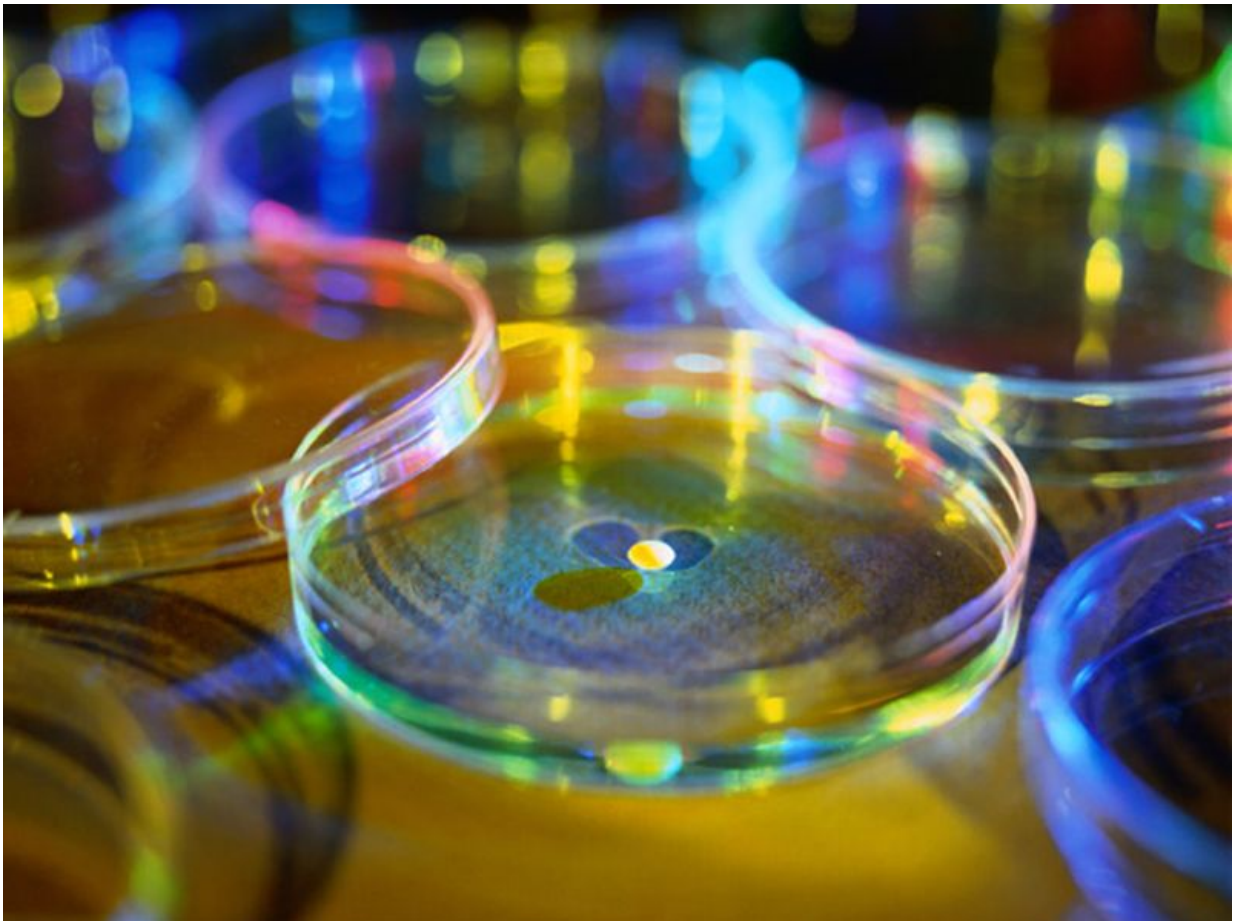


# Incidence of nontyphoidal Salmonella infections estimated

December 21 2016

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(HealthDay)—There are about 6,200 resistant culture-confirmed

nontyphoidal *Salmonella* infections annually, according to a study published in the January issue of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's *Emerging Infectious Diseases*.

Felicita Medalla, M.D., from the CDC in Atlanta, and colleagues used Bayesian hierarchical models of 2004 to 2012 data from the CDC's National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System and Laboratory-based Enteric Disease Surveillance to examine the incidence of resistant culture-confirmed nontyphoidal *Salmonella* infections. Three mutually exclusive resistance categories were identified based on susceptibility testing: ceftriaxone and ampicillin resistant, ciprofloxacin nonsusceptible but ceftriaxone susceptible, and ampicillin resistant but ceftriaxone and ciprofloxacin susceptible.

The researchers found that the overall incidence of [resistant infections](#) was estimated as 1.07, 0.51, and 0.35/100,000 person-years for ampicillin-only resistance, ceftriaxone and ampicillin resistance, and ciprofloxacin nonsusceptibility, respectively, corresponding to ~6,200 resistant culture-confirmed infections per year.

"These national estimates help define the magnitude of the [resistance](#) problem so that control measures can be appropriately targeted," the authors write.

**More information:** [Full Text](#)

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