

Appendix

1

Figures 1 to 28

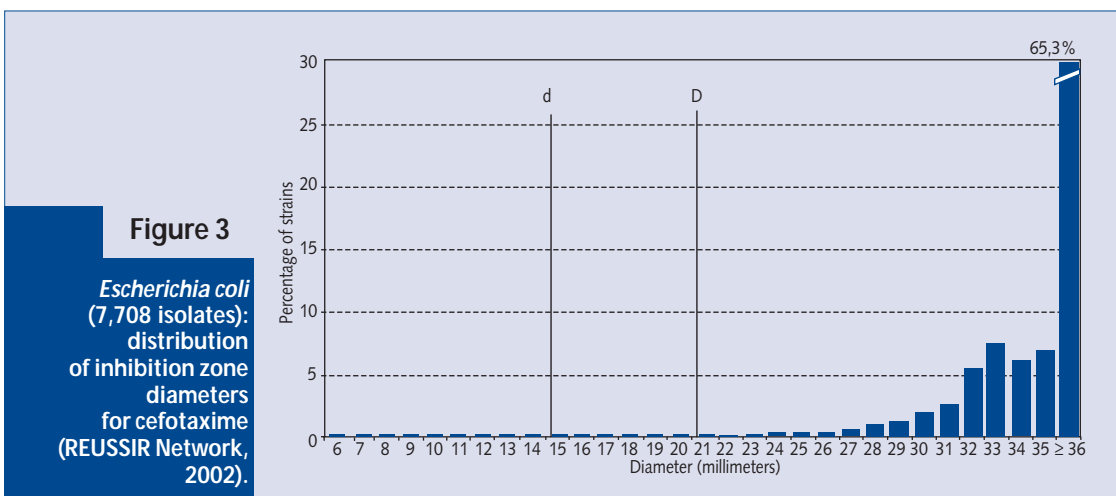
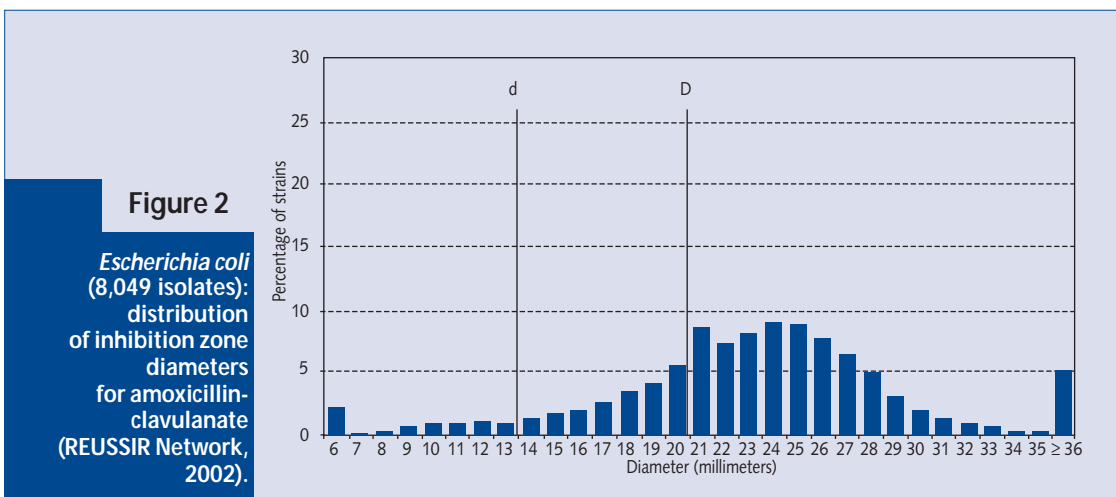
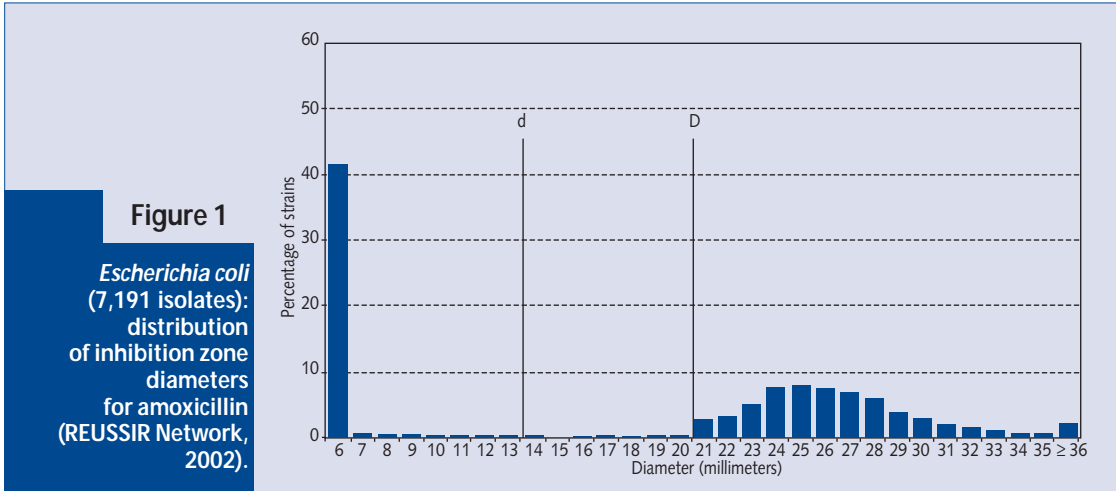
Tables 1 to 7

**Subpopulation analysis of isolates  
according to their susceptibility level  
(type 1 information)**

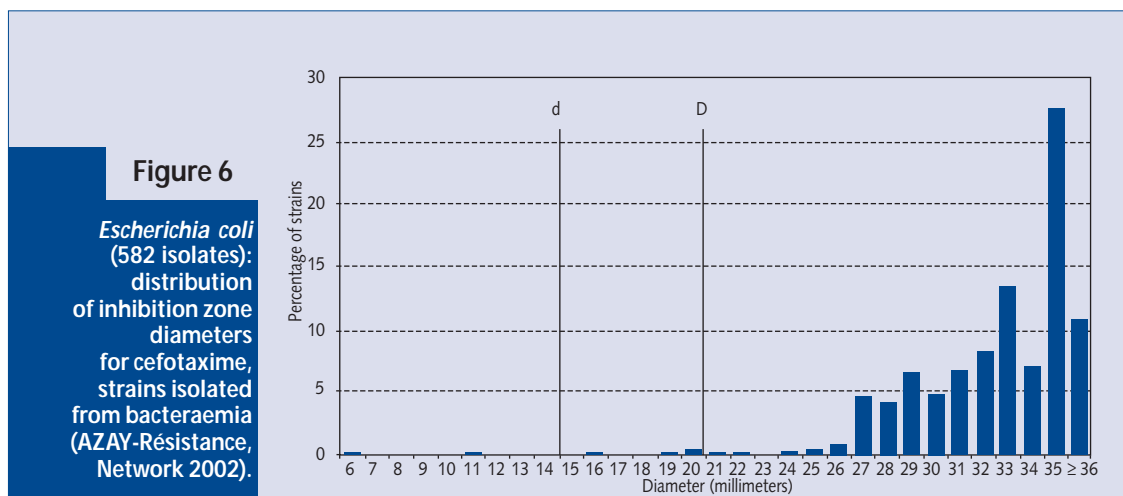
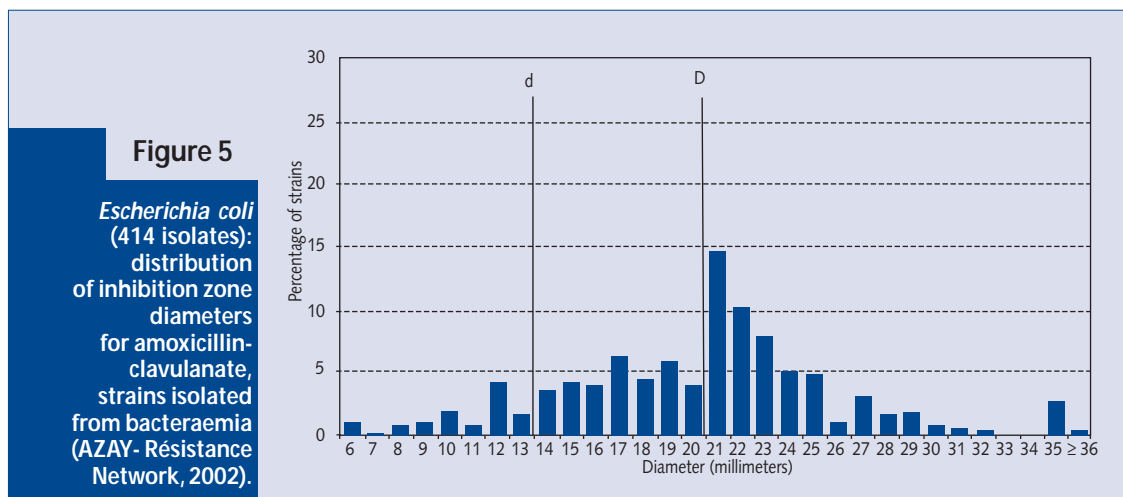
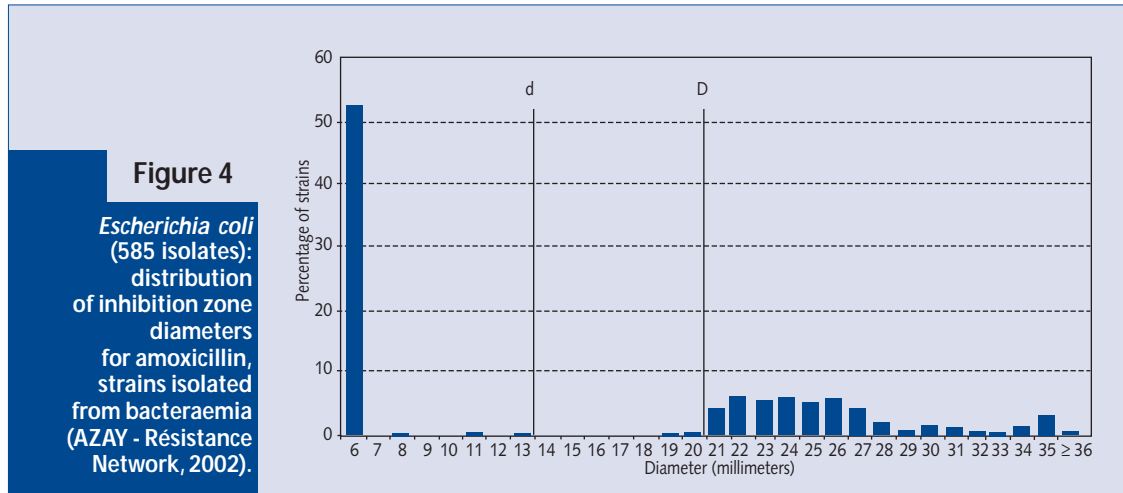
## APPENDIX I

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In the following figures, the 36mm diameter value corresponds to  $\geq 36\text{mm}$ .  
Indeed, 36mm is often the highest value given by automatic cameras  
or recorded in laboratory information systems.  
D and d represent the high and low critical values of diameters.

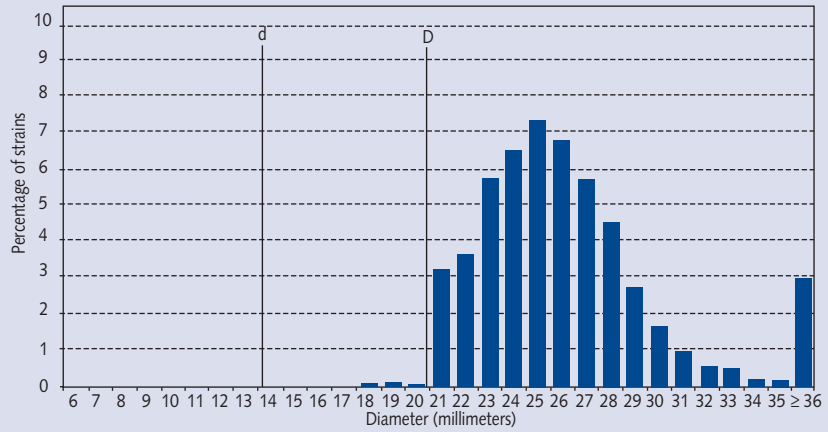


APPENDIX I



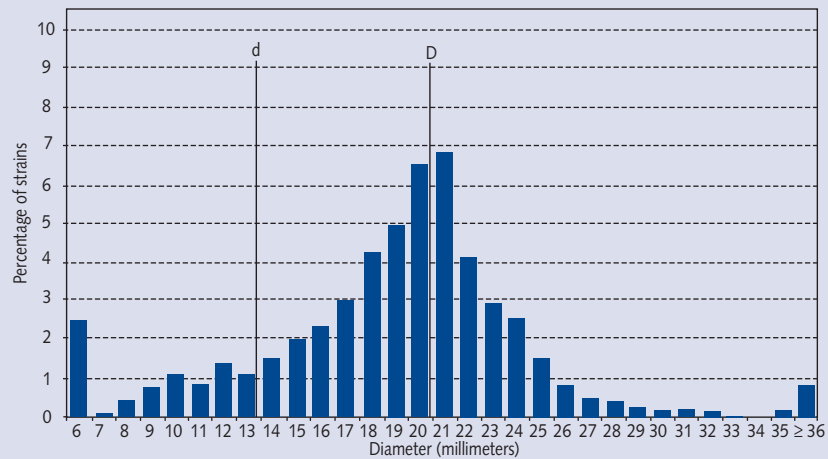
**Figure 7**

*Escherichia coli*  
(3,975 isolates):  
distribution  
of inhibition zone  
diameters  
for amoxicillin-  
clavulanate on isolates  
susceptible  
to amoxicillin  
(REUSSIR Network,  
2002).



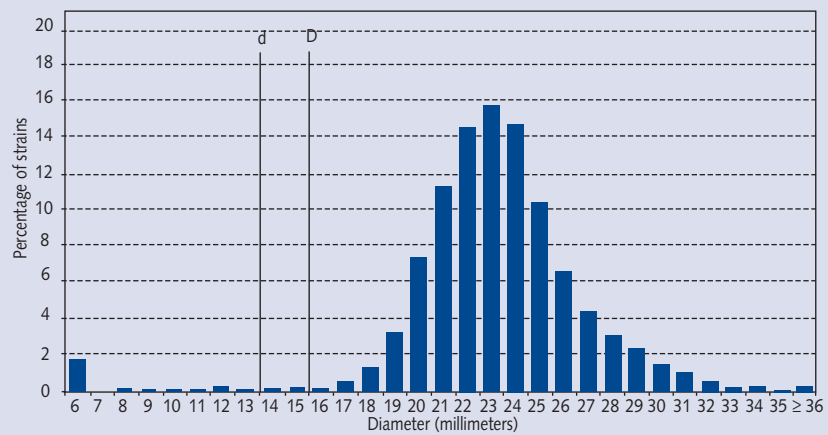
**Figure 8**

*Escherichia coli*  
(3,227 isolates):  
distribution  
of inhibition zone  
diameters  
for amoxicillin-  
clavulanate on isolates  
with intermediate  
susceptibility  
or resistant  
to amoxicillin  
(REUSSIR Network,  
2002).

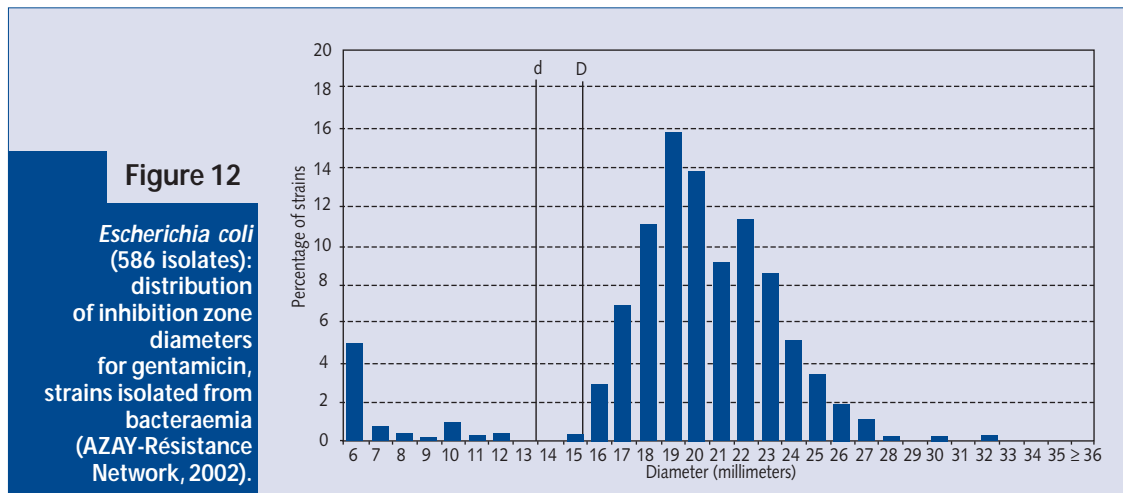
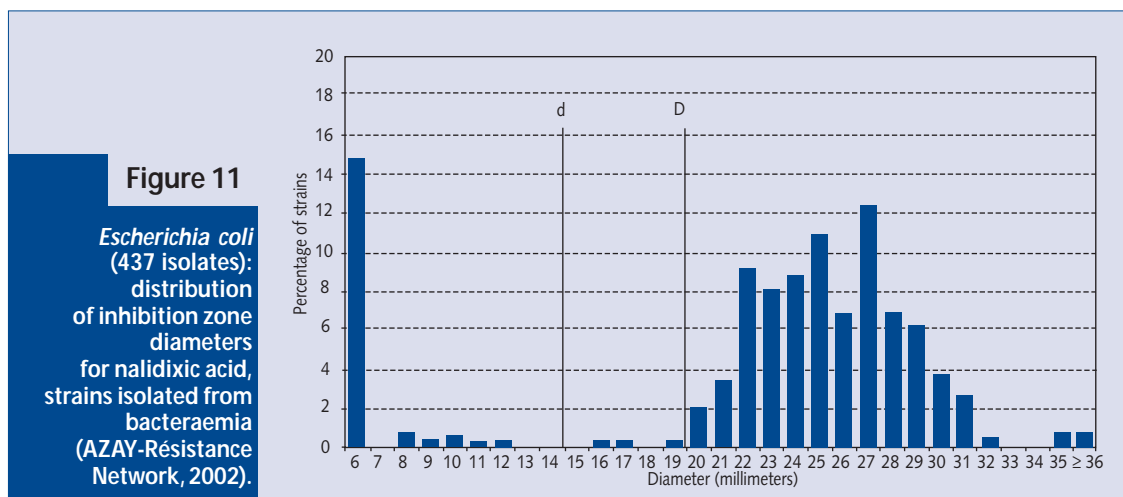
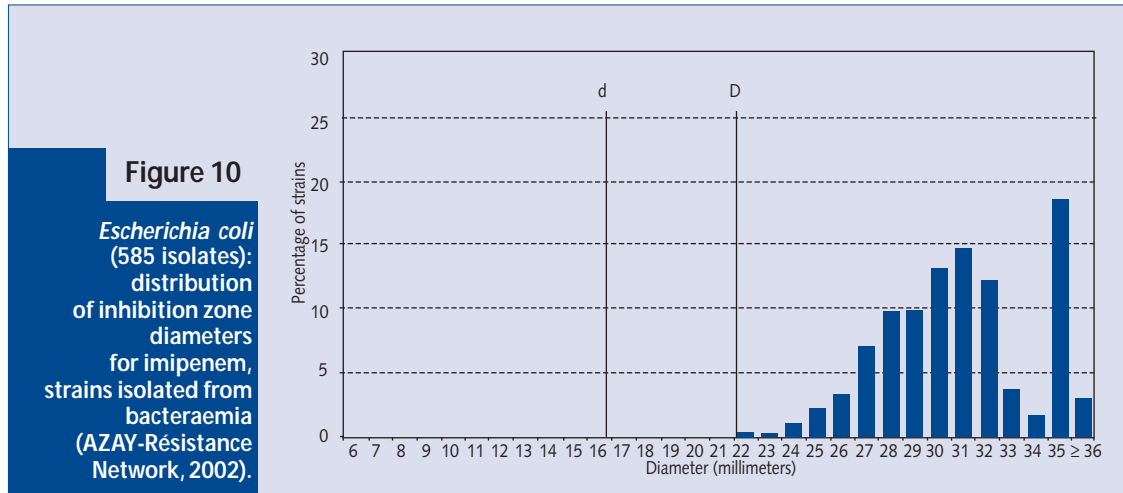


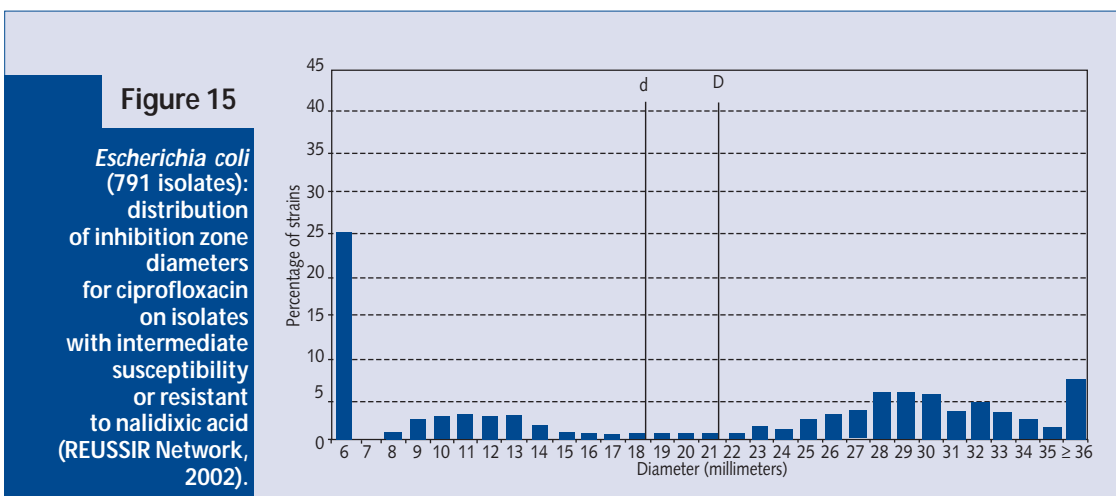
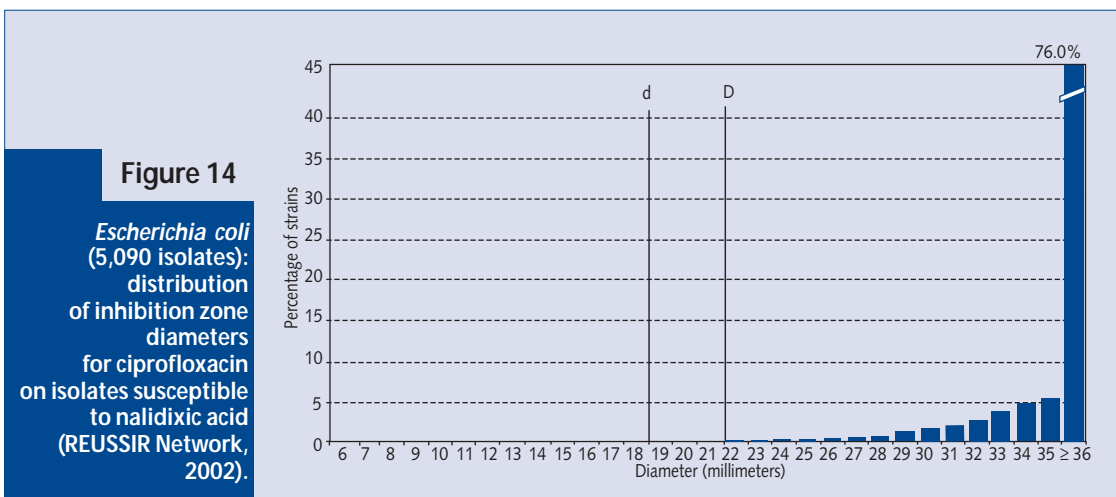
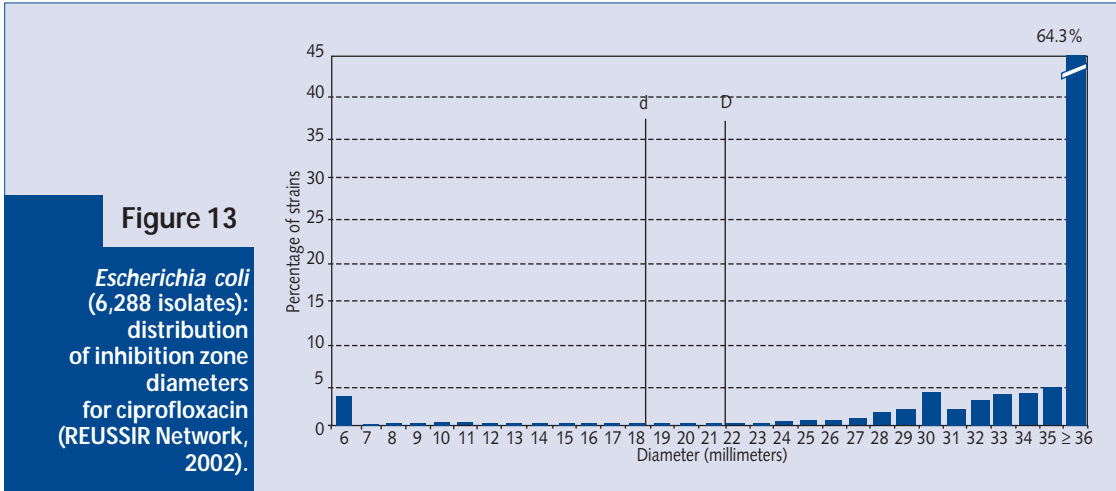
**Figure 9**

*Escherichia coli*  
(7,958 isolates):  
distribution  
of inhibition zone  
diameters  
for gentamicin  
(REUSSIR Network,  
2002).



APPENDIX I

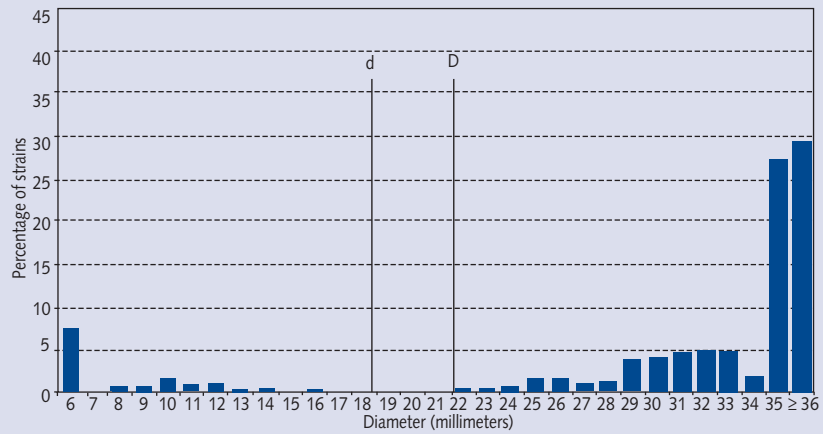




## APPENDIX I

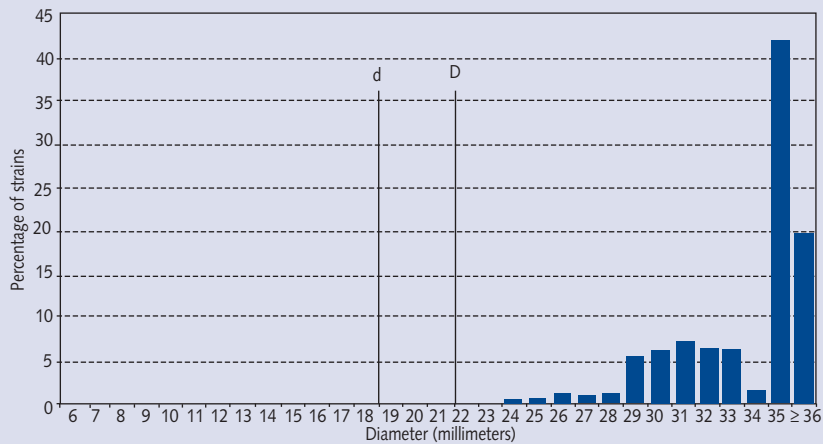
**Figure 16**

*Escherichia coli* (585 isolates): distribution of inhibition zone diameters for ciprofloxacin, strains isolated from bacteraemia (AZAY-Résistance Network, 2002).



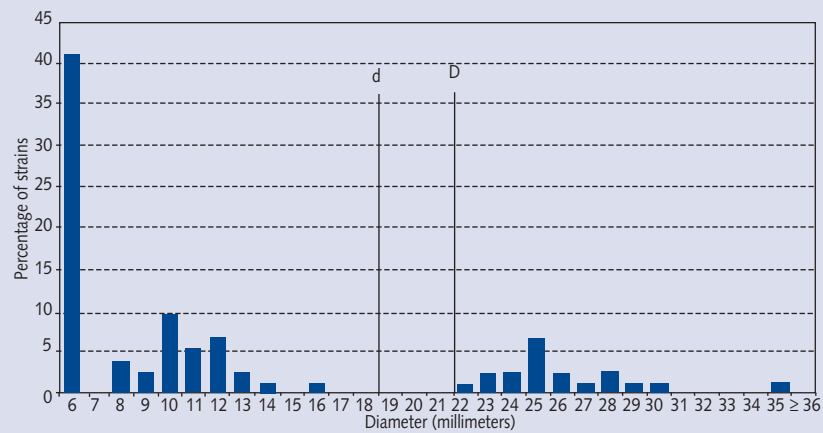
**Figure 17**

*Escherichia coli* (363 isolates): distribution of inhibition zone diameters for ciprofloxacin, on isolates susceptible to nalidixic acid, strains isolated from bacteraemia (AZAY-Résistance Network, 2002).

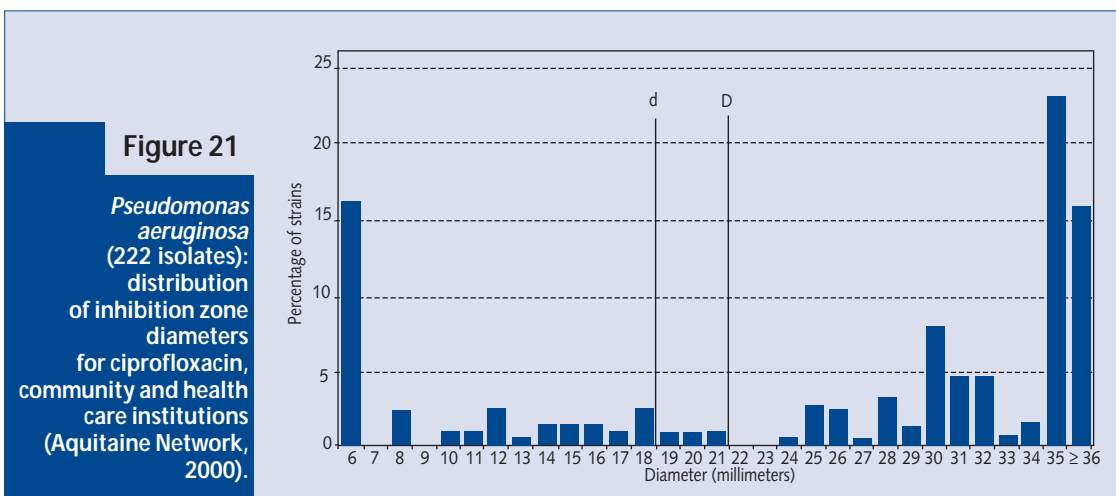
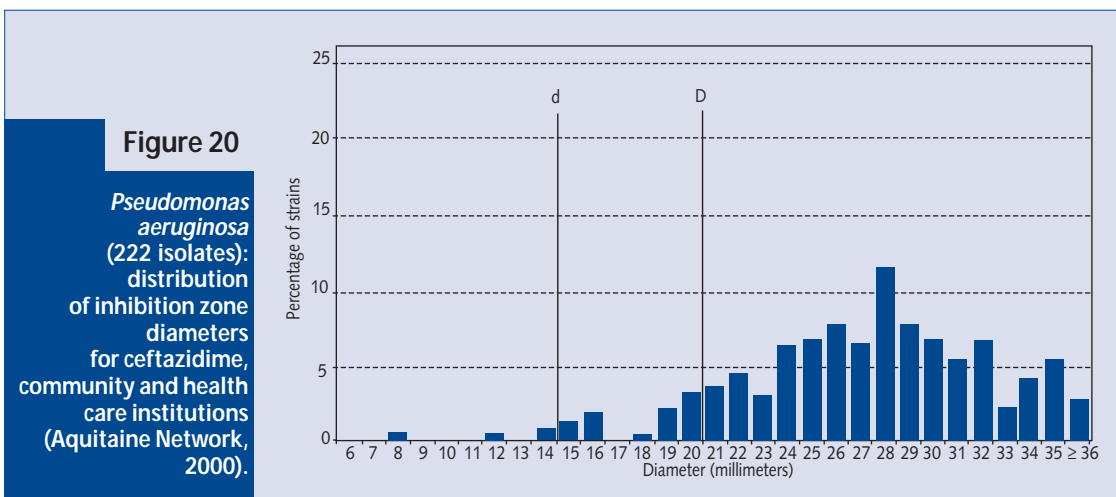
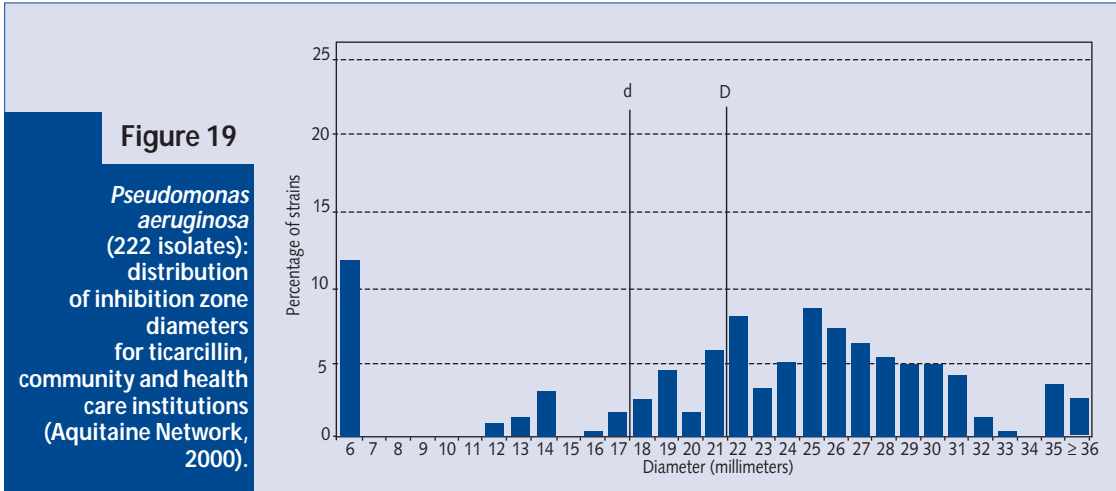


**Figure 18**

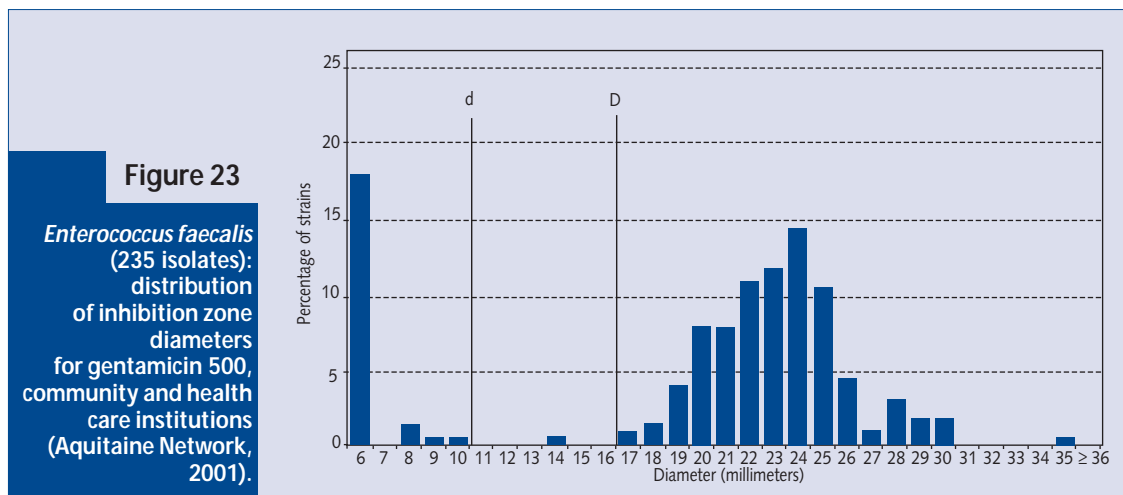
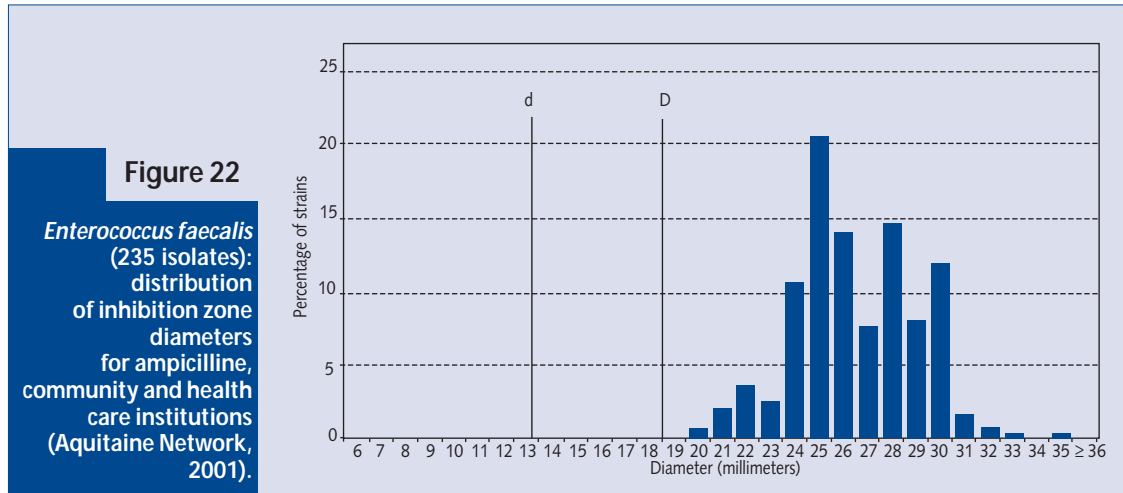
*Escherichia coli* (73 isolates): distribution of inhibition zone diameters for ciprofloxacin, on isolates with intermediate susceptibility or resistant to nalidixic acid, strains isolated from bacteraemia (AZAY-Résistance Network, 2002).

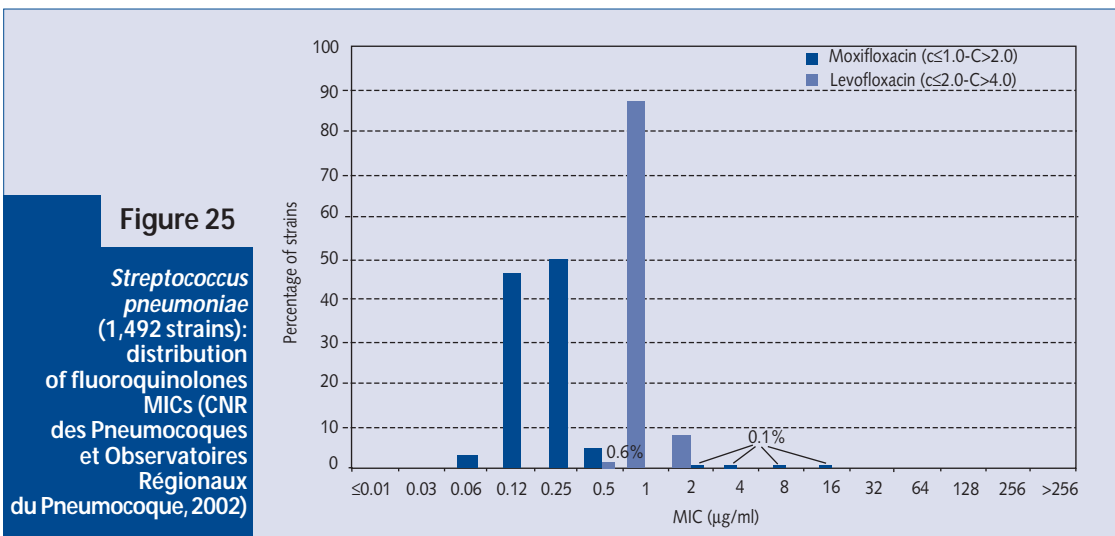
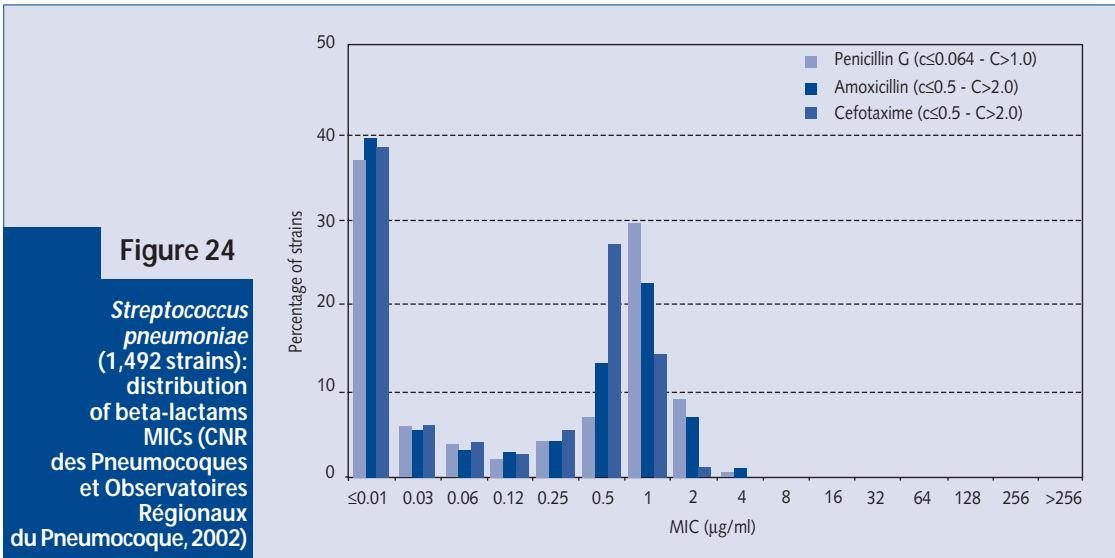




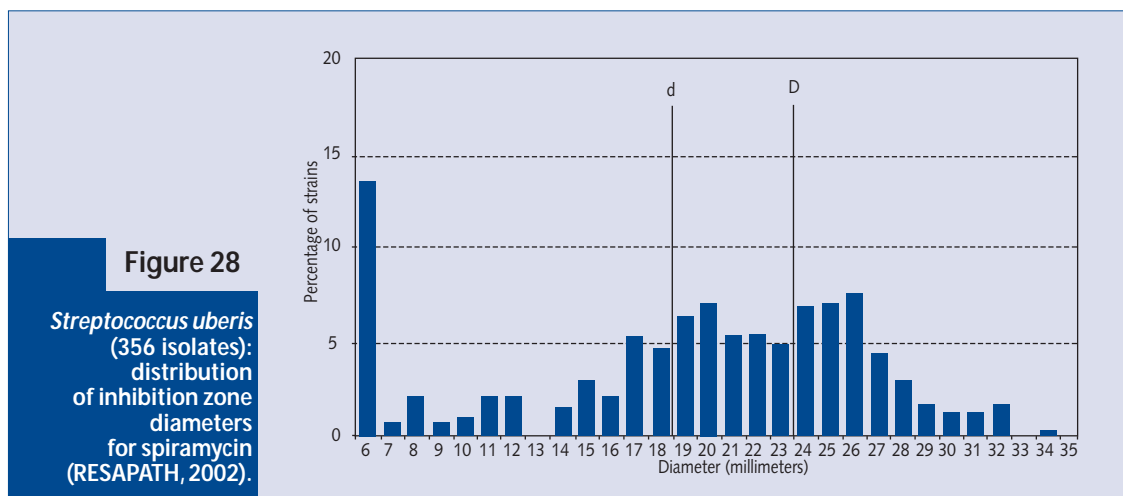
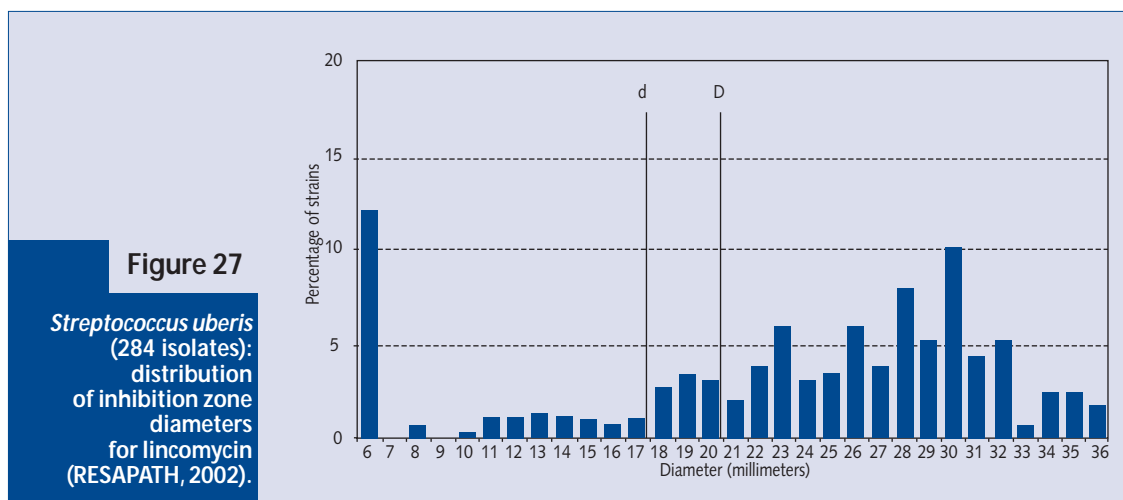
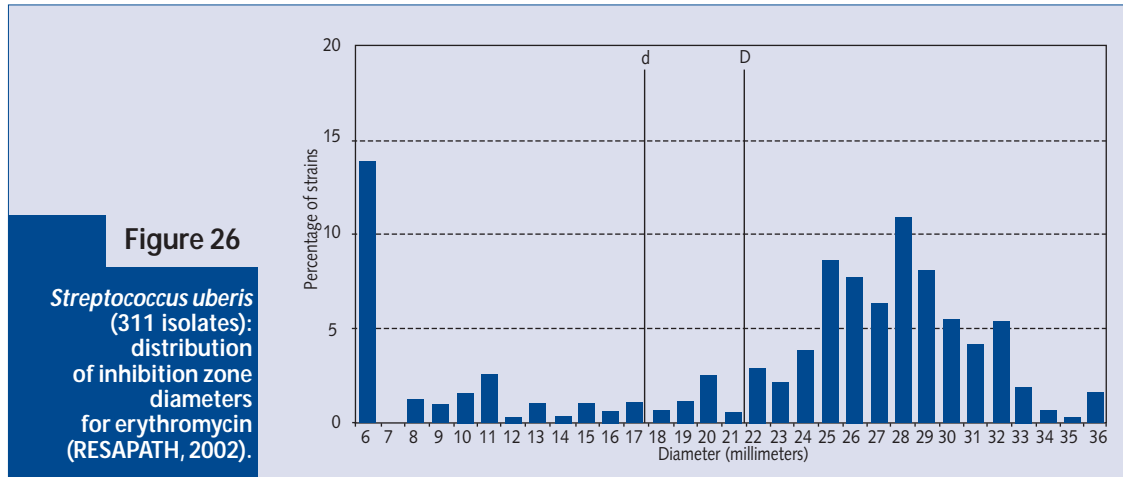


APPENDIX I





APPENDIX I







<b>Table 6</b>		<b>Streptococcus pneumoniae : distribution of fluoroquinolones MICs (NRC for Pneumococci and regional Observatories for Pneumococci, 2002).</b>																	
<b>Antibiotic</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>Total isolates</b>	<b>≤ 0.01</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>Number of isolates with a MIC (mg/L) of:</b>					<b>≥ 256</b>				
	<b>&lt;</b>	<b>&gt;</b>								<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>≥ 256</b>	
Levofloxacin	2	4	1,492						76	1,296	117	1	2						
Moxifloxacin	1	2	1,492		35	697	748		9			2							

Prospective multicenter Study (19 regional observatories) from January to December 2002  
 MICs in Mueller-Hinton agar + 4 % horse blood (CA-SFM)  
 E. Varon et L. Gutmann : CNR des pneumocoques, rapport d'activité 2003

<b>Table 7</b>		<b>Streptococcus uberis : distribution of inhibition zone diameters, isolates from mastitis in cattle (RESAPATH, 2002).</b>																																
<b>Antibiotic</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>Total isolates</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>
Erythromycin	17	22	311	43	4	3	5	8	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	4	8	2	9	8	12	27	24	20	34	25	17	12	17	6	2	1	5	
Lincomycin	17	21	284	35	2	1	3	3	4	3	3	2	3	8	10	9	6	12	17	9	10	17	11	23	15	30	13	14	2	7	7	5		
Spiramycin	19	24	356	48	2	7	2	3	7	5	10	7	18	16	22	25	19	17	24	25	27	15	10	6	4	4	6	1						
Tetracyclin	17	19	299	28	1	6	2	6	4	4	3	2	5	3	3	7	13	15	12	23	13	19	26	30	21	23	10	11	2	4	1	2		

