

Resistant *A. baumannii* rose in children from 1999 to 2012

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(HealthDay)—Between 1999 and 2012, *Acinetobacter baumannii* (*A.*

baumannii) antibiotic resistance increased in children, though there was a decreasing trend after 2008, according to a study published in the *Journal of the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society*.

Latania K. Logan, M.D., from the Rush University Medical Center in Chicago, and colleagues used antimicrobial susceptibility data from The Surveillance Network to phenotypically identify [antibiotic resistance](#) in *A. baumannii* isolates in children aged 1 to 17 years between January 1999 and July 2012. Overall, 6,246 pediatric *A. baumannii* isolates were identified.

The researchers found that the crude proportion of cephalosporin-resistant (CephR) *A. baumannii* increased from 13.2 percent in 1999 to 23.4 percent in 2012, with a peak of 32.5 percent in 2008. Similarly, the proportion of carbapenem(CR)-resistant *A. baumannii* increased from 0.6 percent in 1999 to 6.1 percent in 2012, peaking at 12.7 percent in 2008. From 1999 to 2012, the proportion of CephR- and CR-resistant *A. baumannii* increased each year by 3 and 8 percent, respectively (CephR odds ratio [OR], 1.03; CR OR, 1.08). After 2008 there was a significant decreasing trend (CephR OR, 0.78; CR OR, 0.73), although [resistance](#) remained higher than the 1999 baseline.

"There is a need for ongoing surveillance of *A. baumannii* infections and continued assessment of effective prevention strategies in vulnerable populations," the authors write.

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