

3) Antimicrobial Resistance in Southeast Asia

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Antimicrobial resistance is very prevalent and has been increasing in Southeast Asia (SEA). The major factor associated with high prevalence of antimicrobial resistance in SEA is inappropriate overuse of antibiotics.

Antimicrobial resistance in SEA is prevalent among community-acquired infections, healthcare-associated infections and hospital-acquired infections.

For community-acquired infections, the major bacterial resistance problems are observed in *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, enteric pathogens (such as *Shigella* spp., *Campylobacter* spp.) and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. Community-acquired methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (CA-MRSA) is prevalent in some countries in SEA. Community-acquired extended-spectrum-beta-lactamase (ESBL)-producing gram-negative bacilli have been increasingly detected.

For healthcare associated infections and hospital-acquired infections, the major bacterial resistance problems are observed in *S.aureus* (MRSA), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Acinetobacter baumannii*, and ESBL-producing gram-negative bacilli. Carbapenem-resistant gram-negative bacilli have been increasingly isolated. Colistin-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* and vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE) are still uncommon in many countries in SEA. Vancomycin-resistant *S.aureus* has not been observed.

The current situation and the trend of antimicrobial resistance of common causative bacteria causing infections in each country in SEA will be presented and discussed.