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Introduction & Objectives: Several authors showed that the resistance rate among uropathogens against fosfomycin trometamol (FT) is still low (about 5%), due to its specific pharmacological characteristics. However, up to the moment we have no updated data about the resistance rate against FT among outpatients. We aimed to evaluate the resistance rate against FT among outpatients in the last 4 years in two high volume laboratories in Italy.

Materials & Methods: All urinary samples collected and analysed for culture in two high volume laboratories in Italy (Trento and Naples) have been retrospectively reviewed from January 2015 to March 2018. All samples have been sent to laboratory from patient with clinical diagnosis of urinary tract infections. All samples have been analysed in order to evaluate the pattern of resistance to FT. The FT sensibility assay has been performed by using the Kirby-Bauer test or Vitek II.

Results: From 2015 to 2018 4,442 urinary samples have been collected and analysed in the two centres. The table shows the results about resistance rates in all samples.

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018
	84	1431	2134	793
R	6	103	196	104
S	78	1328	1938	689
Resistance Rate	7,1	7,2	9,23	13,1

No statistically significant difference has been reported between the two areas ($p=0.53$); On the other hand along the study period, a statistically significant difference has been reported between the 2018 and the 2016 ($p=0.001$). FT shows the same resistance rate in the study period: 9.2%.

Conclusions: Although the findings are supported by a retrospective study, this is the first study to show the resistance rate against FT in outpatients in Italy in two areas (North and Sud of Italy). Moreover, even if FT shows an higher rate of resistance in comparison with the previous study, no significant increasing has been reported along the study period (in the 2015-2017 years), showing the good pharmacological profile of FT. A significant increasing of resistance rate against FT has been showed between the 2018 and 2016 years. However, the data collection for the years 2018 has not completed and it could be a limitation to resolve in the future. In fact, future studies should be performed in order to confirm these results.