hearing loss. Infected infants received one-year therapy (pyrimethamine/sulfadiazine); 1/13 infant developed neutropenia as adverse therapy effect.

At a median age of 2 years all infected infants had a normal psychomotor development (range 1–10 years).

Conclusions It is advisable to perform IgM/IgG-WB on infant serum and the compared analysis for mother-infant pairs within the first month of life when high risk factors for Toxoplasmosis transmission are present.

**Materials and Methods**

Resistant mechanisms of 62 ampicillin-resistant H.i strains isolated from MEF was extremely high as well as resistance to other common antibiotics. Coverage of PCV7 and PCV10 vaccines was equal.

**Methods**

Conclusions The proportion of penicillin resistance Pnc isolated from MEF was extremely high as well as resistance to other common antibiotics. Coverage of PCV7 and PCV10 vaccines was equal.

**Results**

Most antibiotic resistant serotypes 7 (9%), Nonsusceptibility to penicillin was found in 25/27 (93%) of all SP isolates are included in the PCV7, except for 2 isolates: 9A, 22F. Out of the 13 highly resistant serotypes 7 (53.84%) were multi drug resistant and all of them were 6B or 19F. 35/39 (90%) of all SP isolates are included in the PCV7 valent (PCV7), 6B (18%), 14 (15%), 23F (15%) and 19A (8%). Penicillin highly resistant was found in 84.6% (11/13): 2–6B, 6–19F, 2–14 all included in the PCV7, except for 2 isolates: 9A, 22F. Out of the 13 highly resistant serotypes 7 (53.84%) were multi drug resistant and all of them were 6B or 19F. 35/39 (90%) of all SP isolates are included in the PCV13.

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The proportion of penicillin resistance Pnc isolated from MEF was extremely high as well as resistance to other common antibiotics. Coverage of PCV7 and PCV10 vaccines was equal.

**Methods**

Aims A prospective study was initiated in Brasov, Romania in 2009 to assess the antibiotic resistance pattern of Streptococcus pneumoniae (Pnc) isolated from middle ear fluid in children with acute otitis media (AOM) <5 years old.

Methods Patients diagnosed with AOM who underwent tympanocentesis or presented with purulent otorrhea of < 24 hours duration were enrolled.

Results 206 patients were enrolled, 132 (64%) episodes occurred in children < 2 years old; 105 (51%) were culture-positive. 108 isolates were recovered: Pnc - 75 (67%), H. influenzae - 26 (24%) and others - 7 (9%). Nonsusceptibility to penicillin was found in 25/27 (93%) [MIC >1.5µg/mL]. Pnc resistance to TMP/SMX, erythromycin and clindamycin and MDR (multidrug resistance) were 15/27 (59%), 13/27 (48%) and 15/27 (56%), respectively. Of the 39 (54%) Pnc serotyped the most common were: 19F (26%), 6B (18%), 14 (15%), 23F (15%) and 19A (8%). Penicillin highly resistant was found in 84.6% (11/13): 2–6B, 6–19F, 2–14 all included in the PCV7 valent (PCV7), except for 2 isolates: 9A, 22F. Out of the 13 highly resistant serotypes 7 (53.84%) were multi drug resistant and all of them were 6B or 19F. 35/39 (90%) of all SP isolates are included in the PCV13.

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