**Conclusions**

- Of the 8,908 patients admitted, the most common were:
  - Age: ≤ 64 years (61%)
  - Male sex (67%)
  - Chronic cardiovascular disease (12.5%)
  - Diabetes mellitus (9.1%)
  - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (6.6%)
  - Cardiovascular disease (5.3%)
  - History of smoking (4.9%)
  - History of alcohol consumption (4.7%)
  - Hypertension (4.6%)
  - Renal disease (4.2%)
- For VRE, resistance was more common in pediatric patients:
  - Age: ≤ 64 years (61%)
  - Male sex (67%)
  - Chronic cardiovascular disease (12.5%)
  - Diabetes mellitus (9.1%)
  - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (6.6%)
  - Cardiovascular disease (5.3%)
  - History of smoking (4.9%)
  - History of alcohol consumption (4.7%)
  - Hypertension (4.6%)
  - Renal disease (4.2%)
- Resistance to vancomycin was more common in pediatric patients:
  - Age: ≤ 64 years (61%)
  - Male sex (67%)
  - Chronic cardiovascular disease (12.5%)
  - Diabetes mellitus (9.1%)
  - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (6.6%)
  - Cardiovascular disease (5.3%)
  - History of smoking (4.9%)
  - History of alcohol consumption (4.7%)
  - Hypertension (4.6%)
  - Renal disease (4.2%)
- Resistance to daptomycin was more common in pediatric patients:
  - Age: ≤ 64 years (61%)
  - Male sex (67%)
  - Chronic cardiovascular disease (12.5%)
  - Diabetes mellitus (9.1%)
  - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (6.6%)
  - Cardiovascular disease (5.3%)
  - History of smoking (4.9%)
  - History of alcohol consumption (4.7%)
  - Hypertension (4.6%)
  - Renal disease (4.2%)
- Resistance to linezolid was more common in pediatric patients:
  - Age: ≤ 64 years (61%)
  - Male sex (67%)
  - Chronic cardiovascular disease (12.5%)
  - Diabetes mellitus (9.1%)
  - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (6.6%)
  - Cardiovascular disease (5.3%)
  - History of smoking (4.9%)
  - History of alcohol consumption (4.7%)
  - Hypertension (4.6%)
  - Renal disease (4.2%)
- Resistance to aztreonam was more common in pediatric patients:
  - Age: ≤ 64 years (61%)
  - Male sex (67%)
  - Chronic cardiovascular disease (12.5%)
  - Diabetes mellitus (9.1%)
  - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (6.6%)
  - Cardiovascular disease (5.3%)
  - History of smoking (4.9%)
  - History of alcohol consumption (4.7%)
  - Hypertension (4.6%)
  - Renal disease (4.2%)
- Resistance to amikacin was more common in pediatric patients:
  - Age: ≤ 64 years (61%)
  - Male sex (67%)
  - Chronic cardiovascular disease (12.5%)
  - Diabetes mellitus (9.1%)
  - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (6.6%)
  - Cardiovascular disease (5.3%)
  - History of smoking (4.9%)
  - History of alcohol consumption (4.7%)
  - Hypertension (4.6%)
  - Renal disease (4.2%)