ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Multidrug-resistant *E. coli*

% RESISTANT IN 2024	NUMBER OF RESISTANT ISOLATES OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ISOLATES TESTED IN 2024	% RESISTANT BY PATIENT AGE IN 2024
11.5% Resistant	**1,755 Resistant** / 15,206 Tested	Pediatric: **12.5% Resistant** Adult: **11.5% Resistant**

PATHOGEN PROFILE

Multidrug-resistant *E. coli*

E. coli cause pneumonia, urinary tract infections, and bloodstream infections in hospitalized patients. *E. coli* is one of the most common cause of HAIs. Some strains of *E. coli* have become very resistant to several, if not all, antibiotics and are therefore described as multidrug-resistant.

DATA SOURCE

National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN)

CURRENT THREAT REPORT

Threat Level

Not Currently Rated

Source: COVID-19: U.S. Impact on Antimicrobial Resistance, Special Report 2024

YEARS INCLUDED

2011 - 2024

RESOURCES

- About Antimicrobial Resistance
- Pathogen Index
- Phenotype Definitions
- Methodology
- Frequently Asked Questions
- Data Dictionary
- Guide to NHSN HAI Pathogen and AR Data

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS

Antimicrobial resistance varies by location, driven by a number of factors, including antibiotic use and infection control practices in individual healthcare facilities, the underlying health and age of the patient population, and regional spread from nearby locations.

PERCENT MULTIDRUG RESISTANCE AMONG *E. COLI* BY STATE MAP

HAI TYPE

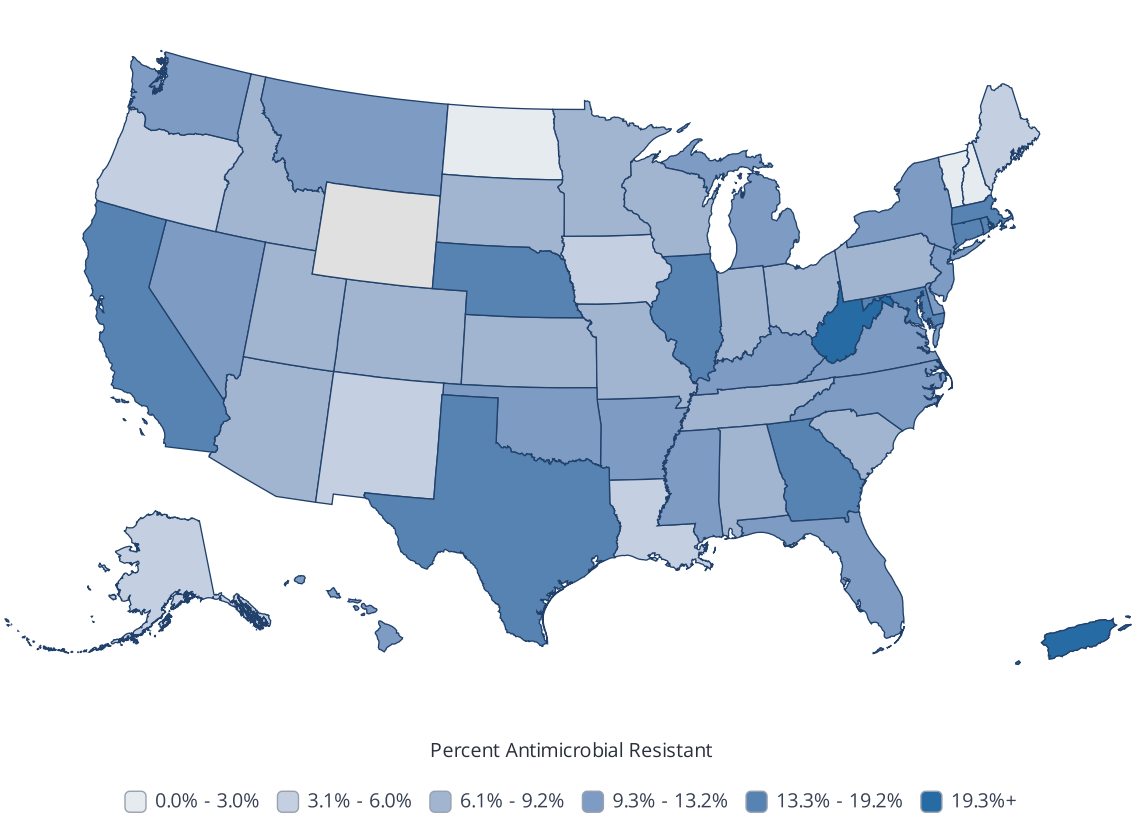
All Event Types

YEAR

2024

This map shows the variation in % multidrug resistance among *E. coli* causing all event types in 2024.

PERCENT MULTIDRUG RESISTANCE AMONG *E. COLI* BY STATE



PERCENT MULTIDRUG RESISTANCE AMONG *E. COLI* BY STATE LIST

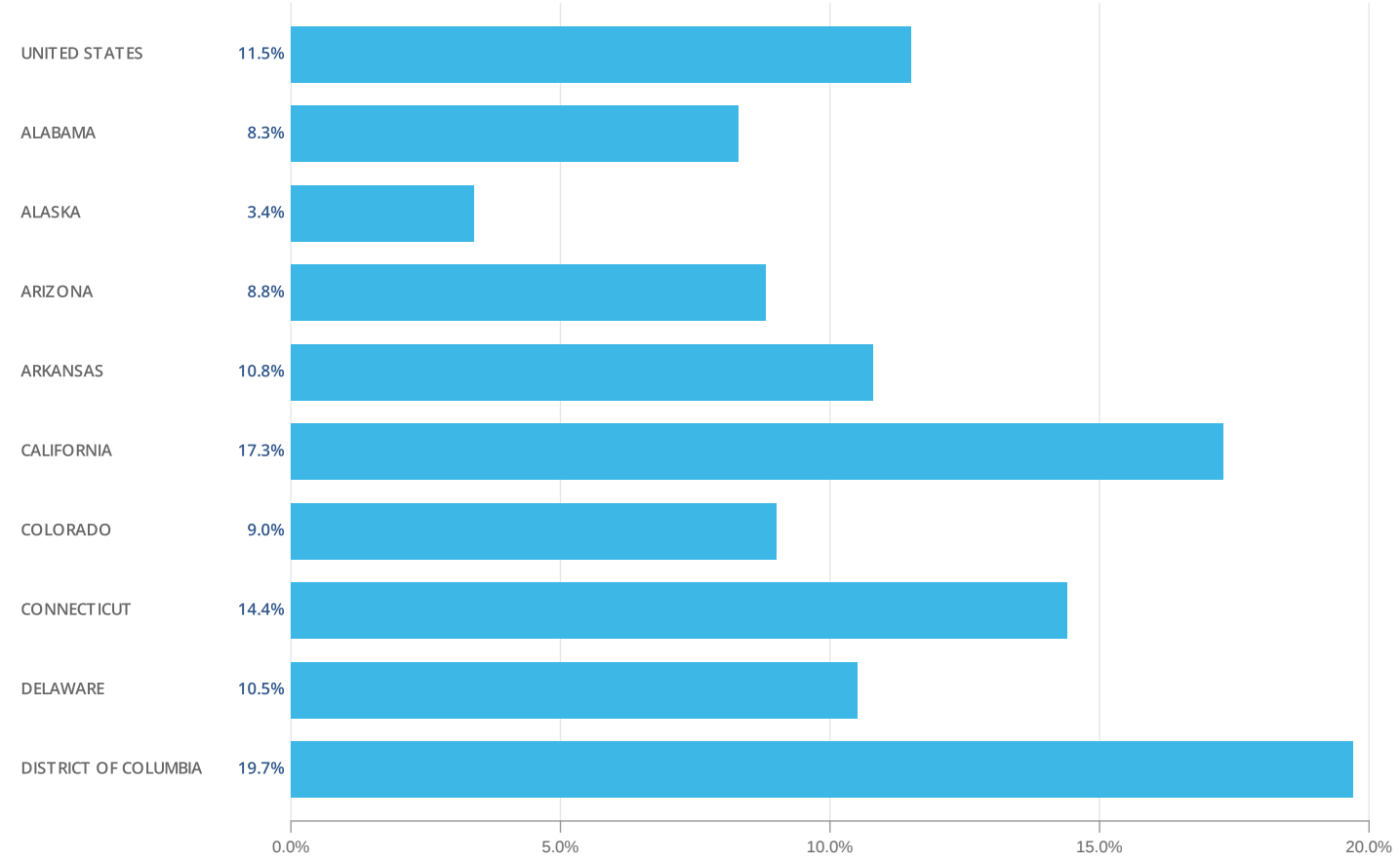
HAI TYPE

All Event Types

YEAR

2024

GEOGRAPHY



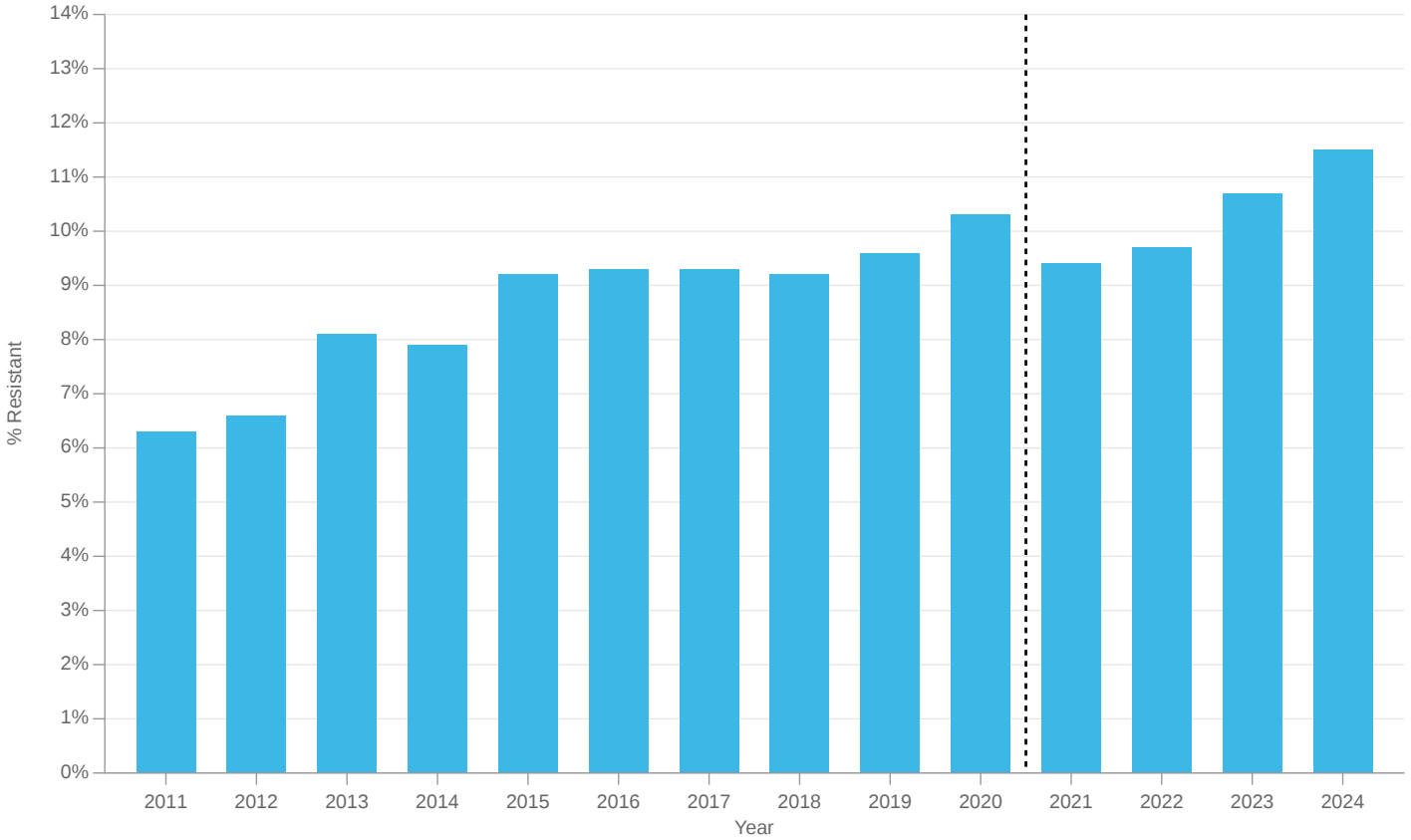
CHANGES OVER TIME IN MULTIDRUG RESISTANCE AMONG *E. COLI*

HAI TYPE

All Event Types

This graph displays percent antimicrobial resistance from 2011 to 2024 for all event types. *Blank areas of the chart represent 0% resistance, indicating that zero resistant pathogens were reported for the selected year, phenotype, and HAI type. "Insufficient data" indicates that less than 20 pathogens were isolated and tested for resistance.*

⚠ **Due to definition changes, caution should be used when reviewing this phenotype over time.**



HEALTHCARE FACILITY TYPE

The setting or type of healthcare facility can influence the types of procedures and prevention measures that are related to healthcare-associated infections and antimicrobial resistance.

MULTIDRUG RESISTANCE AMONG *E. COLI* BY HOSPITAL TYPE

VIEW BY

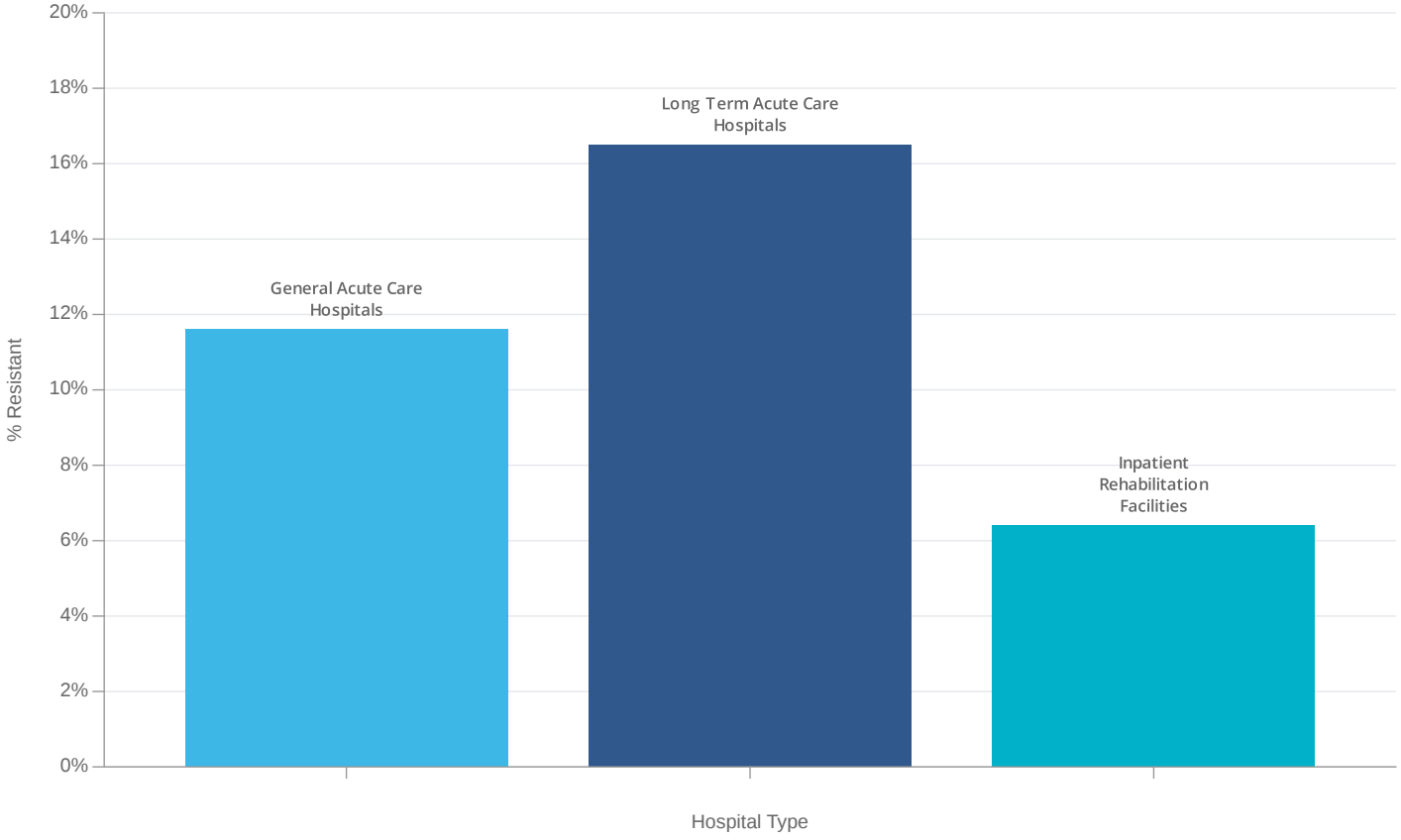
Percent resistant	Number resistant	Number tested

YEAR

2024

This graph displays percent antimicrobial resistance by hospital type in 2024.

PERCENT RESISTANT AMONG *E. COLI* BY HOSPITAL TYPE



FOOTNOTES

- HAIs include Catheter-associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI), Central Line-associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI), and Surgical Site Infections (SSI).
- CI (Confidence Interval) - The national, regional, and state-level data included in Antimicrobial Resistance information are displayed with 95% confidence intervals around the percent resistance, which were calculated using a mid-P exact test and are an indication of precision.
- Map legends are classified using the Jenks Natural Breaks method.

- The definition for this phenotype underwent changes in 2021. For more information, refer to the AR&PSP Phenotype Definitions.