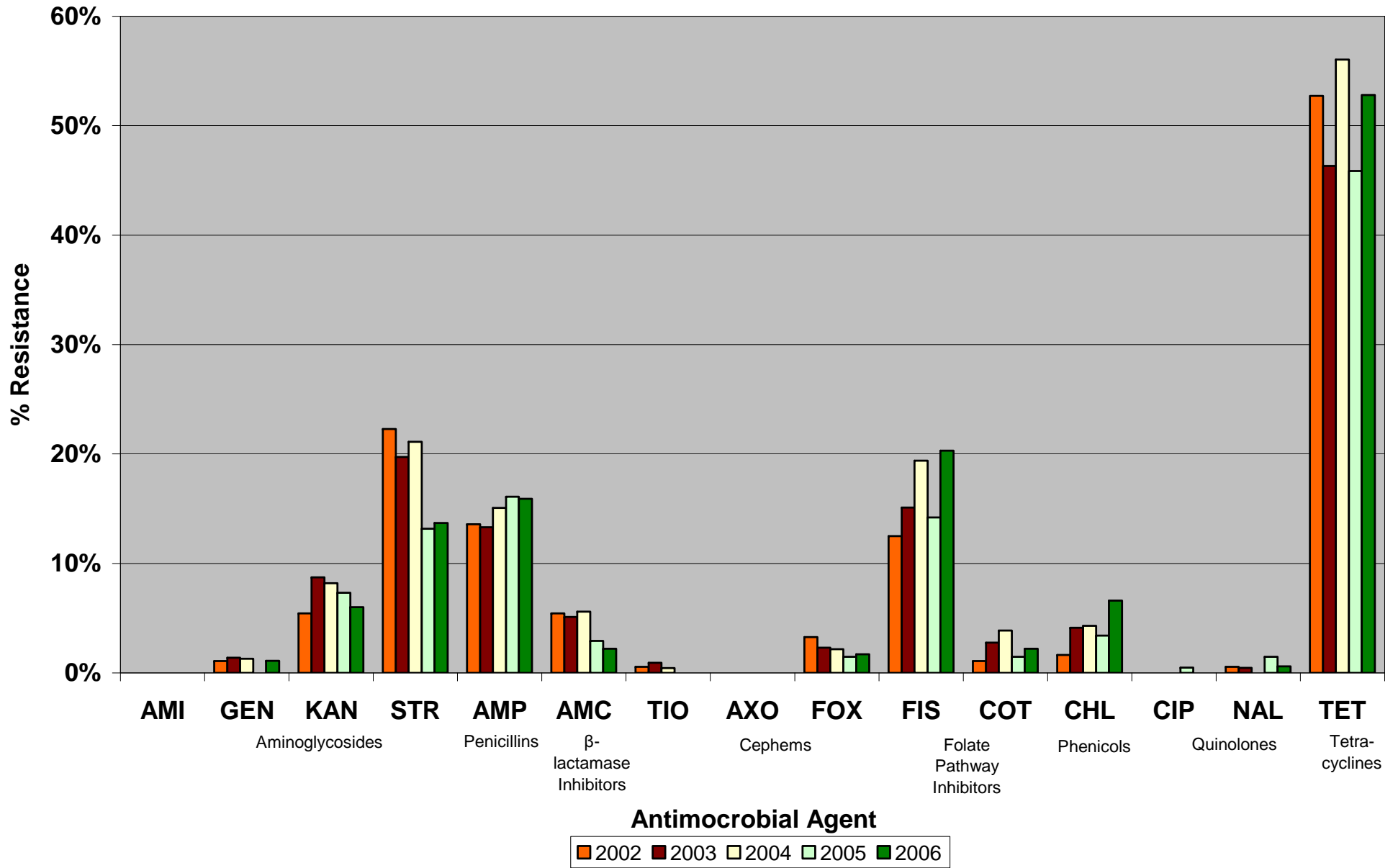


Table 23d. Trends in Resistance among *E. coli* in Pork Chop Isolates, 2002-2006

Class/Subclass	Antimicrobial Agent (µg/ml)	2002 (N=184)		2003 (N=218)		2004 (N=232)		2005 (N=205)		2006 (N=182)		Cochran Armitage Trend Test	
		n	%R <sup>1</sup>	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R	n	%R	Z Statistic <sup>2</sup>	P Value <sup>3</sup>
Aminoglycosides	Amikacin (MIC ≥ 64)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A
	Gentamicin (MIC ≥ 16)	2	1.1%	3	1.4%	3	1.3%	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	-0.6624	0.5077
	Kanamycin (MIC ≥ 64)	10	5.4%	19	8.7%	19	8.2%	15	7.3%	11	6.0%	-0.0682	0.9456
	Streptomycin (MIC ≥ 64)	41	22.3%	43	19.7%	49	21.1%	27	13.2%	25	13.7%	-2.6849	0.0073
Aminopenicillins	Ampicillin (MIC ≥ 32)	25	13.6%	29	13.3%	35	15.1%	33	16.1%	29	15.9%	0.9413	0.3466
Beta-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations	Amoxicillin-Clavulanic Acid (MIC ≥ 32)	10	5.4%	11	5.1%	13	5.6%	6	2.9%	4	2.2%	-1.8442	0.0651
Cephalosporins (3 <sup>rd</sup> Gen)	Ceftiofur (MIC ≥ 32)	1	0.5%	2	0.9%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-1.4496	0.1472
	Ceftriaxone (MIC ≥ 64)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A	N/A
Cephamycins	Cefoxitin (MIC ≥ 32)	6	3.3%	5	2.3%	5	2.2%	3	1.5%	3	1.7%	-1.2104	0.2261
Folate Pathway Inhibitors	Sulfisoxazole (MIC ≥ 512) <sup>4</sup>	23	12.5%	33	15.1%	45	19.4%	29	14.2%	37	20.3%	1.6669	0.0955
	Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole (MIC ≥ 4)	2	1.1%	6	2.8%	9	3.9%	3	1.5%	4	2.2%	0.2127	0.8316
Phenicol	Chloramphenicol (MIC ≥ 512)	3	1.6%	9	4.1%	10	4.3%	7	3.4%	12	6.6%	1.9563	0.0504
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin (MIC ≥ 4)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0.7482	0.4543
	Nalidixic Acid (MIC ≥ 32)	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	3	1.5%	1	0.6%	0.6325	0.5271
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline (MIC ≥ 16)	97	52.7%	101	46.3%	130	56.0%	94	45.9%	96	52.8%	-0.0173	0.9862

<sup>1</sup> Where % R = the number of resistance isolates (n) / by the number of positive isolates (N).

<sup>2</sup> N/A = No Z Statistic or P value could be calculated for this antibiotic.

<sup>3</sup> P value for percent resistance for trend was calculated using the Cochran-Armitage Trend test method.

<sup>4</sup> Sulfisoxazole replaced Sulfamethoxazole on NARMS panel in 2004.

**Table 24. Multidrug Resistance Patterns among *Escherichia coli* Isolates by Year, 2002-2006**

Year		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of Isolates Tested	Chicken Breasts	282	396	400	393	418
	Ground Turkey	304	333	376	397	388
	Ground Beef	295	311	338	316	295
	Pork Chops	184	218	232	205	182
Resistance Pattern	Isolate Source					
1. No Resistance Detected	Chicken Breasts	30.0% 76	20.5% 81	20.8% 83	20.6% 81	23.4% 98
	Ground Turkey	16.8% 51	14.7% 49	19.2% 72	16.1% 64	16.0% 62
	Ground Beef	63.1% 186	66.9% 208	73.1% 247	81.3% 257	71.5% 211
	Pork Chops	41.3% 76	44.5% 97	37.9% 88	48.8% 100	42.9% 78
2. At Least ACSSuT <sup>1</sup> Resistant	Chicken Breasts	0.35% 1	0.0% 0	1.25% 5	0.25% 1	1.44% 6
	Ground Turkey	0.0% 0	2.70% 9	0.53% 2	1.76% 7	0.77% 3
	Ground Beef	0.34% 1	0.96% 3	1.48% 5	0.63% 2	0.34% 1
	Pork Chops	0.54% 1	1.38% 3	1.29% 3	0.98% 2	1.10% 2
3. At Least ACT/S <sup>2</sup> Resistant	Chicken Breasts	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.25% 1	0.0% 0	0.0% 0
	Ground Turkey	0.0% 0	0.90% 3	0.0% 0	0.76% 3	0.26% 1
	Ground Beef	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.32% 1	0.34% 1
	Pork Chops	0.54% 1	0.0% 0	0.43% 1	0.49% 1	0.0% 0
4. At Least ACSSuTAuCf <sup>3</sup> Resistant	Chicken Breasts	0.35% 1	0.0% 0	1.00% 4	0.25% 1	0.96% 4
	Ground Turkey	0.0% 0	0.30% 1	0.0% 0	0.25% 1	0.0% 0
	Ground Beef	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.89% 3	0.32% 1	0.0% 0
	Pork Chops	0.0% 0	0.30% 1	0.0% 1	0.25% 0	0.0% 0
5. At Least Ceftiofur and Nalidixic Acid Resistant	Chicken Breasts	0.35% 1	0.51% 2	0.75% 3	0.25% 1	0.24% 1
	Ground Turkey	0.33% 1	0.30% 1	0.27% 1	0.0% 0	0.0% 0
	Ground Beef	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.34% 0
	Pork Chops	0.54% 1	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0

<sup>1</sup> ACSSuT = ampicillin, chloramphenicol, streptomycin, sulfamethoxazole/sulfisoxazole, and tetracycline.

<sup>2</sup> ACT/S = ampicillin, chloramphenicol, and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.

<sup>3</sup> ACSSuTAuCf = ACSSuT, amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, and ceftiofur.

Table 25a. MIC Distribution among *E. coli* from Chicken Breast

Antimicrobial	Year				Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) <sup>2</sup>																		
	# of Isolates	% <sup>1</sup>	%R <sup>2</sup>	(95% CI) <sup>3</sup>	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024		
<b>Aminoglycosides</b>																							
Amikacin	2002 (n=282)	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 1.3)						0.7	19.5	64.2	11.7	3.9									
	2003 (n=396)	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 0.9)						0.8	20.2	63.4	12.4	3.3									
	2004 (n=400)	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 0.9)						15.0	65.0	17.0	2.5	0.5									
	2005 (n=393)	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 0.9)						14.8	64.6	18.6	1.8	0.3									
	2006 (n=418)	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 0.9)						3.3	60.3	34.4	1.9										
	Gentamicin	2002 (n=282)	3.2	<b>23.0</b>	(18.3 - 28.4)				3.6	46.1	20.2	2.5	1.4	3.2	<b>9.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>							
2003 (n=396)		1.3	<b>29.3</b>	(24.9 - 34.0)				3.5	43.9	20.2	1.5	0.3	1.3	<b>10.6</b>	<b>18.7</b>								
2004 (n=400)		2.8	<b>30.0</b>	(25.5 - 34.8)				5.8	43.3	14.8	2.5	1.0	2.8	<b>10.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>								
2005 (n=393)		2.8	<b>37.7</b>	(32.9 - 42.7)				3.8	36.6	17.0	1.3	0.8	2.8	<b>17.6</b>	<b>20.1</b>								
2006 (n=418)		1.9	<b>37.3</b>	(32.7 - 42.2)				2.4	36.1	18.7	2.4	1.2	1.9	<b>12.2</b>	<b>25.1</b>								
Kanamycin		2002 (n=282)	0.0	<b>6.0</b>	(3.6 - 9.5)										91.5	2.5				<b>6.0</b>			
	2003 (n=396)	1.3	<b>6.8</b>	(4.5 - 9.8)										84.1	7.8	1.3	<b>0.5</b>		<b>6.3</b>				
	2004 (n=400)	1.0	<b>6.8</b>	(4.5 - 9.7)										81.8	10.5	1.0		<b>6.8</b>					
	2005 (n=393)	1.0	<b>7.1</b>	(4.8 - 10.1)										84.0	7.9	1.0		<b>7.1</b>					
	2006 (n=418)	0.9	<b>11.5</b>	(8.6 - 14.9)										77.5	10.0	1.0	<b>0.5</b>		<b>11.0</b>				
	Streptomycin	2002 (n=282)	N/A	<b>49.3</b>	(43.3 - 55.3)															<b>50.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>37.9</b>	
2003 (n=396)		N/A	<b>56.1</b>	(51.0 - 61.0)															<b>44.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>40.9</b>		
2004 (n=400)		N/A	<b>56.8</b>	(51.7 - 61.7)															<b>43.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>43.8</b>		
2005 (n=393)		N/A	<b>50.9</b>	(45.6 - 55.7)															<b>49.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>33.1</b>		
2006 (n=418)		N/A	<b>48.1</b>	(43.2 - 53.0)															<b>51.9</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>29.4</b>		
<b>Aminopenicillins</b>																							
Ampicillin	2002 (n=282)	0.4	<b>21.6</b>	(17.0 - 26.9)							6.0	27.7	39.0	5.3	0.4	<b>0.4</b>					<b>21.3</b>		
	2003 (n=396)	0.3	<b>25.3</b>	(21.0 - 29.8)							1.5	24.5	43.9	4.5	0.3	<b>0.5</b>					<b>24.7</b>		
	2004 (n=400)	0.3	<b>17.0</b>	(13.4 - 21.0)							6.8	40.3	34.0	1.8	0.3	<b>0.3</b>					<b>16.8</b>		
	2005 (n=393)	0.8	<b>24.7</b>	(20.5 - 29.3)							5.9	35.4	31.8	1.5	0.8	<b>0.3</b>					<b>24.4</b>		
	2006 (n=418)	1.2	<b>21.8</b>	(17.9 - 26.0)							8.1	39.7	30.1	1.4	0.5						<b>20.1</b>		
	<b>β-Lactam/β-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations</b>																						
Amoxicillin-Clavulanic Acid	2002 (n=282)	3.2	<b>12.1</b>	(8.5 - 16.4)							3.2	21.3	47.9	12.4	3.2	<b>6.0</b>					<b>6.0</b>		
	2003 (n=396)	1.5	<b>13.6</b>	(10.4 - 17.4)							2.3	21.2	45.7	15.7	1.5	<b>4.3</b>					<b>9.3</b>		
	2004 (n=400)	0.5	<b>10.0</b>	(7.2 - 13.4)							1.8	21.8	51.3	14.8	0.5	<b>7.3</b>					<b>2.8</b>		
	2005 (n=393)	1.8	<b>12.0</b>	(9.1 - 15.9)							3.1	16.8	47.3	19.1	1.8	<b>9.7</b>					<b>2.3</b>		
	2006 (n=418)	0.9	<b>12.7</b>	(9.6 - 16.3)							1.4	23.2	50.0	13.2	0.7	<b>8.1</b>					<b>3.3</b>		
	<b>Cephalosporins</b>																						
Ceftiofur	2002 (n=282)	0.4	<b>7.1</b>	(4.4 - 10.7)							6.4	48.9	29.8	6.0	1.4	0.4	<b>5.3</b>					<b>1.8</b>	
	2003 (n=396)	1.5	<b>7.6</b>	(5.2 - 10.6)							4.0	43.2	39.4	3.3	1.0	1.5	<b>4.8</b>					<b>2.8</b>	
	2004 (n=400)	1.0	<b>5.8</b>	(3.7 - 8.5)							4.8	50.5	35.3	2.8	1.0	<b>4.3</b>					<b>1.5</b>		
	2005 (n=393)	1.5	<b>8.9</b>	(6.1 - 11.9)							2.0	38.4	46.3	2.3	0.5	1.5	<b>6.9</b>					<b>2.0</b>	
	2006 (n=418)	0.5	<b>8.9</b>	(6.3 - 12.0)							1.2	25.6	60.3	1.9	2.2	0.2	<b>5.5</b>					<b>3.1</b>	
	Ceftriaxone	2002 (n=282)	2.1	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 1.3)							87.6	1.8	2.5	0.4	1.8	3.9	2.1					
2003 (n=396)		4.0	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 0.9)							87.1	1.0	2.5	0.3	1.5	3.5	3.5	0.5					
2004 (n=400)		3.0	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 0.9)							90.0	1.3	2.0	0.3	3.5	2.0	1.0						
2005 (n=393)		2.8	<b>0.5</b>	(0.0 - 1.4)							87.0	0.8	1.8	0.3	1.0	5.9	2.5	0.3					<b>0.5</b>
2006 (n=418)		4.0	<b>0.7</b>	(0.1 - 2.1)							88.5	0.7	1.4	0.2	4.3	3.8	0.2					<b>0.7</b>	
<b>Cephamyins</b>																							
Cefoxitin	2002 (n=282)	5.0	<b>11.0</b>	(7.6 - 15.2)							1.1	16.3	52.5	14.2	5.0	<b>11.0</b>							
	2003 (n=396)	3.8	<b>9.3</b>	(6.7 - 12.6)							10.6	50.5	25.8	3.8	3.8								
	2004 (n=400)	2.3	<b>8.3</b>	(5.7 - 11.4)							0.3	15.5	53.0	20.8	2.3	<b>3.8</b>					<b>4.5</b>		
	2005 (n=393)	1.5	<b>11.2</b>	(8.3 - 14.7)							1.0	24.9	49.9	11.5	1.5	<b>4.3</b>					<b>6.9</b>		
	2006 (n=418)	2.6	<b>12.0</b>	(9.0 - 15.5)							0.2	8.6	57.2	20.3	2.4	<b>3.8</b>					<b>7.4</b>		
	<b>Folate Pathway Inhibitors</b>																						
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (n=282)	N/A	<b>32.3</b>	(26.8 - 38.1)												66.0	1.42		0.35		<b>32.3</b>		
	2003 (n=396)	N/A	<b>38.4</b>	(33.6 - 43.4)											59.8	1.3		0.5			<b>38.4</b>		
	Sulfisoxazole	2004 (n=400)	N/A	<b>41.3</b>	(36.4 - 46.2)										48.5	6.3		4.0			<b>41.3</b>		
		2005 (n=393)	N/A	<b>48.1</b>	(43.1 - 53.2)										39.4	9.2		2.8	0.3	0.3	<b>48.1</b>		
		2006 (n=418)	N/A	<b>47.1</b>	(42.3 - 52.0)										33.0	18.2		1.9			<b>46.9</b>		
		Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (n=282)	N/A	<b>3.5</b>	(1.7 - 6.4)							82.6	6.4	6.0	0.4	1.1						
2003 (n=396)	N/A		<b>7.1</b>	(4.7 - 10.1)							83.6	5.3	2.3	1.3	0.5								
2004 (n=400)	N/A		<b>4.3</b>	(2.5 - 6.7)							85.5	7.0	2.5	0.5	0.3								
2005 (n=393)	N/A		<b>7.4</b>	(5.0 - 10.4)							66.2	17.3	6.4	2.5	0.3	<b>0.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>						
2006 (n=418)	N/A		<b>8.9</b>	(6.3 - 12.0)							58.1	18.9	9.8	3.3	1.0	<b>1.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>						
<b>Phenicolis</b>																							
Chloramphenicol	2002 (n=282)	1.8	<b>0.7</b>	(0.1 - 2.5)							3.9	41.5	52.1		1.8						<b>0.7</b>		
	2003 (n=396)	3.5	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 0.9)							1.5	25.5	69.4		3.5								
	2004 (n=400)	2.5	<b>1.8</b>	(0.7 - 3.6)							3.3	34.5	58.0		2.5	<b>0.3</b>					<b>1.5</b>		
	2005 (n=393)	2.0	<b>0.5</b>	(0.1 - 1.8)							2.5	41.2	53.7		2.0								
	2006 (n=418)	0.9	<b>2.6</b>	(1.3 - 4.7)							1.0	39.5	56.0		1.0	<b>0.2</b>					<b>2.4</b>		
	<b>Quinolones</b>																						
Ciprofloxacin	2002 (n=282)	0.4	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 1.3)							90.4	6.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	<b>0.4</b>					
	2003 (n=396)	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 0.9)							92.9	3.0		2.3	1.5	0.3							
	2004 (n=400)	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 0.9)							90.3	2.3	0.5	1.8	4.0	1.3							
	2005 (n=393)	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 0.9)							84.0	4.8	2.3	4.1	4.6	0.3							
	2006 (n=418)	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 0.9)							93.3	1.7	0.2	1.2	2.9	0.7							
	Nalidixic Acid	2002 (n=282)	N/A	<b>2.8</b>	(1.2 - 5.5)							1.1	17.7	72.3	5.7	0.4							
2003 (n=396)		N/A	<b>4.0</b>	(2.3 - 6.5)							4.0	47.5	43.2	1.3							<b>3.8</b>		
2004 (n=400)		N/A	<b>7.0</b>	(4.7 - 10.0)							6.5	63.0	23.3	0.3							<b>3.8</b>		
2005 (n=393)		N/A	<b>6.6</b>	(4.4 - 9.5)							8.1	66.4	15.8	2.0	1.0						<b>6.1</b>		
2006 (n=418)		N/A	<b>5.0</b>	(3.1 - 7.6)							0.5	6.9	72.5	1									

Table 25b. MIC Distribution among *E. coli* from Ground Turkey

Antimicrobial	Year				Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) <sup>4</sup>																	
	# of Isolates	% <sup>1</sup>	%R <sup>2</sup>	(95% CI) <sup>3</sup>	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024	
<b>Aminoglycosides</b>																						
Amikacin	2002 (n=304)	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 1.2)																		
	2003 (n=333)	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 1.1)																		
	2004 (n=376)	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 1.0)																		
	2005 (n=396)	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 0.9)																		
	2006 (n=388)	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 0.9)																		
	Gentamicin	2002 (n=304)	1.3	<b>27.0</b>	(22.1 - 32.3)																	
2003 (n=333)		1.5	<b>29.7</b>	(24.9 - 35.0)																		
2004 (n=376)		2.1	<b>29.3</b>	(24.7 - 34.1)																		
2005 (n=396)		3.0	<b>27.5</b>	(23.2 - 32.2)																		
2006 (n=388)		3.5	<b>29.6</b>	(25.1 - 34.5)																		
Kanamycin		2002 (n=304)	1.0	<b>13.2</b>	(9.6 - 17.5)																	
	2003 (n=333)	1.5	<b>16.8</b>	(13.0 - 21.3)																		
	2004 (n=376)	2.1	<b>16.0</b>	(12.4 - 20.1)																		
	2005 (n=396)	0.5	<b>11.4</b>	(8.6 - 15.2)																		
	2006 (n=388)	1.0	<b>14.7</b>	(11.3 - 18.6)																		
	Streptomycin	2002 (n=304)	N/A	<b>57.6</b>	(51.8 - 63.2)																	
2003 (n=333)		N/A	<b>54.7</b>	(49.1 - 60.1)																		
2004 (n=376)		N/A	<b>49.2</b>	(44.0 - 54.4)																		
2005 (n=396)		N/A	<b>43.4</b>	(38.5 - 48.5)																		
2006 (n=388)		N/A	<b>43.8</b>	(38.8 - 48.9)																		
<b>Aminopenicillins</b>																						
Ampicillin	2002 (n=304)	0.7	<b>31.3</b>	(26.1 - 36.8)																		
	2003 (n=333)	0.0	<b>35.7</b>	(30.6 - 41.1)																		
	2004 (n=376)	0.3	<b>33.2</b>	(28.5 - 38.3)																		
	2005 (n=396)	0.0	<b>38.1</b>	(33.3 - 43.1)																		
	2006 (n=388)	0.8	<b>42.0</b>	(37.0 - 47.1)																		
	<b>β-Lactam/β-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations</b>																					
Amoxicillin-Clavulanic Acid	2002 (n=304)	4.3	<b>5.6</b>	(3.3 - 8.8)																		
	2003 (n=333)	6.0	<b>3.0</b>	(1.4 - 5.5)																		
	2004 (n=376)	3.5	<b>5.3</b>	(3.3 - 8.1)																		
	2005 (n=396)	5.1	<b>3.8</b>	(2.1 - 6.2)																		
	2006 (n=388)	6.3	<b>6.7</b>	(4.4 - 9.7)																		
	<b>Cephalosporins</b>																					
Ceftiofur	2002 (n=304)	0.0	<b>1.0</b>	(0.2 - 2.9)																		
	2003 (n=333)	0.0	<b>0.3</b>	(0.0 - 1.7)																		
	2004 (n=376)	0.3	<b>1.1</b>	(0.3 - 2.7)																		
	2005 (n=396)	0.3	<b>1.8</b>	(0.7 - 3.6)																		
	2006 (n=388)	0.0	<b>3.1</b>	(1.6 - 5.3)																		
	Ceftriaxone	2002 (n=304)	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 1.2)																	
2003 (n=333)		0.3	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 1.1)																		
2004 (n=376)		0.5	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 1.0)																		
2005 (n=396)		1.3	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 0.9)																		
2006 (n=388)		2.3	<b>0.3</b>	(0.0 - 1.4)																		
<b>Cephamycins</b>																						
Cefoxitin	2002 (n=304)	2.3	<b>3.3</b>	(1.6 - 6.0)																		
	2003 (n=333)	3.3	<b>1.2</b>	(0.3 - 3.0)																		
	2004 (n=376)	0.8	<b>4.5</b>	(2.7 - 7.1)																		
	2005 (n=396)	1.0	<b>3.3</b>	(1.8 - 5.5)																		
	2006 (n=388)	2.3	<b>6.2</b>	(4.0 - 9.1)																		
	<b>Folate Pathway Inhibitors</b>																					
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (n=304)	N/A	<b>48.0</b>	(2.1 - 6.8)																		
	2003 (n=333)	N/A	<b>51.7</b>	(4.4 - 10.2)																		
	Sulfisoxazole	2004 (n=376)	N/A	<b>48.4</b>	(43.2 - 53.6)																	
		2005 (n=396)	N/A	<b>48.0</b>	(43.0 - 53.0)																	
		2006 (n=388)	N/A	<b>48.5</b>	(43.4 - 53.6)																	
	Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (n=304)	N/A	<b>3.9</b>	(2.1 - 6.8)																	
2003 (n=333)		N/A	<b>6.9</b>	(4.4 - 10.2)																		
2004 (n=376)		N/A	<b>3.7</b>	(2.1 - 6.2)																		
2005 (n=396)		N/A	<b>5.1</b>	(3.1 - 7.7)																		
2006 (n=388)		N/A	<b>8.0</b>	(5.5 - 11.1)																		
<b>Phenicol</b>																						
Chloramphenicol	2002 (n=304)	1.3	<b>0.3</b>	(0.0 - 1.8)																		
	2003 (n=333)	2.4	<b>3.6</b>	(1.9 - 6.2)																		
	2004 (n=376)	0.8	<b>0.8</b>	(0.2 - 2.3)																		
	2005 (n=396)	2.5	<b>4.0</b>	(2.3 - 6.5)																		
	2006 (n=388)	1.3	<b>2.3</b>	(1.1 - 4.4)																		
	<b>Quinolones</b>																					
Ciprofloxacin	2002 (n=304)	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 1.2)																		
	2003 (n=333)	0.0	<b>0.3</b>	(0.0 - 1.7)																		
	2004 (n=376)	0.0	<b>0.8</b>	(0.2 - 2.3)																		
	2005 (n=396)	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	(0.0 - 0.9)																		
	2006 (n=388)	0.0	<b>0.5</b>	(0.1 - 1.8)																		
	Nalidixic Acid	2002 (n=304)	N/A	<b>4.3</b>	(2.3 - 7.2)																	
2003 (n=333)		N/A	<b>11.7</b>	(8.5 - 15.7)																		
2004 (n=376)		N/A	<b>10.6</b>	(7.7 - 14.2)																		
2005 (n=396)		N/A	<b>10.4</b>	(7.5 - 13.8)																		
2006 (n=388)		N/A	<b>5.2</b>	(3.2 - 7.8)																		
<b>Tetracyclines</b>																						
Tetracycline	2002 (n=304)	0.3	<b>77.0</b>	(71.8 - 81.6)																		
	2003 (n=333)	0.9	<b>77.8</b>	(72.9 - 82.1)																		
	2004 (n=376)	0.5	<b>74.2</b>	(69.5 - 78.6)																		
	2005 (n=396)	0.3	<b>78.0</b>	(73.6 - 82.0)																		
	2006 (n=388)	0.3	<b>76.5</b>	(72.0 - 80.7)																		

<sup>1</sup> Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility

<sup>2</sup> Percent of isolates that were resistant. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %s are due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method

<sup>4</sup> The unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Vertical black bars indicate the breakpoints for susceptibility, while vertical red bars indicate the breakpoints for resistance. Numbers in the shaded area indicate the percentages of isolates with MICs greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent the percentages of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints were used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin

Table 25c. MIC Distribution among *E. coli* from Ground Beef

Antimicrobial	Year				Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) <sup>1</sup>																	
	# of Isolates	% <sup>1</sup>	%R <sup>2</sup>	(95% CI) <sup>3</sup>	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024	
<b>Aminoglycosides</b>																						
Amikacin	2002 (n=295)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)						0.7	27.1	61.0	9.8	1.4								
	2003 (n=311)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)						18.6	68.8	11.6	1.0									
	2004 (n=338)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 1.1)						15.7	69.8	12.4	1.8	0.3								
	2005 (n=316)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)						0.3	11.7	68.4	18.0	1.6								
	2006 (n=295)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)						0.3	1.7	60.3	31.9	5.4	0.3							
	Gentamicin	2002 (n=295)	0.0	0.3	(0.0 - 1.9)					6.8	69.8	19.3	3.1	0.7		0.3						
2003 (n=311)		0.6	1.0	(0.2 - 2.8)					4.2	62.7	28.0	3.5		0.6	0.6	0.3						
2004 (n=338)		0.0	0.6	(0.1 - 2.1)					9.2	67.8	20.7	1.8				0.6						
2005 (n=316)		0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)					6.3	65.2	26.3	2.2										
2006 (n=295)		1.6	4.1	(2.1 - 7.0)					1.0	64.1	23.1	6.1		1.7	2.0	2.0						
Kanamycin		2002 (n=295)	0.0	2.4	(1.0 - 4.8)											96.6	1.0		0.3		2.0	
	2003 (n=311)	0.0	2.9	(1.3 - 5.4)											93.2	3.9				2.9		
	2004 (n=338)	0.0	2.4	(1.0 - 4.6)											95.6	2.1				2.4		
	2005 (n=316)	0.0	0.6	(0.1 - 2.3)											98.1	1.3				0.6		
	2006 (n=295)	0.6	4.7	(2.6 - 7.8)											92.2	2.7	0.3	0.7		4.1		
	Streptomycin	2002 (n=295)	N/A	9.5	(6.4 - 13.4)											90.5		5.4		4.1		
2003 (n=311)		N/A	9.0	(6.1 - 12.7)											91.0		3.5		5.5			
2004 (n=338)		N/A	11.8	(8.6 - 15.8)											88.2		4.7		7.1			
2005 (n=316)		N/A	5.4	(3.2 - 8.5)											94.6		3.5		1.9			
2006 (n=295)		N/A	14.2	(10.5 - 18.8)											85.8		6.1		8.1			
<b>Aminopenicillins</b>																						
Ampicillin	2002 (n=295)	0.3	6.1	(3.7 - 9.5)							4.8	32.2	51.9	4.8	0.3	2.0				4.1		
	2003 (n=311)	0.3	5.1	(3.0 - 8.2)							8.4	28.3	52.4	5.5	0.3					5.1		
	2004 (n=338)	0.9	5.3	(3.2 - 8.3)							8.9	46.2	37.9	0.9	0.9	0.3				5.0		
	2005 (n=316)	1.3	3.5	(1.8 - 6.1)							14.9	49.7	30.1	0.6	1.3					3.5		
	2006 (n=295)	4.1	9.2	(6.1 - 13.0)							5.1	46.4	37.6	1.0	0.7					9.2		
	<b>β-Lactam/β-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations</b>																					
Amoxicillin-Clavulanic Acid	2002 (n=295)	0.3	2.0	(0.7 - 4.4)							3.7	22.0	61.7	10.2	0.3	1.4			0.7			
	2003 (n=311)	0.6	2.3	(0.9 - 4.6)							7.4	19.6	62.4	7.7	0.6	1.6			0.6			
	2004 (n=338)	0.3	3.8	(2.1 - 6.5)							4.4	23.4	60.9	7.1	0.3	3.6	0.3					
	2005 (n=316)	0.0	1.3	(0.3 - 3.2)							9.8	20.3	60.8	7.9		0.6	0.6					
	2006 (n=295)	1.6	2.4	(1.0 - 4.8)							1.4	19.0	64.1	11.9	1.4	2.0			0.3			
	<b>Cephalosporins</b>																					
Ceftiofur	2002 (n=295)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)						11.9	60.7	26.4	0.7	0.3								
	2003 (n=311)	0.0	0.3	(0.0 - 1.8)						11.3	55.3	31.5	1.6		0.3							
	2004 (n=338)	0.6	0.9	(0.2 - 2.6)						5.0	49.4	41.7	2.1	0.3	0.6				0.9			
	2005 (n=316)	1.0	0.9	(0.1 - 2.3)						8.5	54.4	32.9	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.3					
	2006 (n=295)	0.3	1.0	(0.2 - 2.9)						0.7	31.9	64.1	2.0	0.3	0.7	0.3						
	Ceftriaxone	2002 (n=295)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)							99.3	0.3	0.3								
2003 (n=311)		0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)							98.4	0.6	0.3	0.3								
2004 (n=338)		1.2	0.0	(0.0 - 1.1)							95.9	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6					
2005 (n=316)		1.0	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)							94.6	1.6	1.6		0.6	0.6	0.3					
2006 (n=295)		0.9	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)							97.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3					
<b>Cephamycins</b>																						
Cefoxitin	2002 (n=295)	1.0	1.4	(0.4 - 3.4)							1.7	23.7	57.6	14.6	1.0	1.4						
	2003 (n=311)	2.6	0.3	(0.0 - 1.8)							1.6	21.2	56.3	18.0	2.6	0.3						
	2004 (n=338)	1.8	1.2	(0.3 - 3.0)							4.1	30.2	53.8	8.9	1.8	0.3				0.9		
	2005 (n=316)	0.3	0.9	(0.2 - 2.7)							7.9	37.3	45.9	7.6	0.3	0.3	0.6					
	2006 (n=295)	1.6	2.0	(0.7 - 4.4)							0.3	12.5	66.8	16.6	1.7	0.3	1.7					
	<b>Folate Pathway Inhibitors</b>																					
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (n=295)	N/A	9.8	(6.7 - 13.8)											88.1	1.69		0.34			9.8	
	2003 (n=311)	N/A	10.3	(7.1 - 14.2)											89.1	0.6				0.3	10.0	
	2004 (n=338)	N/A	13.0	(9.6 - 17.1)											84.6		2.4				13.0	
	2005 (n=316)	N/A	7.0	(4.4 - 10.4)											75.3	13.6	4.1				7.0	
	2006 (n=295)	N/A	12.5	(9.0 - 16.9)											58.6	27.1	0.7	0.3	0.7		12.5	
	Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (n=295)	N/A	0.7	(0.1 - 2.4)						93.6	3.4	2.4								0.7	
2003 (n=311)		N/A	0.3	(0.0 - 1.8)						97.4	1.3	1.0								0.3		
2004 (n=338)		N/A	0.6	(0.1 - 2.1)						97.0	2.1	0.3								0.6		
2005 (n=316)		N/A	0.6	(0.1 - 2.3)						89.6	8.5	0.9	0.3							0.6		
2006 (n=295)		N/A	1.4	(0.4 - 3.4)						84.1	10.8	2.4	1.4			0.3	1.0					
<b>Phenicol</b>																						
Chloramphenicol	2002 (n=295)	0.7	1.0	(0.2 - 2.9)							0.3	30.2	67.8	0.7		1.0						
	2003 (n=311)	5.1	2.3	(0.9 - 4.6)							1.0	15.4	76.2	5.1		1.3				1.0		
	2004 (n=338)	0.9	3.6	(1.8 - 6.1)							0.3	26.9	68.3	0.9		0.3				3.3		
	2005 (n=316)	1.3	1.6	(0.5 - 3.7)							1.9	36.7	58.5	1.3		0.3				1.3		
	2006 (n=295)	0.6	1.4	(0.4 - 3.4)							1.0	32.5	64.4	0.7		0.3				1.0		
	<b>Quinolones</b>																					
Ciprofloxacin	2002 (n=295)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)	95.3	4.8																
	2003 (n=311)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)	95.5	3.5			0.6	0.3												
	2004 (n=338)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 1.1)	94.4	3.8			0.6	0.9	0.3											
	2005 (n=316)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)	90.2	3.8	1.9	2.5	1.3		0.3											
	2006 (n=295)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)	98.0	1.4		0.3	0.3													
	Nalidixic Acid	2002 (n=295)	N/A	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)							1.0	15.6	80.7	2.7							
2003 (n=311)		N/A	1.0	(0.2 - 2.8)							1.6	44.1	51.1	2.3							1.0	
2004 (n=338)		N/A	1.5	(0.5 - 3.4)							3.0	67.5	26.9	1.2						0.9	0.6	
2005 (n=316)		N/A	1.3	(0.3 - 3.2)							0.3	6.3	70.9	17.1	1.3	2.8	0.9			0.3		
2006 (n=295)		N/A	0.7	(0.1 - 2.4)							4.7	74.6	20.0							0.7		
<b>Tetracyclines</b>																						
Tetracycline	2002 (n=295)	4.8	30.8	(25.6 - 36.5)											64.4	4.8	4.4	2.0		24.4		
	2003 (n=311)	3.5	25.1	(20.4 - 30.3)											71.4	3.5	2.6	1.0		21.5		
	2004 (n=338)	6.5	22.8	(18.4 - 27.6)											70.7	6.5	2.7	1.2		18.9		
	2005 (n=316)	6.3	16.5	(12.5 - 21.0)											77.2	6.3	1.6	0.6		14.2		
	2006 (n=295)	6.9	25.4	(20.6 - 30.8)											67.1	7.5	2.0	4.1		19.3		

<sup>1</sup> Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility

<sup>2</sup> Percent of isolates that were resistant. Discrepancies between %R and sums of distribution %s are due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method

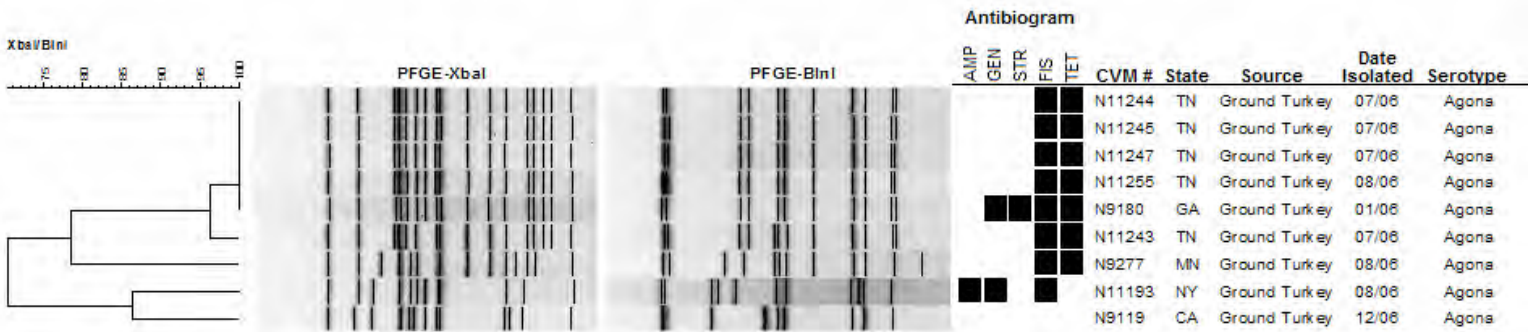
<sup>4</sup> The unshaded areas indicate the dilution range of the Sensititre plates used to test isolates. Vertical black bars indicate the breakpoints for susceptibility, while vertical red bars indicate the breakpoints for resistance. Numbers in the shaded area indicate the percentages of isolates with MICs greater than the highest concentrations on the Sensititre plate. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent the percentages of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints were used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin

Table 25d. MIC Distribution among *E. coli* from Pork Chop

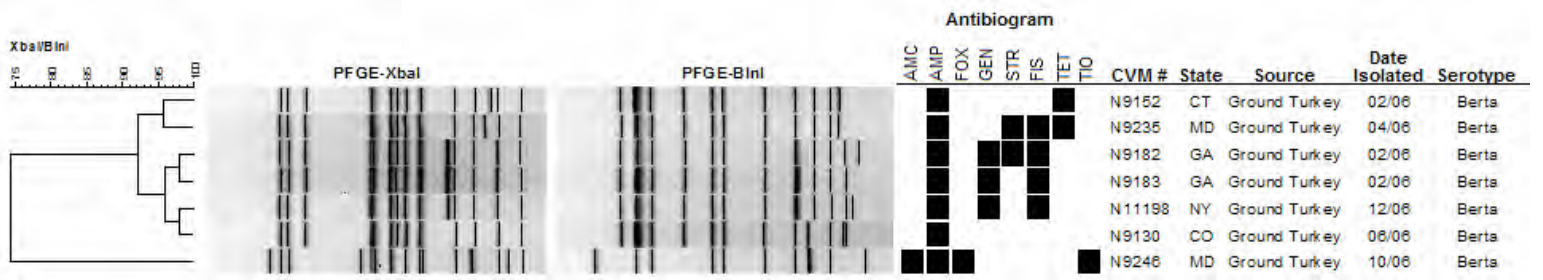
Antimicrobial	Year				Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) <sup>4</sup>																
	# of Isolates	% <sup>1</sup>	%R <sup>2</sup>	(95% CI) <sup>3</sup>	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
<b>Aminoglycosides</b>																					
Amikacin	2002 (n=184)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 2.0)						0.5	17.4	64.7	14.7	2.7							
	2003 (n=218)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 1.7)						0.5	16.5	61.5	15.6	6.0							
	2004 (n=232)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 1.6)						0.4	15.5	56.0	26.3	1.3	0.4						
	2005 (n=205)	0.5	0.0	(0.0 - 1.8)						1.5	11.2	62.0	19.5	5.4		0.5					
	2006 (n=182)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 2.0)						4.4	47.8	39.6	7.7	0.5							
	2006 (n=182)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 2.0)						4.4	47.8	39.6	7.7	0.5							
Gentamicin	2002 (n=184)	0.0	1.1	(0.1 - 3.9)						4.9	66.3	21.2	6.0	0.5		1.1					
	2003 (n=218)	0.0	1.4	(0.3 - 4.0)						3.7	53.2	36.2	5.0	0.5		0.5		0.9			
	2004 (n=232)	0.4	1.3	(0.3 - 3.7)						10.3	57.8	26.7	3.4		0.4		1.3				
	2005 (n=205)	1.0	0.0	(0.0 - 1.8)						6.8	56.1	34.1	2.0		1.0						
	2006 (n=182)	1.7	1.1	(0.1 - 3.9)						2.7	47.8	41.2	4.4	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.5				
	2006 (n=182)	1.7	1.1	(0.1 - 3.9)						2.7	47.8	41.2	4.4	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.5				
Kanamycin	2002 (n=184)	0.5	5.4	(2.6 - 9.8)											92.9	1.1	0.5			5.4	
	2003 (n=218)	0.0	8.7	(5.3 - 13.3)											89.9	1.4				8.7	
	2004 (n=232)	0.0	8.2	(5.0 - 12.5)											89.2	2.6				8.2	
	2005 (n=205)	0.0	7.3	(4.2 - 11.8)											92.7			1.5		5.9	
	2006 (n=182)	0.0	6.0	(3.1 - 10.6)											91.2	2.7				6.0	
	2006 (n=182)	0.0	6.0	(3.1 - 10.6)											91.2	2.7				6.0	
Streptomycin	2002 (n=184)	N/A	22.3	(16.5 - 29.0)												77.7	10.9			11.4	
	2003 (n=218)	N/A	19.7	(14.7 - 25.6)												80.3	6.9			12.8	
	2004 (n=232)	N/A	21.1	(16.1 - 26.9)												78.9	8.6			12.5	
	2005 (n=205)	N/A	13.2	(8.9 - 18.6)												86.8	7.3			5.9	
	2006 (n=182)	N/A	13.7	(9.1 - 19.6)												86.3	7.7			6.0	
	2006 (n=182)	N/A	13.7	(9.1 - 19.6)												86.3	7.7			6.0	
<b>Aminopenicillins</b>																					
Ampicillin	2002 (n=184)	1.6	13.6	(9.0 - 19.4)							1.1	30.4	47.8	5.4	1.6		13.6				
	2003 (n=218)	1.4	13.3	(9.1 - 18.5)							1.8	25.7	52.8	5.0	1.4		13.3				
	2004 (n=232)	0.9	15.1	(10.7 - 20.4)							12.9	44.4	25.0	1.7	0.9		14.2				
	2005 (n=205)	2.4	16.1	(11.3 - 21.9)							9.3	40.5	28.3	3.4	2.4		2.0				
	2006 (n=182)	3.4	15.9	(10.9 - 22.1)							3.8	47.8	30.2	0.5	1.6		1.6				
	2006 (n=182)	3.4	15.9	(10.9 - 22.1)							3.8	47.8	30.2	0.5	1.6		1.6				
<b>β-Lactam/β-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations</b>																					
Amoxicillin-Clavulanic Acid	2002 (n=184)	0.5	5.4	(2.6 - 9.8)							1.6	23.9	56.0	12.5	0.5	4.4	1.1				
	2003 (n=218)	0.5	5.0	(2.5 - 8.8)							3.2	17.9	54.1	19.3	0.5	2.8	2.3				
	2004 (n=232)	0.4	5.6	(3.0 - 9.4)							4.3	27.6	46.6	15.5	0.4	4.7	0.9				
	2005 (n=205)	0.5	2.9	(1.1 - 6.3)							2.9	21.0	52.2	20.5	0.5	2.0	1.0				
	2006 (n=182)	5.6	2.2	(0.6 - 5.5)							23.1	59.3	12.1	3.3	2.2						
	2006 (n=182)	5.6	2.2	(0.6 - 5.5)							23.1	59.3	12.1	3.3	2.2						
<b>Cephalosporins</b>																					
Ceftiofur	2002 (n=184)	0.0	0.5	(0.0 - 3.0)		7.1	64.1	27.2	0.5	0.5				0.5							
	2003 (n=218)	0.0	0.9	(0.1 - 3.3)		5.5	53.7	38.1	1.8					0.9							
	2004 (n=232)	0.0	0.4	(0.0 - 2.4)		7.3	51.7	39.7	0.9					0.4							
	2005 (n=205)	1.0	0.5	(0.0 - 1.8)		3.4	58.0	34.6	2.0	0.5	1.0			0.5							
	2006 (n=182)	0.9	0.0	(0.0 - 2.0)		0.5	41.2	53.8	3.8					0.5							
	2006 (n=182)	0.9	0.0	(0.0 - 2.0)		0.5	41.2	53.8	3.8					0.5							
Ceftriaxone	2002 (n=184)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 2.0)		97.8	1.1	0.5						0.5							
	2003 (n=218)	0.5	0.0	(0.0 - 1.7)		97.7	0.9	0.5						0.5	0.5						
	2004 (n=232)	0.4	0.0	(0.0 - 1.6)		97.0	1.7	0.9							0.4						
	2005 (n=205)	0.5	0.0	(0.0 - 1.8)		96.1	2.4	1.0							0.5						
	2006 (n=182)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 2.0)		97.8	0.5	1.1						0.5							
	2006 (n=182)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 2.0)		97.8	0.5	1.1						0.5							
<b>Cephamecins</b>																					
Cefoxitin	2002 (n=184)	1.6	3.3	(1.2 - 7.0)							20.1	58.2	16.9		1.6	3.3					
	2003 (n=218)	3.2	2.3	(0.7 - 5.3)							12.4	54.1	28.0		3.2	2.3					
	2004 (n=232)	0.4	2.2	(0.7 - 5.0)						0.9	2.6	26.7	59.9	7.3	0.4	1.3	0.9				
	2005 (n=205)	0.5	2.0	(0.3 - 4.2)						1.5	30.2	55.6	10.2		0.5	0.5	1.5				
	2006 (n=182)	3.4	1.6	(0.3 - 4.7)							12.6	68.7	14.3		2.7	1.6					
	2006 (n=182)	3.4	1.6	(0.3 - 4.7)							12.6	68.7	14.3		2.7	1.6					
<b>Folate Pathway Inhibitors</b>																					
Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (n=184)	N/A	12.5	(0.0 - 100.0)											83.2	3.26	0.5	0.54			
	2003 (n=218)	N/A	15.1	(0.0 - 100.0)											83.5	0.9	0.5				
	2004 (n=232)	N/A	19.4	(14.5 - 25.1)											69.8	3.0	6.9	0.4	0.4	19.4	
	2005 (n=205)	N/A	14.1	(9.7 - 19.7)											62.4	18.0	4.4	0.5	0.5	14.1	
	2006 (n=182)	N/A	20.3	(14.7 - 26.9)											48.4	28.6	1.1	0.5	1.1	20.3	
	2006 (n=182)	N/A	20.3	(14.7 - 26.9)											48.4	28.6	1.1	0.5	1.1	20.3	
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	2002 (n=184)	N/A	1.1	(0.1 - 3.9)		88.6	4.4	5.4	0.5					0.5	0.5						
	2003 (n=218)	N/A	2.8	(1.0 - 5.9)		92.2	3.2	1.4	0.5						2.8						
	2004 (n=232)	N/A	3.9	(1.8 - 7.2)		93.1	2.2	0.9							3.9						
	2005 (n=205)	N/A	1.5	(0.3 - 4.2)		75.1	18.0	4.4	1.0						1.5						
	2006 (n=182)	N/A	2.2	(0.6 - 5.5)		73.1	15.4	8.2	1.1						2.2						
	2006 (n=182)	N/A	2.2	(0.6 - 5.5)		73.1	15.4	8.2	1.1						2.2						
<b>Phenicol</b>																					
Chloramphenicol	2002 (n=184)	2.2	1.6	(0.3 - 4.7)							0.5	31.5	64.1		2.2	1.6					
	2003 (n=218)	6.9	4.1	(1.9 - 7.7)							0.9	15.1	72.9		6.9	2.3				1.8	
	2004 (n=232)	0.9	4.3	(2.1 - 7.8)							0.9	34.1	59.9		0.9	1.3				3.0	
	2005 (n=205)	2.4	3.4	(1.4 - 6.9)							2.9	35.1	56.1		2.4	2.0				1.5	
	2006 (n=182)	0.9	6.6	(3.5 - 11.2)							0.5	33.0	58.8		1.1	2.7				3.8	
	2006 (n=182)	0.9	6.6	(3.5 - 11.2)							0.5	33.0	58.8		1.1	2.7				3.8	
<b>Quinolones</b>																					
Ciprofloxacin	2002 (n=184)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 2.0)	96.2	2.7	1.1														
	2003 (n=218)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 1.7)	96.3	3.2															
	2004 (n=232)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 1.6)	97.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4												
	2005 (n=205)	0.0	0.5	(0.0 - 2.7)	90.2	4.9	1.0	2.9	0.5					0.5							
	2006 (n=182)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 2.0)	97.8	1.6															
	2006 (n=182)	0.0	0.0	(0.0 - 2.0)	97.8	1.6															



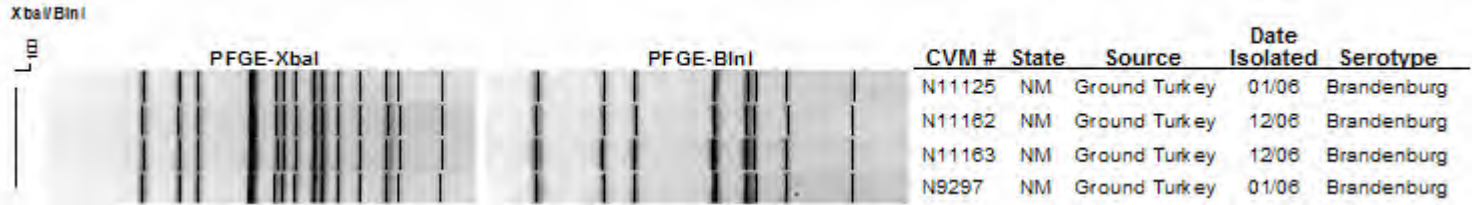
# A-1a. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Agona



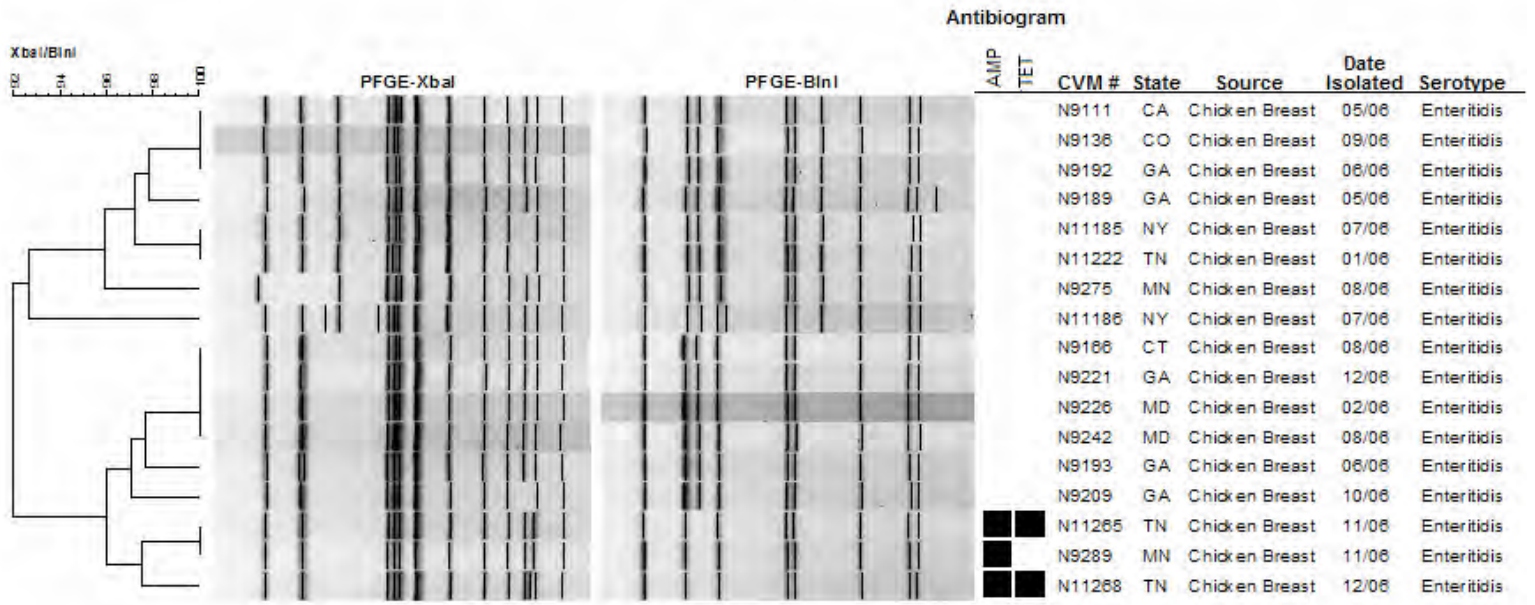
# A-1b. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Berta



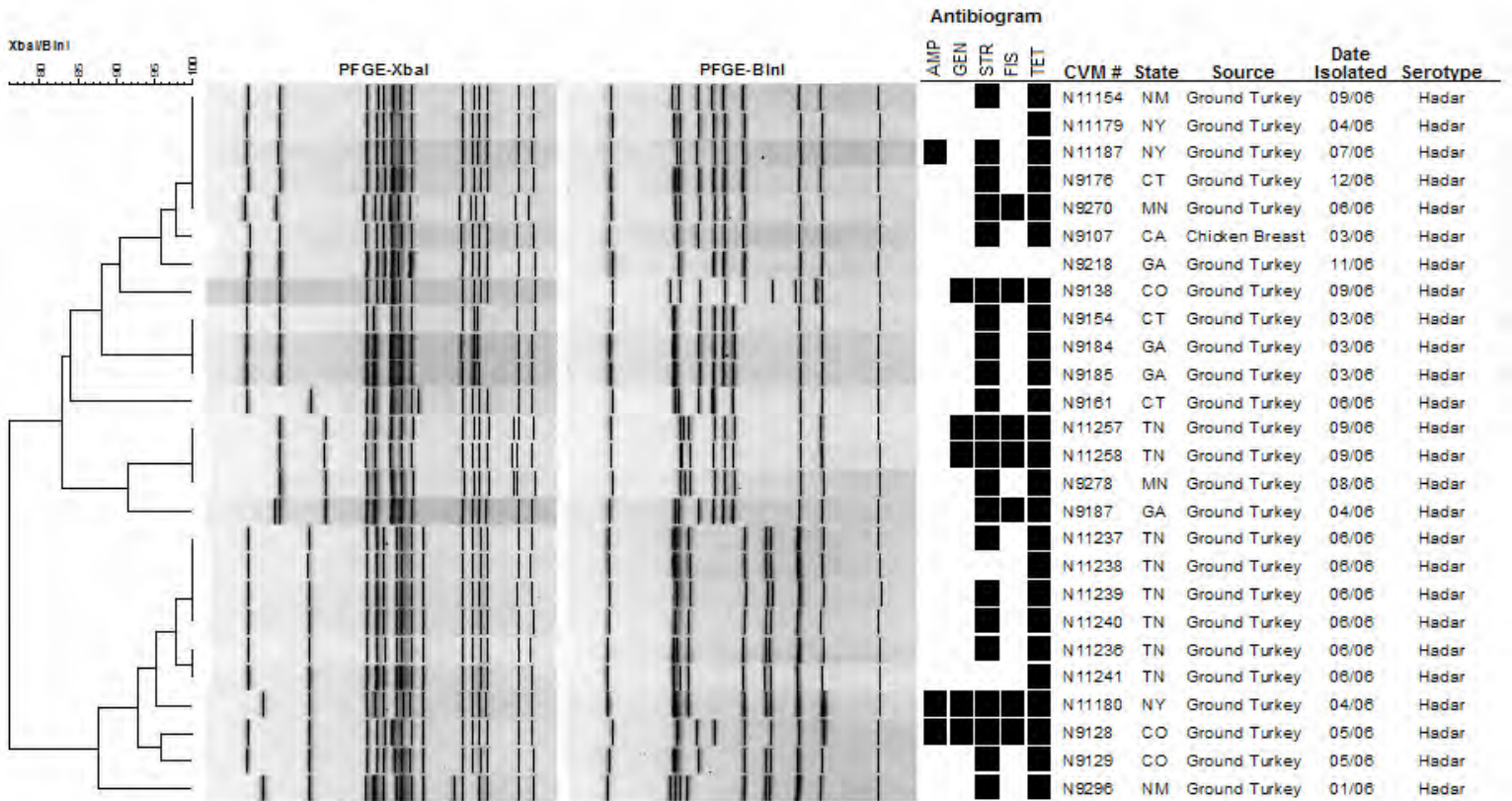
# A-1c. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Brandenburg



# A-1d. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Enteritidis

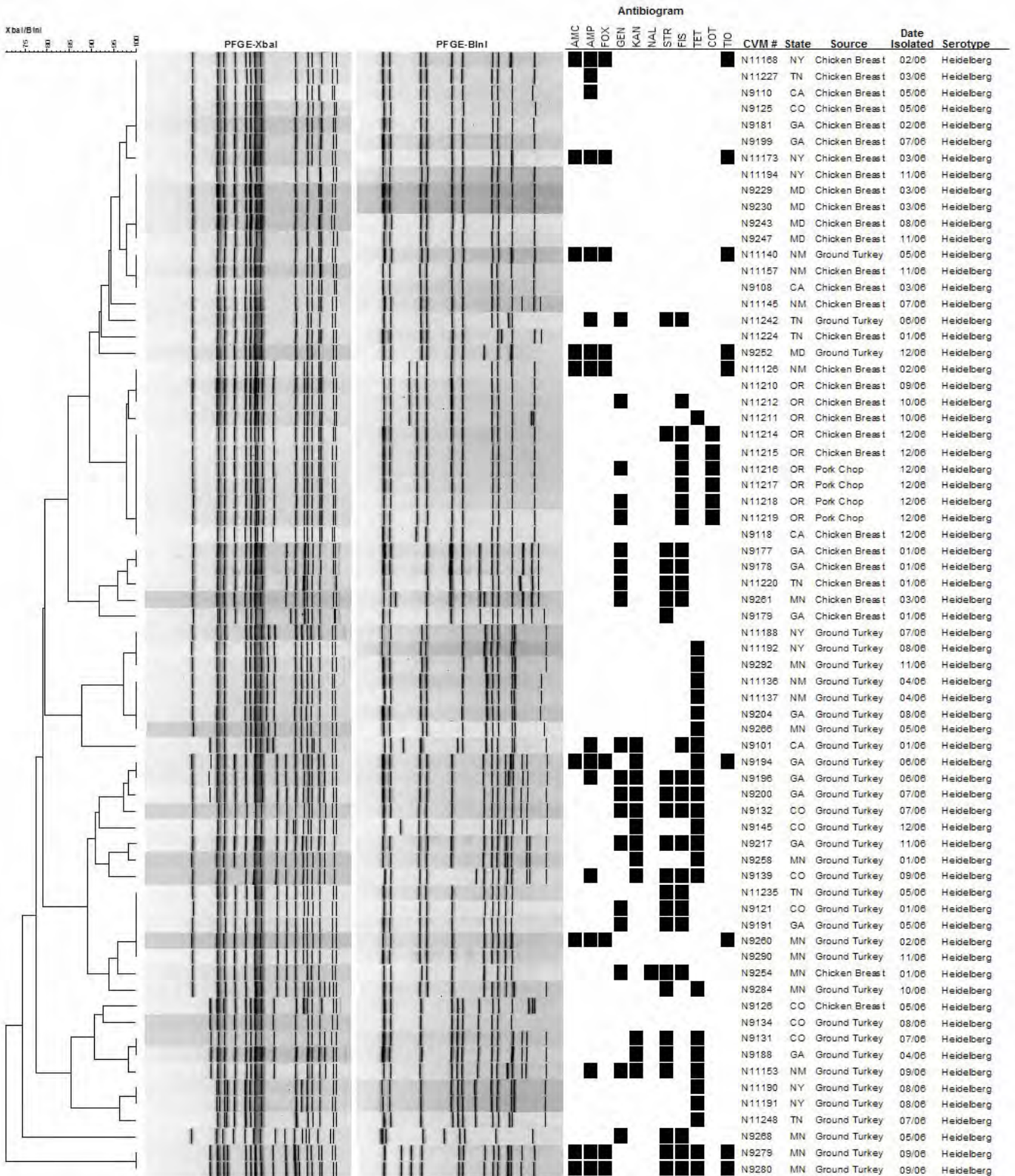


# A-1e. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Hadar

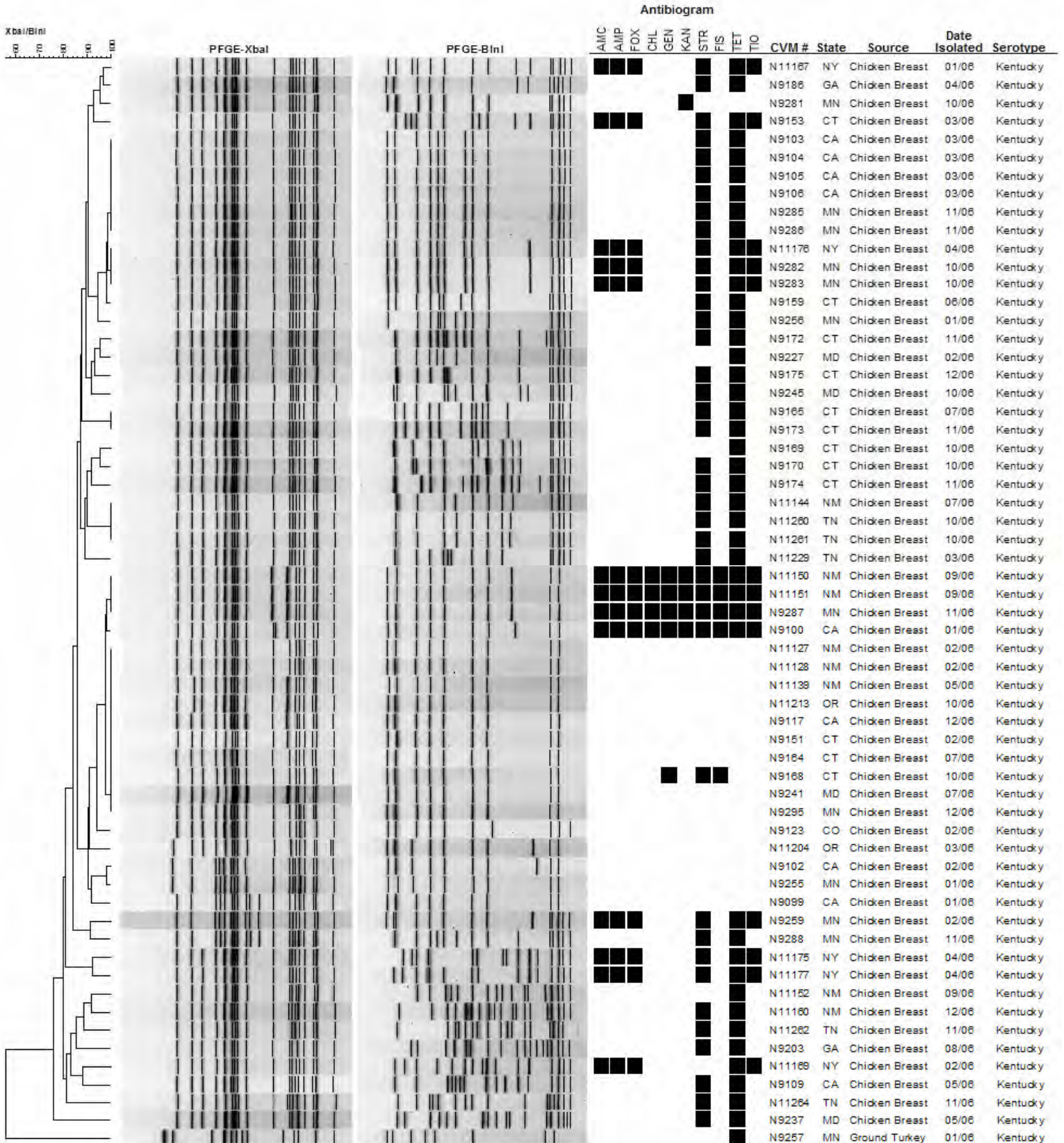




# A-1f. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Heidelberg

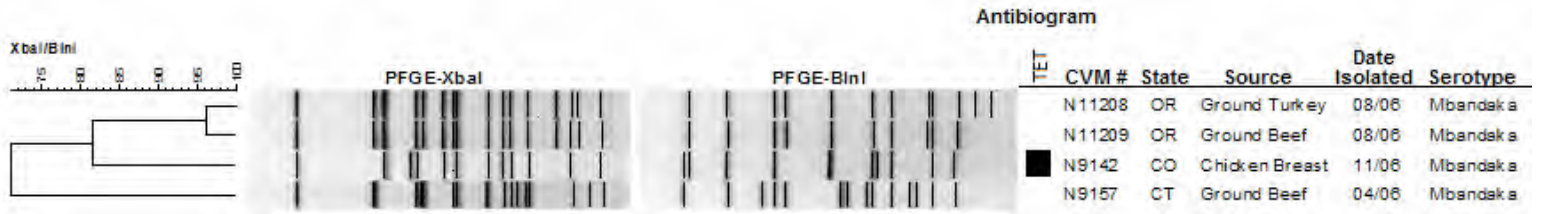


# A-1g. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Kentucky



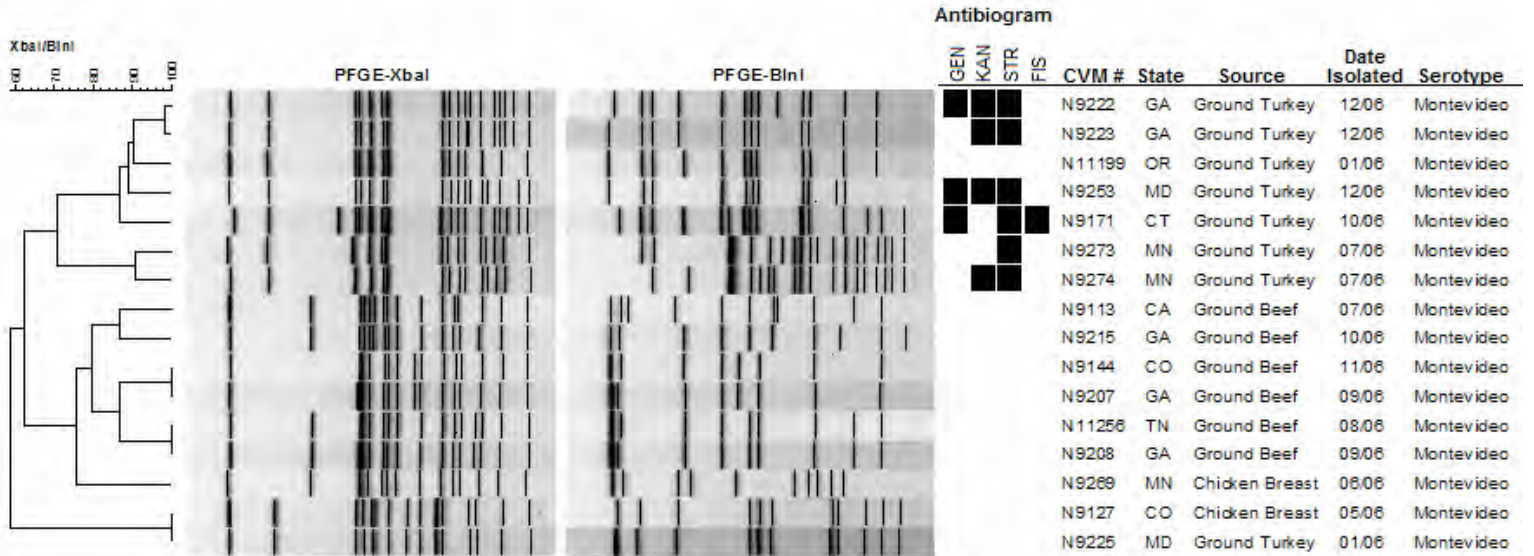


# A-1h. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Mbandaka

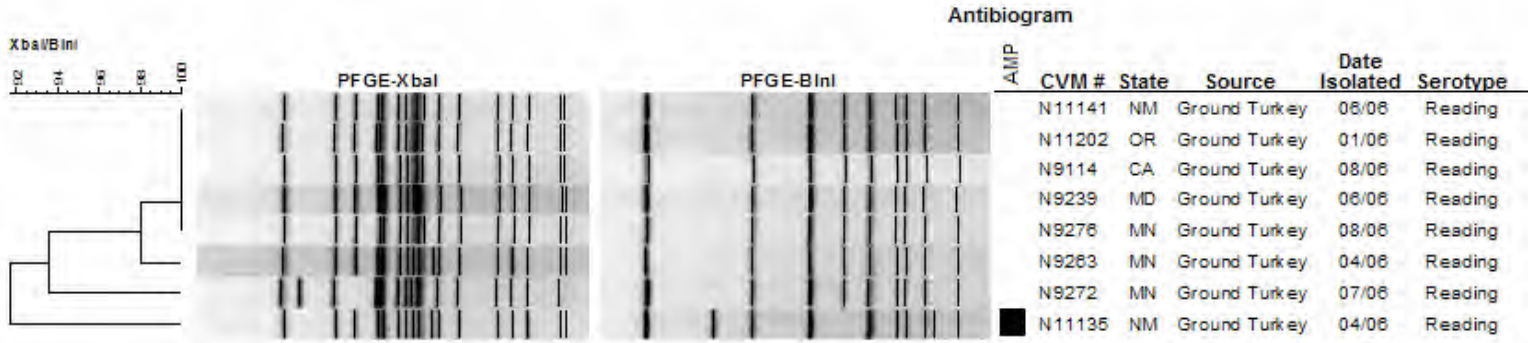




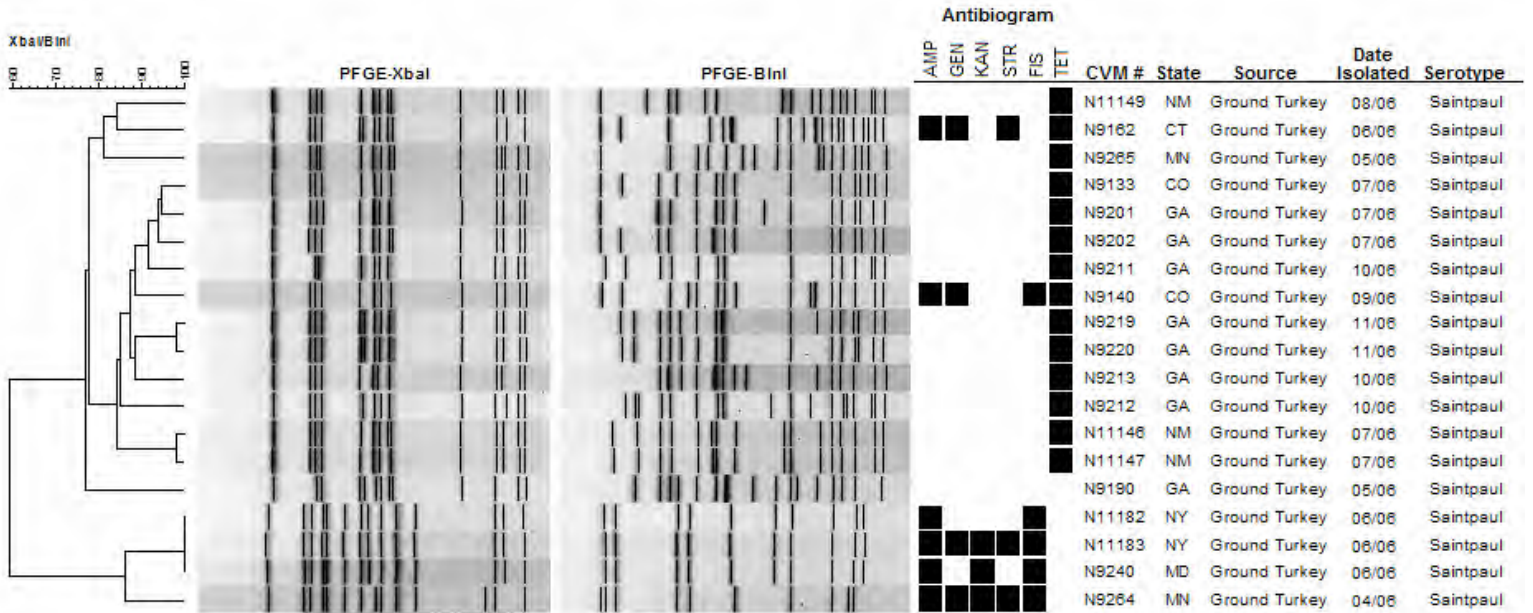
# A-1i. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Montevideo



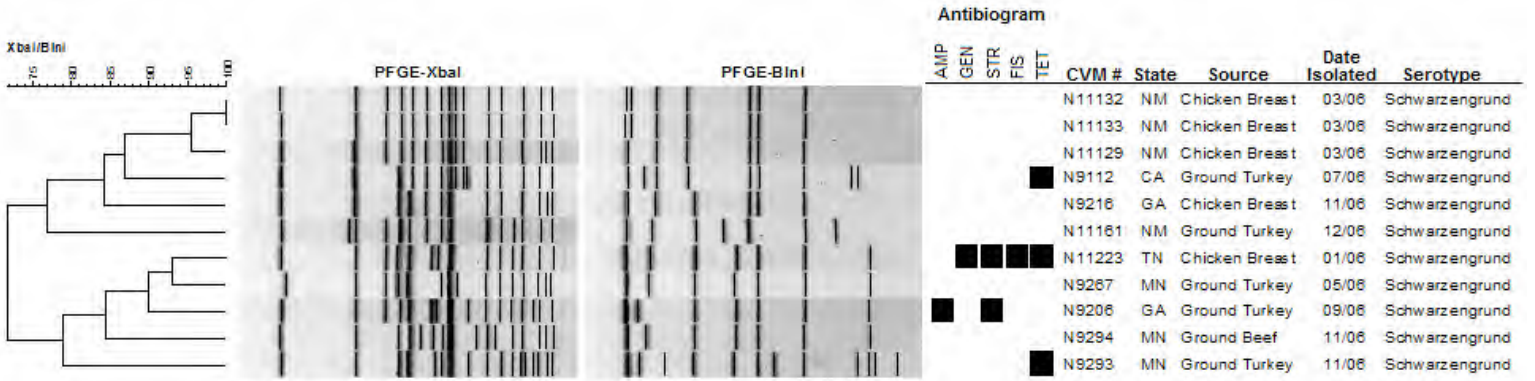
# A-1j. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Reading



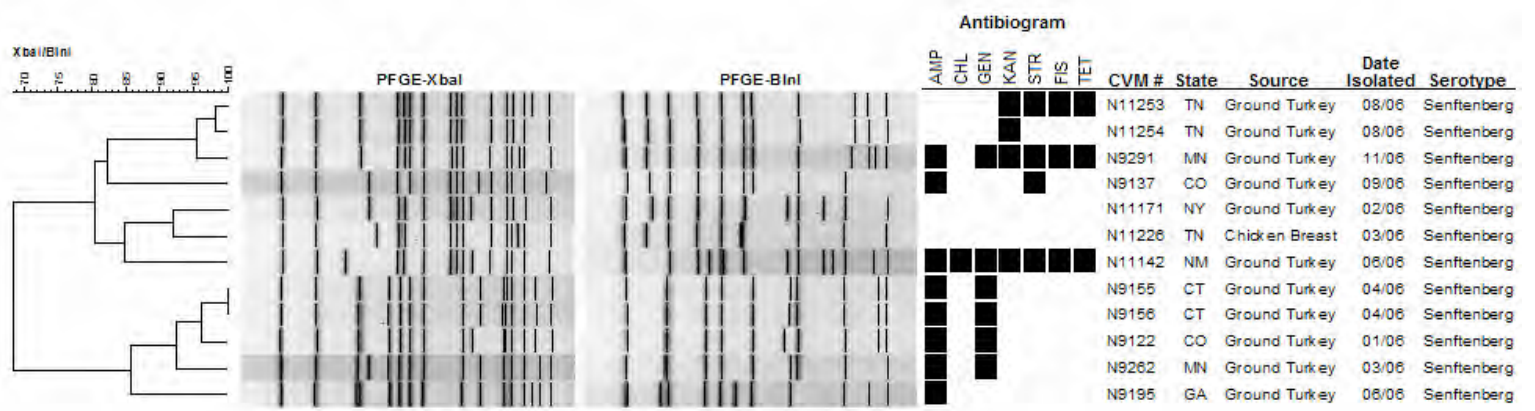
# A-1k. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Saintpaul



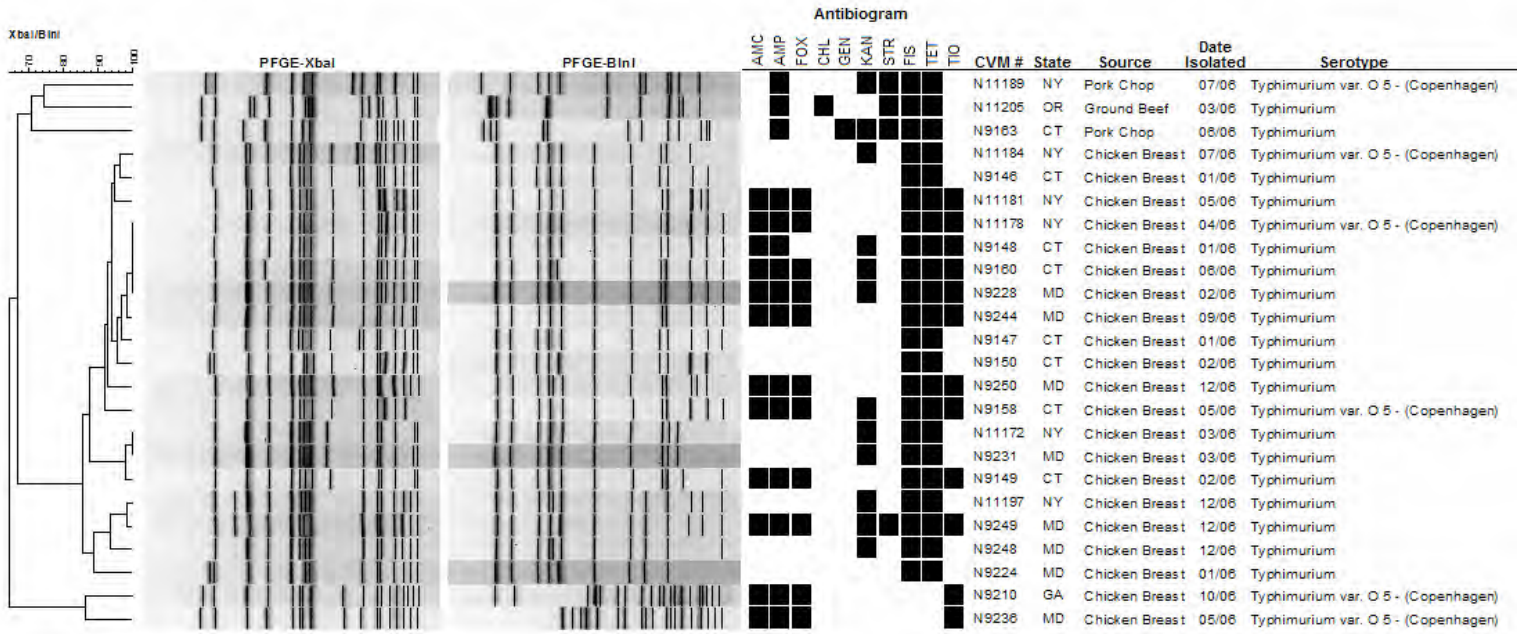
# A-11. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Schwarzengrund



# A-1m. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Senftenberg

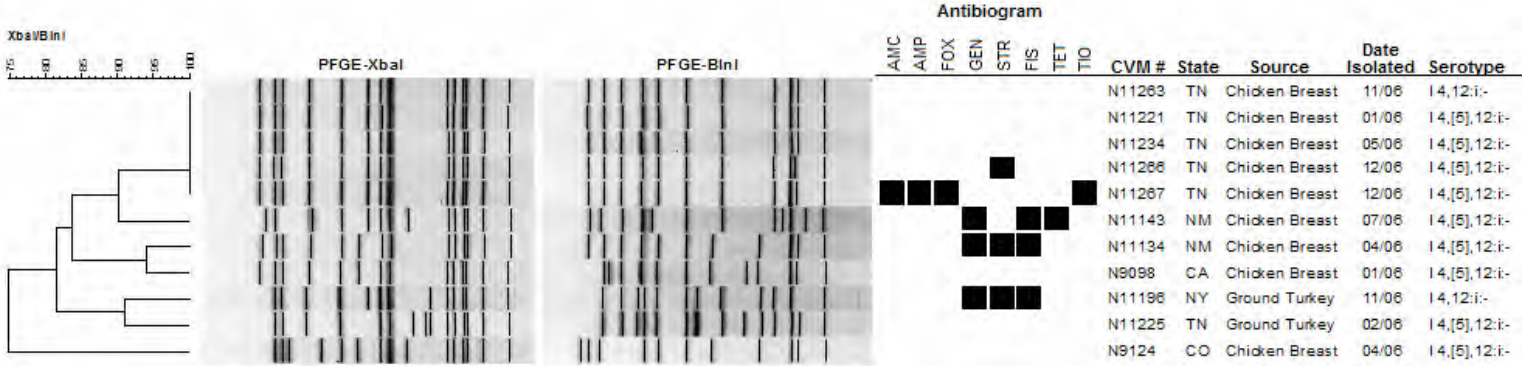


# A-1n. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* Typhimurium

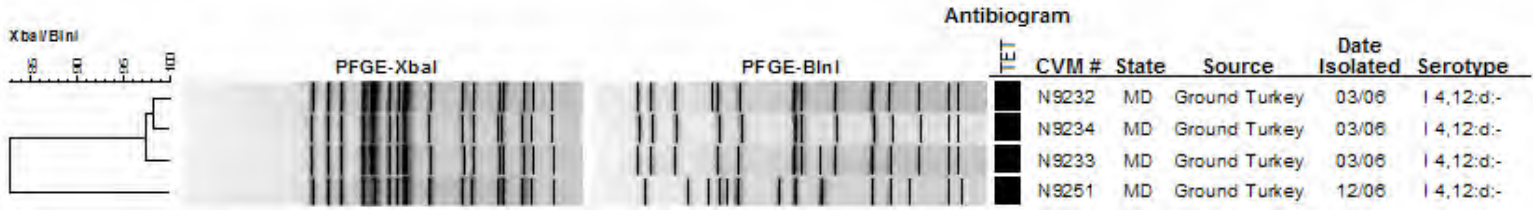




# A-1o. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* I 4,[5],12:i:-

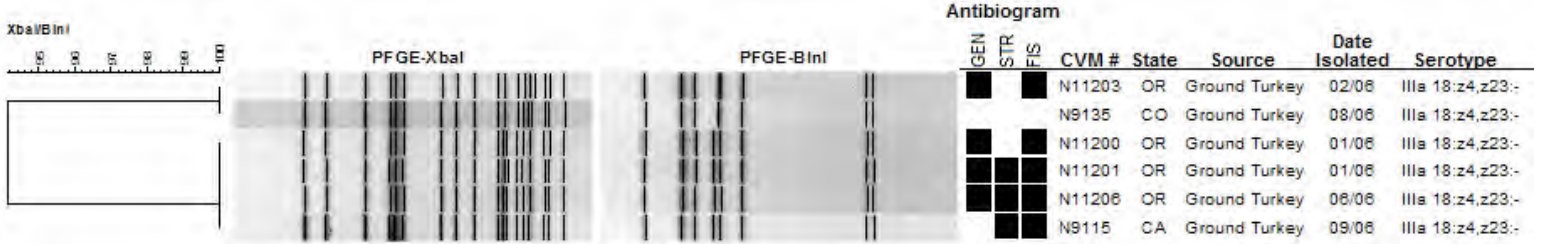


# A-1p. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* I 4,12:d:-

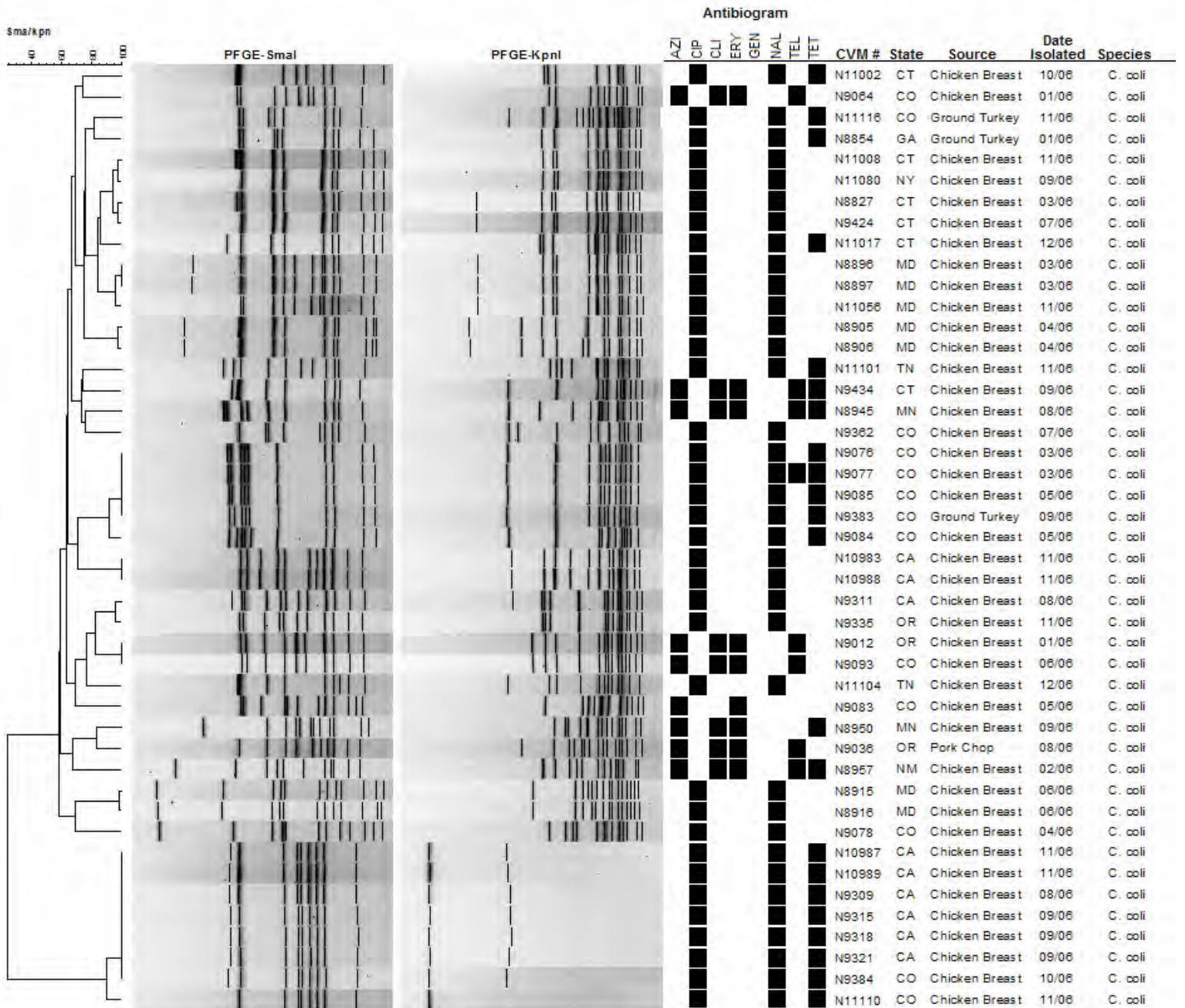




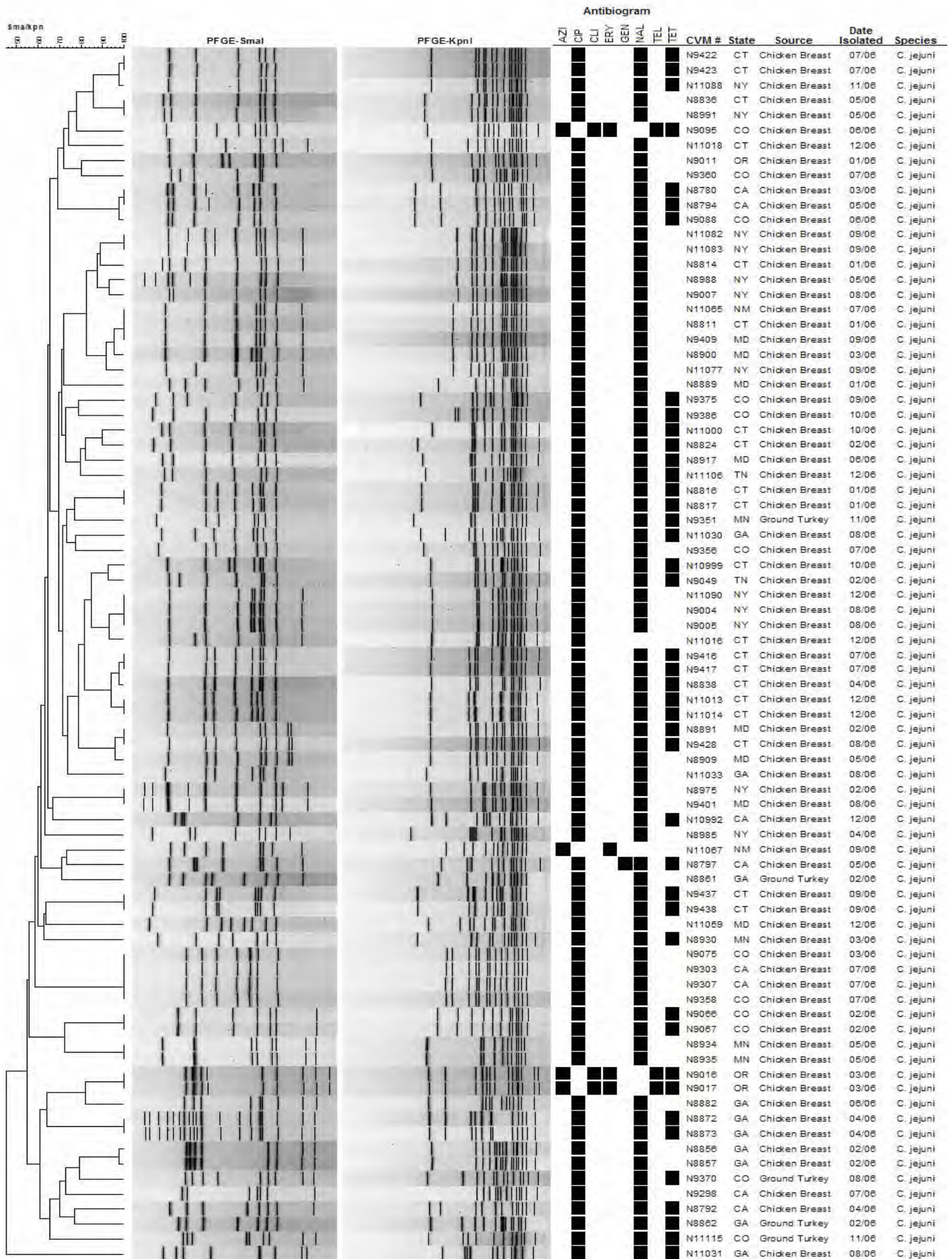
# A-1q. PFGE Profiles for *Salmonella* IIIa 18:z4,z23:-



# A-1r. PFGE Profiles for *Campylobacter coli*



# A-1s. PFGE Profiles for *Campylobacter jejuni*





# A-1t. PFGE Profiles for *Campylobacter lari*



## A-2. Retail Meat Surveillance Log Sheet Example

### NATIONAL ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE MONITORING SYSTEM -- RETAIL FOOD SURVEILLANCE ISOLATES MONTHLY LOG SHEET

STATE   
 MONTH   
 YEAR

Completed By (Initials): \_\_\_\_\_

Chicken Breast

PART I													
Sample #	Sample ID	Store Name	Address	Organic Product (X One)		Cut/Ground IN-STORE (X One)		Sell-by Date (MM/DD/YY)	Purchase Date (MM/DD/YY)	Lab Process Date (MM/DD/YY)	Brand Code	Brand Name	Establishment Number
				Y	N	Y	N						
1	00CB01												
2	00CB02												
3	00CB03												
4	00CB04												
5	00CB05												
6	00CB06												
7	00CB07												
8	00CB08												
9	00CB09												
10	00CB10												

PART II													
CONT.	<i>Salmonella</i>				<i>Campylobacter</i>				<i>E. coli</i> (GA, MD, OR, TN)		<i>Enterococci</i> (GA, MD, OR, TN)		
	Growth (X One)		IF GROWTH		Growth (X One)		IF GROWTH		Growth (X One)		IF GROWTH		
	Y	N	Serotype	Isolate ID	Y	N	Species	Isolate ID	Y	N	Isolate ID	Y	N
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													

E-mail log sheet to [ahy4@cdc.gov](mailto:ahy4@cdc.gov), [sherry.ayers@fda.hhs.gov](mailto:sherry.ayers@fda.hhs.gov), and [elvira.hall-robinson@fda.hhs.gov](mailto:elvira.hall-robinson@fda.hhs.gov);  
 Send original log sheet with isolates to FDA-CVM and keep a copy for your records. Thank you.

FOR CVM USE: DATE RECEIVED \_\_\_\_\_