

Clin Infect Dis. 2010 Dec 15;51(12):1445-8. Epub 2010 Nov 8.

## **Antimicrobial-resistant nocardia isolates, United States, 1995-2004.**

Uhde KB, Pathak S, McCullum I Jr, Jannat-Khah DP, Shadomy SV, Dykewicz CA, Clark TA, Smith TL, Brown JM.

### **Source**

Bacterial Zoonoses Branch, Division of Foodborne, Bacterial, and Mycotic Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta, Georgia, USA. Kristin.uhde@sanofipasteur.com

### **Abstract**

We conducted a 10-year retrospective evaluation of the epidemiology and identification of *Nocardia* isolates submitted to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for antimicrobial susceptibility testing. The species most commonly identified were *N. nova* (28%), *N. brasiliensis* (14%), and *N. farcinica* (14%). Of 765 isolates submitted, 61% were resistant to sulfamethoxazole and 42% were resistant to trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.

### **Comment in**

- Clin Infect Dis. 2011 Mar;52(6):833-5.

PMID:

21058914

[PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]