

# Preface

The 2006 report of the Scientific Board of « Observatoire National de l'Epidémiologie de la Résistance aux Antibiotiques » (ONERBA) is the 5<sup>th</sup> issue of data released by ONERBA. After the first report in French in 2002 (1999-2001 data) and two versions of the second report in 2003 (2002 data): one in French and one in English, the issues released since 2003 are presented in a single volume including both the French and the English versions. This bilingual edition facilitates the use of the data, particularly by European agencies. The design of the 2005 issue has been modernized.

The 11 networks of microbiologists federated in ONERBA's Scientific Board and involved in antimicrobial resistance surveillance since ONERBA was created in 1997 are still active and have been joined by five other networks since 2000. A description of each network presents their characteristics and respective locations. The representative members of ONERBA's networks are the driving force of the Scientific Board. Of note, since 2004, 3 networks of ONERBA gather data for the European surveillance system (EARSS). The French database on antimicrobial resistance of bacteria isolated from bacteraemia set up by these 3 networks (~11,000 strains per year) is the largest of all databases provided by European countries to EARSS.

Resistance statistics are classified by bacterial species and often presented with reference to the parameters underlined by ONERBA's methodological guidelines published in 2000, which serve as « technical reference » for the networks: type of medical activity, of sample... Statistics are classified by network, making it possible to highlight their complementarities.

In the 2006 report, the Scientific Board focused on quantitative data, i.e. analysis of bacterial populations of distinct levels of susceptibility (« type 1 information »), and data on bacteria isolated from bacteraemia. Data on relatively uncommon species (*Providencia*, *Proteus vulgaris*, *Morganella*, *Pasteurella*...) or sub-populations of bacteria such as ESBL-producing enterobacteria or MRSA will facilitate the work of the AFSSAPS for updating antimicrobial spectra.

Evolutionary data are presented as often as possible. Large numbers of figures (n=70) and tables (n=110) will facilitate the reading of the report.

All the data presented in this report (and in the previous reports) are available on ONERBA's website [www.onerba.org](http://www.onerba.org).

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