

# Antimicrobial-Resistant Infections after Turkey/Syria Earthquakes, 2023

## Appendix

**Table.** Characteristics of earthquake-associated infections with antibiotic-resistant pathogens

Earthquake location, date	Severity	Casualties	Key contaminants of earthquake-associated wounds
Marmara, Turkey, 1999	7.4 magnitude, affecting an area of 200 km × 40 km	17,480 deaths, 43,953 injured	<i>Acinetobacter</i> spp. and <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> resistant to carbapenems and sensitive to quinolones; methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (1)
Southeast Asia, 2004	9.1 magnitude, triggering a massive tsunami	310,000 deaths, millions destitute	MDR <i>Acinetobacter</i> spp.; ESBL <i>Escherichia coli</i> ; methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA); and <i>Aeromonas hydrophilia</i> , <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp., and <i>Candida albicans</i> (2).
Northern Pakistan, 2005	7.6 magnitude, with 140 aftershocks	>82,000 deaths, 3.3 million injured	MDR <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp., <i>Enterobacter</i> spp., and <i>Acinetobacter</i> spp. only susceptible to amikacin (3).
Wenchuan, China, 2008	8.0 magnitude	>69,000 deaths, 45.5 million destitute	MDR <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> , <i>Escherichia coli</i> , <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> and <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (4,5).
Central Italy, 2009	5.9 magnitude	308 deaths, >1,000 injured	Extensively drug-resistant <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> belonging to <i>A. baumannii</i> sequence type 2 with <i>bla</i> <sub>OXA-23</sub> (6)
Haiti, 2010	7.0 magnitude	>100,000 deaths	Three <i>A. baumannii</i> isolates belonging to 2 distinct clones and were identified as ESBL producers and found to be <i>bla</i> <sub>CTX-M-15</sub> positive. They were resistant to penicillins, broad-spectrum cephalosporins and aztreonam but susceptible to carbapenems (7).

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