



Bakteriæmi i Danmark



Flemming Scheutz

Collaborating Centre for
Reference and Research on
Escherichia and *Klebsiella*

Fødevarebårne infektioner
Afdeling for bakterier, parasitter og
svampe

STATENS SERUM INSTITUT





Figure 8.0.1 Distribution of species from invasive isolates, 2017, Denmark

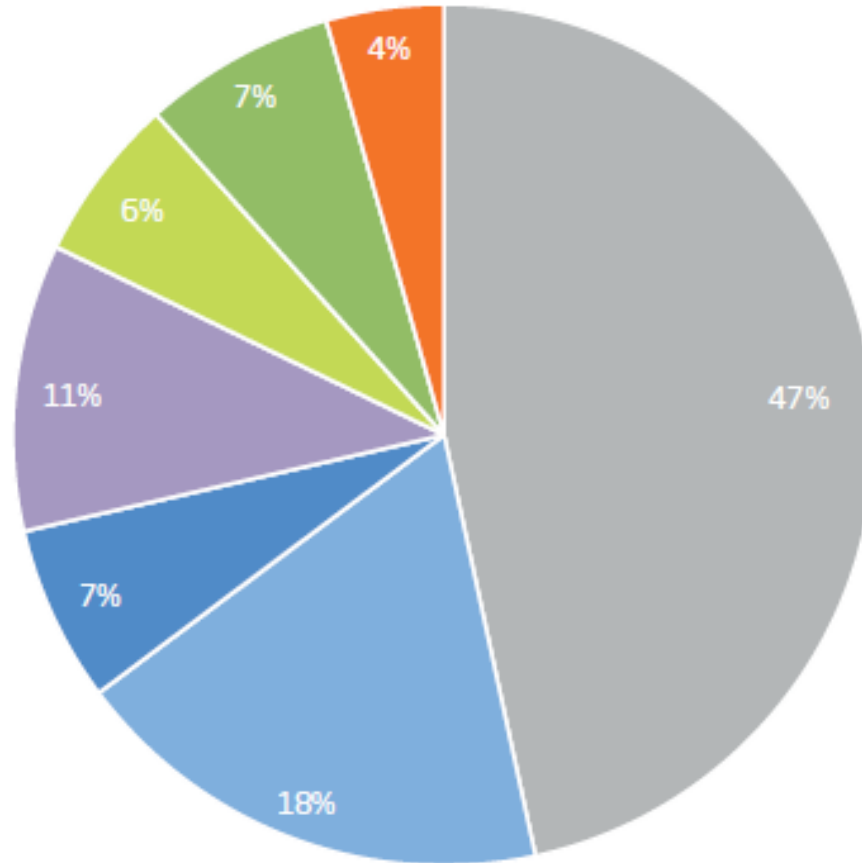
DANMAP 2017

DANMAP 2017

DANMAP 2017 - Use of antimicrobial agents and occurrence of antimicrobial resistance in bacteria from food animals, food and humans in Denmark



Statens Serum Institut
National Veterinary Institute, Technical University of Denmark
National Food Institute, Technical University of Denmark



- *E. coli*; 47%
- *S. aureus*; 18%
- *S. pneumoniae*; 7%
- *K. pneumoniae*; 11%
- *E. faecalis*; 6%
- *E. faecium*; 7%
- *P. aeruginosa*; 4%



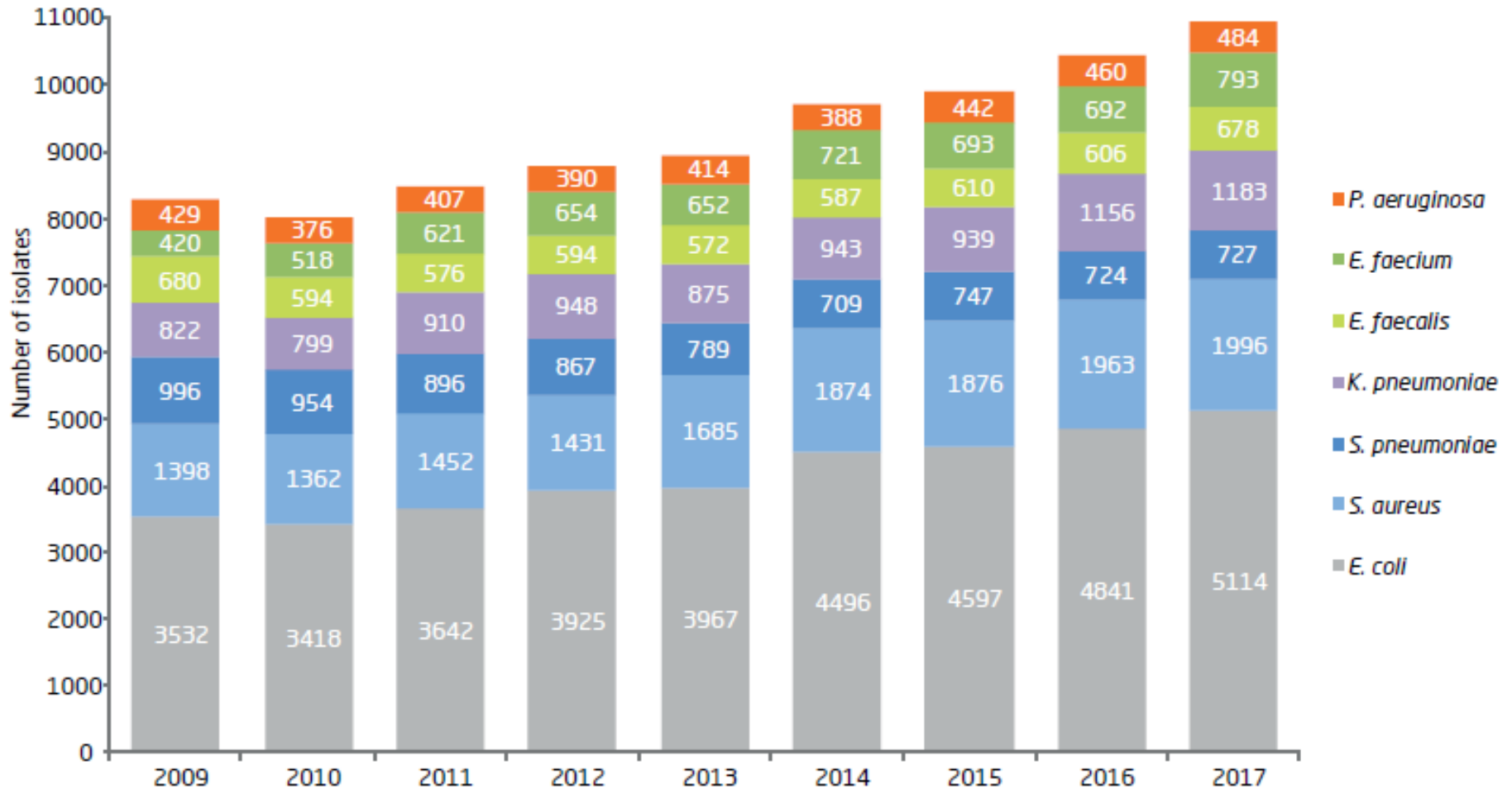
Table 8.0.1 Distribution of species in invasive isolates (based on total number of isolates) and the percentage change from 2009 to 2017, Denmark DANMAP 2017

Species	2009	2017	% change
<i>E. coli</i>	42.67%	46.60%	↑ 3.92%
<i>S. aureus</i>	16.89%	18.19%	↑ 1.30%
<i>S. pneumoniae</i>	12.03%	6.62%	↓ -5.41%
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	9.93%	10.78%	↑ 0.85%
<i>E. faecium</i>	5.07%	7.23%	↑ 2.15%
<i>E. faecalis</i>	8.22%	6.18%	↓ -2.04%
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	5.18%	4.41%	↓ -0.77%



Figure 8.0.2 Number of submitted invasive isolates (from 2009 to 2017) for each of the species under surveillance.

DANMAP 2017





Descriptive epidemiology of *Escherichia coli* bacteraemia in England, April 2012 to March 2014

S Bou-Antoun¹, J Davies¹, R Guy¹, AP Johnson¹, EA Sheridan¹, RJ Hope¹

1. Department of Healthcare Associated Infections and Antimicrobial Resistance, Centre for Infectious Disease Surveillance and Control, National Infection Service, Public Health England, United Kingdom

Correspondence: John Davies (John.Davies@phe.gov.uk)

FIGURE 1

Temporal incidence of *Escherichia coli* bacteraemia based on the voluntary and mandatory surveillance schemes, England, April 2000–March 2014

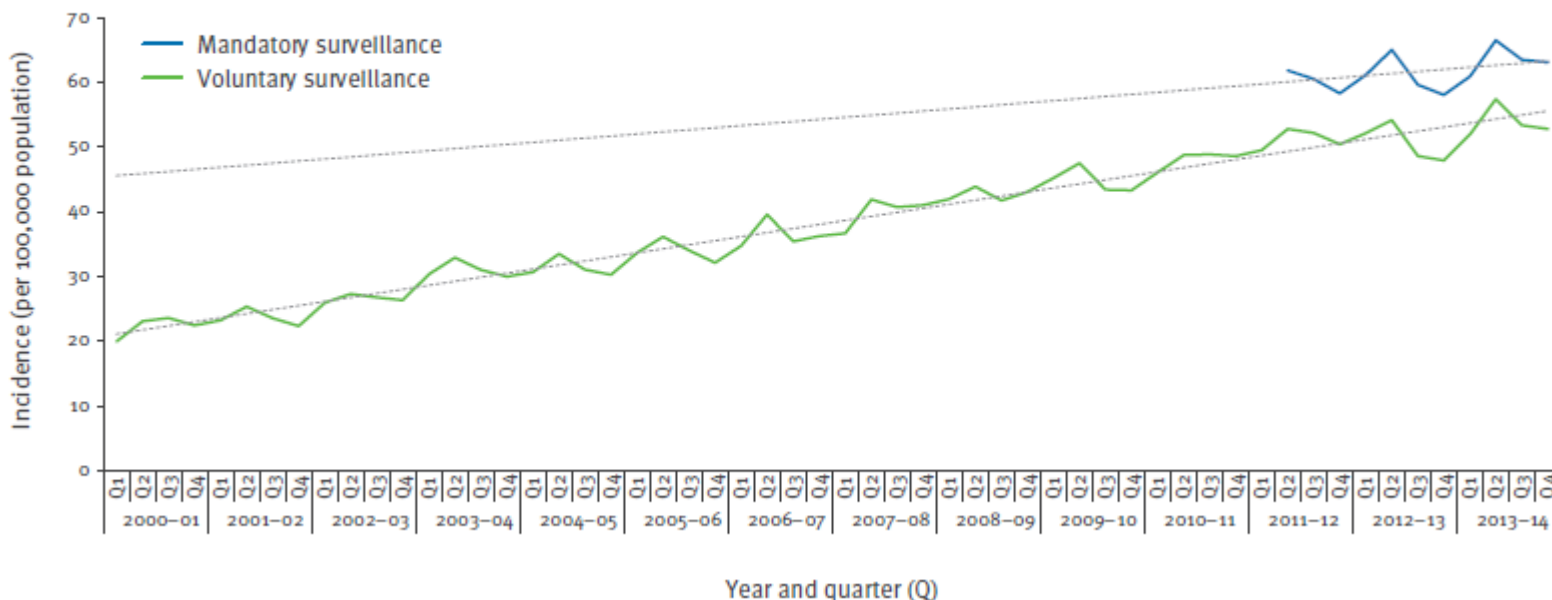
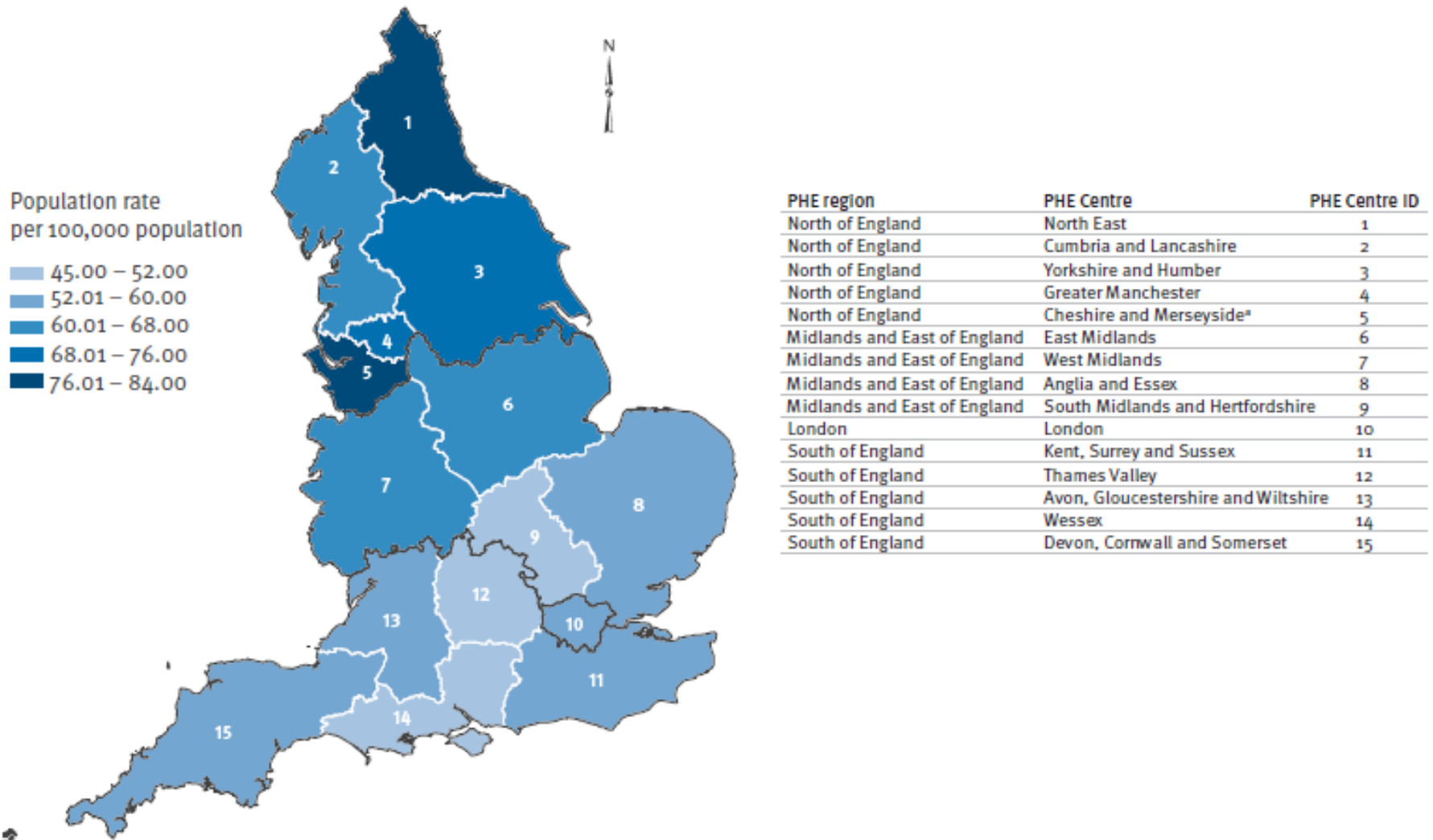




FIGURE 2
Region-specific average year rate of *Escherichia coli* bacteraemia in England, April 2012–March 2014 (n=66,324 patients)^a





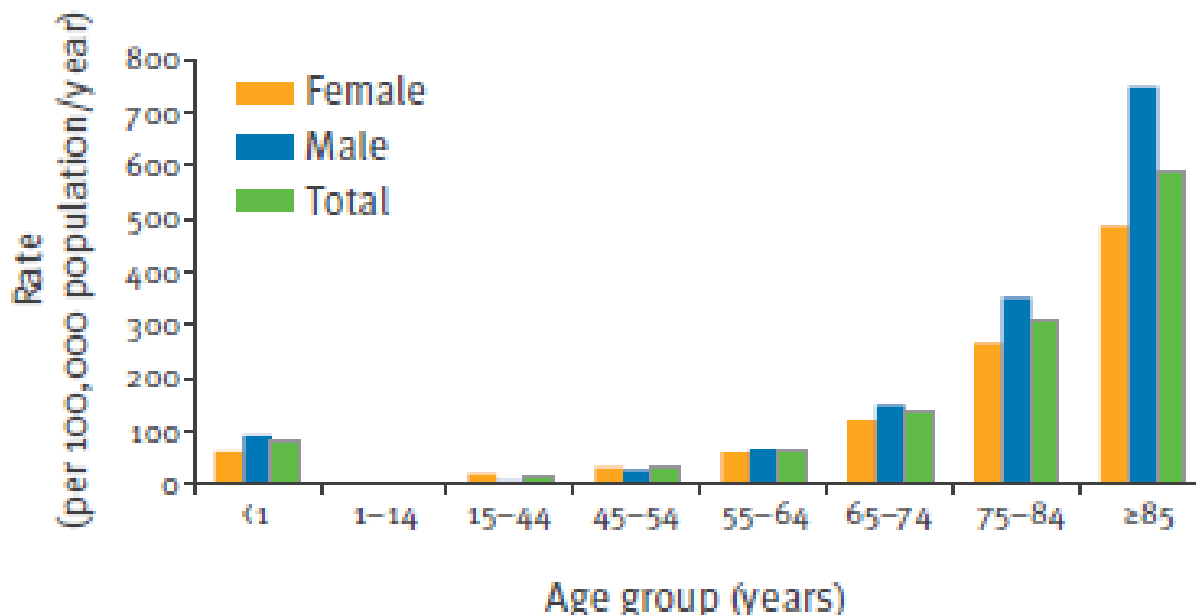
Presentation of *Escherichia coli* bacteraemia

Seventy-four per cent (48,953/66,512) of *E. coli* bacteraemia cases were classified as CO, compared with 23.1% (15,393/66,512) HO; 3.3%, (2,166/66,512) of

cases were with unknown onset.

FIGURE 3

Escherichia coli bacteraemia age and sex specific average year rates, England, April 2012–March 2014 (n=64,846 patients)^a





There were statistically significant differences in the proportion of antibiotic non-susceptibility in males compared with females for all antibiotics apart from the carbapenems, particularly for ciprofloxacin (males: 20.9% 4,433/21,236; female: 16.2%, 3,783/23,320; $p < 0.0001$). Within the 15 to 44 year age group, the proportion of males with *E. coli* not susceptible to ciprofloxacin was significantly higher than the proportion for females (males: 20% 183/899; females: 11% 298/2,812; $p < 0.0001$). Non-susceptibility for each

HVAD og HVOR MANGE?



Ekstraintestinale *E. coli* (ExPEC)

Antal urinvejsinfektioner (UVI) i Danmark:

Indlagte og resistensbestemte	46.865
Primær sektor og resistensbestemte	67.795
Sum	114.660

DANMAP 2016

ExPEC anslås til at være årsag til ca 80% af alle UVI'er i Danmark (~91.728)

50% af kvinderne får recidiv indenfor et år (~45.864)

5% af alle UVI'er udvikler bakteræmi

Bakteræmitilfælde ~4.500

15% dør af bakteræmi ~675