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Ethics of Infection Control Measures for Carriers of Antimicrobial Drug–Resistant Organisms

Technical Appendix

Estimated MDRO prevalence in the Netherlands

Trends in antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in the Netherlands are monitored through the national AMR surveillance system (ISIS-AR) (*1–3*). The surveillances system uses the routine antibiotic susceptibility testing data from microbiology laboratories. These samples result from screening based on the Dutch screening policy which defines which categories of patients belong to the risk groups and which contacts should be included in the contact tracing during an outbreak. Results are published annually in the NethMap/MARAN-report (*1–3*).

The Netherlands has one of the lowest prevalence of multidrug-resistant organisms (MDRO) compared to other countries in Europe. For 2016 prevalences of MDRO in the Netherlands were estimated as follows:

- The percentage of Carbapenem-Resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* (CRE) E. *Coli* and K. *Pneumoniae* isolates was 0.01% and 0.15% respectively
- The percentage of Vancomycin-Resistant *Enterococci* (VRE) isolates varied between 0.2% in the outpatient departments to 0.8% in intensive care units
- The percentage of invasive Methicillin-Susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) isolates was 1% (2,5% in samples from general practitioners patients)
- The percentage of Extended-spectrum β-lactamase–producing *Enterobacteriacea*e varied between 3.1% in general practitioners practices to 8.4% in intensive care units

References

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