How to interpret the antibiogram?

By the National Antimicrobial Committee (NAC)

*Reboost* is the process of boosting the altitude of an artificial satellite, to increase the time until its orbit will decay and it re-enters the atmosphere. For example, the International Space Station has been given a reboost by the Space Shuttle, the Progress resupply vehicle, and the Automated Transfer Vehicle when docked, because it is in a low Earth orbit which experiences significant atmospheric drag. See also[edit]
Members of the NAC

- Olivier Denis (ULB- Chirec, BAPCOC)
- Youri Glupczynski (CHU UCL Namur, Godinne)
- Bénédicte Lissoir (GHdC – Charleroi)
- Koen Magerman (Jessa Ziekenhuis, Hasselt - BAPCOC)
- Anne Marie Van den Abeele (AZ St Lucas Gent)
- Jan Verhaegen (UZ, Leuven, BVIKM-SBMIC)
- Kris Vernelen (ISP-WIV)
- Erlangga Yusuf (UZ Antwerpen)
Agenda and priorities of the NAC in 2017-2018

• Working more efficiently
  – Closer cooperation with BAPCOC, ISP-WIV, NRCs, university and peripheral laboratories (besides liaising with EUCAST)
  – 4 yearly internal meetings of bureau under the auspice of TC-MDRO

• Continue promoting shift from CLSI to EUCAST
  – 66% of all Belgian laboratories in 10/2016 are EUCAST

• Increasing its visibility
  – organisation of 1(or 2) yearly short satellite sessions during the BVIKM-SBIMC symposia (report of NAC activities/open to suggestions from the field)
  – Increase involvement of and collaboration with laboratories (hospital and private)

• Improving its communication channels
  – Activity reports, inquiries by questionnaire through ISP-WIV (EQA reports)
  – Website development (through BAPCOC Website, to be confirmed)
Two-years agenda and priorities of the NAC

• « reboosting » activities in the field of clinical microbiology (AST/antibiogram)
  – Standardisation of the list of agents to be tested per group of organisms (per anatomical sites (urine/non urine) types of laboratory (private/hospitals)
  – Guidelines on how to report antibiogram results (interpretative results, presentation of results,...)
  – Guidelines on how to test (or not to test) difficult drugs (colistin, tigecycline, linezolid, vancomycin,....)
  – Standardisation of methodological recommendations for setting up prevalence surveys in different healthcare sectors
  – Methodological recommendations aiming to standardize reporting of local susceptibility/resistance data for epidemiology