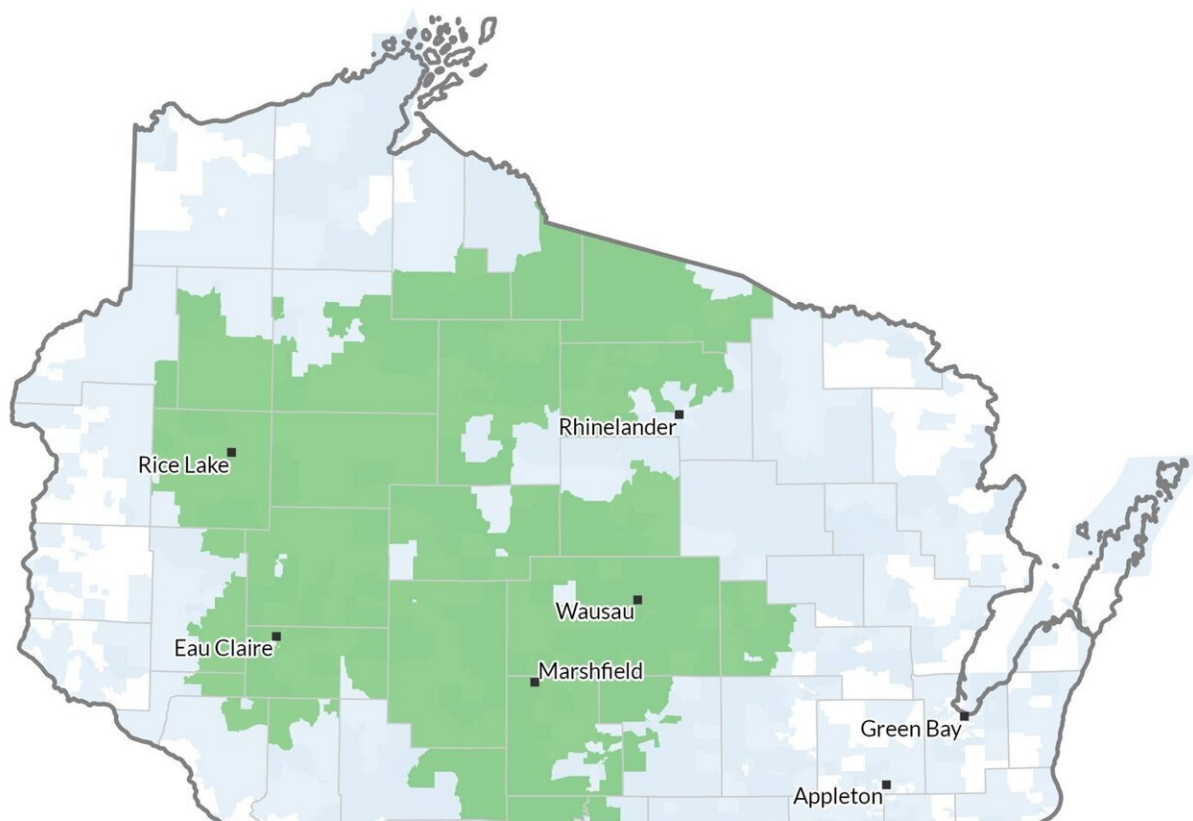


# New maps show antimicrobial resistance varies within Wisconsin neighborhoods

July 27 2023, by Will Cushman



Wisconsin study areas included and excluded in analysis\*. Isolate counts less than and greater than 30 isolates by U.S. Census Block Groups for each health system are shown. Block Groups with at least 30 isolates were included in the analysis. Figure created with ArcGIS Pro software (Version 2.7; ESRI, Redlands, California, <https://www.esri.com/en-us/arcgis/products/arcgis-pro/overview>).

\*This geographic data presentation is considered 'de-identified' by 'Expert determination' under the HIPAA Privacy rule. Credit: *Scientific Reports* (2023). DOI: 10.1038/s41598-023-33895-5

University of Wisconsin–Madison researchers have recently revealed that the effectiveness of common antibiotics could depend on the neighborhood where you live. Their work is published in *Scientific Reports*.

Led by postdoctoral fellow Laurel Legenza, researchers at UW–Madison's School of Pharmacy and State Cartographer's Office worked with colleagues from three Wisconsin health systems to combine [antibiotic resistance](#) data from different locations throughout the state to gauge the effectiveness of a pair of common antibiotic treatments for *Escherichia coli* infections.

The combination of data allowed the team to identify neighborhood-level patterns in how well the antibiotics treated *E. coli*. They found meaningful differences between census block groups in the pathogen's susceptibility to the two antibiotics. Census block groups are a smaller unit within census tracts, each home to around 600 to 3,000 people.

The study is an innovative approach to the longstanding health care practice of tracking antibiotic resistance.

"Antibiotic resistance stats are not new, but usually they're done at a health system level," says Legenza. "Some large health systems may track resistance at the ICU level and compare it to the general hospital, but the data is not well understood at a community level. We took all that data and looked at where these patients live."

What's the big deal? Mapping variations in antibiotic resistance could help patients receive better informed treatment decisions from their health care providers, Legenza says. For instance, resistance maps could reveal neighborhoods where *E. coli* infections are easily treated with

antibiotics with fewer side effects.

The study offers a proof-of-concept that such granular resistance mapping is possible. The research team is already planning more mapping studies and investigations into socio-economic and environmental factors that may play a role in variations.

The researchers analyzed data from Wisconsin health systems representing rural and [urban areas](#) in different parts of the state: Fort HealthCare, Marshfield Clinic Health System and UW Health.

Marshfield Clinic spans largely rural stretches of central and northern Wisconsin but also serves mid-size cities including Eau Claire and Wausau, while UW Health encompasses the state's second largest metro area in Dane County as well as several outlying counties. Fort HealthCare is a smaller, mostly rural health system based in Fort Atkinson, which is about halfway between Madison and Milwaukee.

Using methods that protect patient confidentiality, the researchers examined 90,000 records from patient laboratory samples where *E. coli* was detected and looked at whether each sample was susceptible to or could be treated by common antibiotics: ciprofloxacin and a combination of sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim.

They found variations in the bacterium's susceptibility to each treatment within both urban and rural parts of all three health systems.

"What the data clearly shows is that resistance patterns are potentially different in different neighborhoods," says Legenza.

Further, Legenza and her colleagues were able to identify specific census tracts as "cold spots" or "hot spots" of susceptibility.

Antimicrobial resistance is a growing public [health](#) threat in the United States and globally. As certain bacteria and fungi gain the ability to evade drugs designed to treat them, patients face a growing risk of infections that are difficult to treat. More than 2.8 million antimicrobial-resistant infections occur in the U.S. each year, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and more than 35,000 people die annually as a result.

Prior research has shown geographic variations in [antimicrobial resistance](#), but few studies have mapped resistance patterns in the U.S., and none with as much granular detail as this new report. The neighborhood-level maps build on a [previous study](#) Legenza led that mapped antibiotic [resistance](#) patterns in Wisconsin at a broader level.

**More information:** Laurel Legenza et al, A geospatial approach to identify patterns of antibiotic susceptibility at a neighborhood level in Wisconsin, United States, *Scientific Reports* (2023). [DOI: 10.1038/s41598-023-33895-5](#)

Provided by University of Wisconsin-Madison

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