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High Prevalence of Ceftriaxone Resistance among Invasive *Salmonella enterica* Serotype Choleraesuis Isolates in Thailand: The Emergence and Increase of CTX-M-55 in Ciprofloxacin-Resistant *S. Choleraesuis* Isolates

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S. Choleraesuis is a highly invasive zoonotic pathogen that causes a serious systemic infection in humans. The emergence and increase of resistance to ceftriaxone and ciprofloxacin among *S. Choleraesuis* has become a serious therapeutic problem. The present study demonstrated high frequency of antimicrobial resistance in *Salmonella* *Choleraesuis* among 414 nontyphoidal *Salmonella* isolates from bacteremic patients in Thailand. High rates of ceftriaxone (58.3%) and ciprofloxacin (19.6%) resistances were observed in *S. Choleraesuis* isolates. The dissemination of the self-transferable *bla*_{CTX-M-14}-carrying IncFII_s, IncFII, and IncI1 plasmids and *bla*_{CMY-2}-carrying IncA/C plasmid along with the clonal spread of *bla*_{CMY-2}-harbouring *S. Choleraesuis* isolates contributed to the high frequency of resistance to extended-spectrum cephalosporins (ESCs; third- and fourth-generation cephalosporins)

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