

Stellingen

1. *Moraxella catarrhalis* strains from the Far East display higher β -lactam MICs as a consequence of non-*bro*- 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*)
6. Surveillance and epidemiological typing of multiresistant bacteria in both human and veterinary fields will help develop intervention and prevention strategies to control the spread of multiresistant strains. (*J Antimicrob Chemother* doi:10.1093/jac/dkq004)
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)