Abstract
Fluoroquinolone resistance is a growing problem that has only recently emerged in S. agalactiae. Between 2005-2007, WHONET - Argentina network evaluated levofloxacin susceptibility in 1128 clinical S. agalactiae isolates, 10 (0.9%) of which proved to be resistant. Nine of them had come from 5 hospitals (in Buenos Aires City and 4 Argentinean provinces) and recovered from urine (n = 7) and vaginal screening cultures (n = 2). Three strains were also resistant to macrolides, lincosamides and B streptogramins due to the ermA gene. All nine fluoroquinolone-resistant isolates bore the same two mutations, Ser79Phe in ParC and Ser81Leu in GyrA proteins. Genetic relationships were analyzed by ApaI-PFGE and two clones were determined, A (n = 6) and B (n = 3). To our knowledge, these are the first fluoroquinolone-resistant S. agalactiae isolates detected in Latin America.

Keywords
Streptococcus agalactiae, fluoroquinolone resistance, Argentina.