1. *Moraxella catarrhalis* strains from the Far East display higher β-lactam MICs as a consequence of non-β-lactamase related resistance mechanisms. (*This thesis*)

2. CTX-M-2 ESBLs are dominant in South America. (*This thesis*)

3. The presence of both ESBL and fluoroquinolone antibiotic resistance in non-typhoidal *Salmonella* isolates jeopardizes classical antibiotic therapy. (*This thesis*)

4. The discovery of two new Tn1546 lineages in *vanA* positive *Enterococcus faecium* from Saudi Arabia indicates that many more Tn1546 VRE lineages are circulating. (*This thesis*)

5. A high-level gentamicin resistant *Enterococcus faecalis* strain, present in a patient upon admission, is not displaced by a nosocomial HLGR strain during hospitalization. (*This thesis*)


7. The development of improved methods for anti-infection therapy should be given as much importance as antibiotic discovery. (*Infectious Diseases Experts Call for 10 New Antibiotics by 2020 (10 X ’20), Science Daily. Nov. 23, 2009*)

8. Inadequate access to effective antimicrobial drugs, unregulated dispensing/manufacture of antimicrobials, and truncated antimicrobial therapy, are major parameters for the development of multidrug-resistant organisms in developing countries. (*J Am Board Fam Med. 2007 Nov-Dec; 20(6): 533-9*)

9. Reduced prescribing of antibiotics means that less-fit resistant bacteria will be outcompeted and displaced by more-fit susceptible bacteria. (*J Antimicrob Chemother. 2010 Feb; 65(2): 179-82*)

10. Improved provision of healthcare within developing countries will also benefit the economy and healthcare systems of the developed world.

11. India outsmarts China. (*Foreign Policy Magazine. 2010 February*)