**Definitions – Carbapenem Resistance**

Per the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), **carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* (CRE)** are:

1. Resistant to any carbapenem antimicrobial (i.e., minimum inhibitory concentration of ≥4 mcg/mL for doripenem, meropenem, or imipenem or ≥2 mcg/mL for ertapenem)

OR

1. Documented to produce carbapenemase.

In addition, for bacteria that have intrinsic imipenem nonsusceptibility (i.e., *Morganella morganii*, *Proteus spp*, *Providencia spp*), resistance to carbapenems other than imipenem is required.

For **carbapenem-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (CR-PA)** and for **carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* (CRAB)**, the isolate must be resistant to at least one carbapenem, excluding ertapenem, with minimum inhibitory concentration of ≥8 mcg/mL.