

Table 3. Antimicrobial Resistance among *Campylobacter* Isolates from Chickens by Year, 1998-2005^{1,2}

Year			1998	1999	2000	2001 ³	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Number of Isolates Tested											
<i>C. coli</i>			63	168	172	52	288	247	186	380	
<i>C. jejuni</i>			128	563	590	64	526	374	508	567	
Antimicrobial Class	Antimicrobial	Isolate Species									
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin	<i>C. coli</i>	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.3% 1	
		<i>C. jejuni</i>	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	
Lincosamides	Clindamycin	<i>C. coli</i>	20.6% 13	12.5% 21	12.8% 22	3.8% 2	8.3% 24	8.9% 22	4.8% 9	2.4% 9	
		<i>C. jejuni</i>	3.9% 5	0.5% 3	0.2% 1	0.0% 0	0.8% 4	1.1% 4	0.8% 4	0.4% 2	
Macrolides/Ketolides	Azithromycin	<i>C. coli</i>	25.4% 16	14.9% 25	22.7% 39	11.5% 6	19.4% 56	20.2% 50	9.1% 17	8.4% 32	
		<i>C. jejuni</i>	3.1% 4	0.4% 2	0.7% 4	3.1% 2	1.0% 5	1.3% 5	1.6% 8	1.4% 8	
	Erythromycin	<i>C. coli</i>	23.8% 15	14.9% 25	22.7% 39	11.5% 6	18.8% 54	20.2% 50	9.1% 17	8.4% 32	
		<i>C. jejuni</i>	3.1% 4	0.2% 1	0.5% 3	3.1% 2	0.6% 3	1.6% 6	1.6% 8	1.1% 6	
	Telithromycin	<i>C. coli</i>									5.5% 21
		<i>C. jejuni</i>									0.4% 2
Phenicols	Chloramphenicol	<i>C. coli</i>	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0		
		<i>C. jejuni</i>	0.0% 0	0.0% 0 ⁴	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0		
	Florfenicol	<i>C. coli</i>									0.0% 0
		<i>C. jejuni</i>									0.0% 0
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin	<i>C. coli</i>	20.6% 13	13.7% 23	14.5% 25	19.2% 10	16.0% 46	20.2% 50	26.3% 49	22.1% 84	
		<i>C. jejuni</i>	9.4% 12	9.6% 54	10.5% 62	20.3% 13	18.6% 98	14.7% 55	21.3% 108	15.0% 85	
	Nalidixic acid	<i>C. coli</i>	31.7% 20	17.3% 29	16.3% 28	21.2% 11	18.1% 52	21.9% 54	28.0% 52	21.6% 82	
		<i>C. jejuni</i>	14.8% 19	11.9% 67	12.2% 72	20.3% 13	22.8% 120	15.5% 58	21.7% 110	14.3% 81	
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline	<i>C. coli</i>	61.9% 39	57.7% 97	57.6% 99	57.7% 30	49.0% 141	51.0% 126	48.4% 90	42.1% 160	
		<i>C. jejuni</i>	58.6% 75	53.3% 300	52.9% 312	34.4% 22	44.7% 235	47.1% 176	41.1% 209	44.1% 250	

¹From 1998 through 2004, the Etest method was used for susceptibility testing while in 2005 testing was conducted using micro-broth dilution. For breakpoints, please refer to Table 2 in the sampling and testing methods section. Etest MICs were not rounded up prior to categorization.

² From 1998 through 2000, nalidixic acid susceptibility and cephalothin resistance were used as selection criteria for *Campylobacter* identification

³ These isolates were recovered from July through December, 2001, when the new ARS isolation method was used

⁴ One isolate originally found to be chloramphenicol resistant was not reproducible upon further testing