

Foreword

The 2008 report of the scientific committee of the National Observatory for Epidemiology of Bacterial Resistance to Antibiotics (ONERBA) compiles the bacterial resistance data in 2007, humans and animals alike, gathered by the federated networks within ONERBA. We thank all the participants who collected these data and we invite you to explore this report.

To start you will find the presentation of the 14 federated networks in the scientific committee of ONERBA, then some data called type 1, 2, 3 and 4 displayed in many tables and figures, and a synthetic comment in chapter VI.

- In type 1 data (subpopulation analysis within the main species of medical interest according to their susceptibility level: susceptible, intermediate, and resistant), the most significant points are the increase of highly resistant subpopulation to nalidixic acid (25%) among *Escherichia coli* with inside a highly resistant subpopulation to ciprofloxacin and for the bovines *Escherichia coli*, a subpopulation (20% of strains) of intermediate or resistant susceptibility to enrofloxacin.
- In type 2 data (global statistics of acquired resistance within species) are to be noted that (i) the isolation in the private practice laboratories of a significant proportion of *Staphylococcus aureus* strains resistant to oxacillin (MRSA) (15,5%) while the percentage of these strains globally decreases in hospitals, (ii) the stability between 2006 and 2007 of *E. coli* strains (3%) resisting to cefotaxime in human and a notable variability in the prevalence of resistant strains in animals depending on the animal species.
- In type 3 data (statistics of the resistance in well-defined infections or in a specific epidemiological context) is to be noted the disappearance in bacteraemia of less susceptibility to glycopeptides MRSA (VISA and hetero-VISA).
- In type 4 data, dedicated to the surveillance of multidrug-resistant bacteria, a stock is taken on the evolution of hospital MRSA and ESBL-producing *E. coli* according to medical specialities and types of networks. MRSA clearly decrease while ESBL-producing *E. coli* increase. The multidrug-resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* strains are also decreasing.

As a matter of fact, the 2008 ONERBA's networks are, besides the regional observatories for pneumococci and the national reference center for pneumococci, the source for French data on resistance sent to EARSS by compiling data on more than 16 000 bacteraemia. As in the previous years, the 2008 ONERBA's report is presented in a bilingual "French-English" edition, and is available on ONERBA's website www.onerba.org.

Have a good reading.

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