Table 1. Classification of carbapenemases.

Carbapenemase	Ambler class	Comments	Susceptibility pattern
KPC Klebsiella pneumoniae carbapenemase	Class A	KPC enzymes, transported in plasmids, most common CRE in the U.S.A.	R: AMX, TZP, CTX, CAZ ATM I/R: ETP S/I/R: IMP MER
IMP-carbapenemases (metallo-β-lactamase)	Class B	Described in Japan in 1990s in *Enterobacteriaceae, Pseudomonas* and *Acinetobacter spp*.	R: AMX, AMC, CTX, I/R: TZP, CAZ, ETP S/I/R: IMP, MER S: ATM
VIM (Verona integron- encoded metallo-β-lactamase)	Class B	Members evenly distributed in Europe, North and South-America and Far East. Mainly in *P. aeruginosa* and rarely *Enterobacteriaceae*	R: AMX, AMC, CTX, I/R: TZP, CAZ, ETP S/I/R: IMP, MER S: ATM
NDM-1 (New Delhi metallo-β- lactamase)	Class B	Described in New Delhi in 2009	R: AMX, AMC, CTX, I/R: TZP, CAZ, ETP S/I/R: IMP, MER S: ATM
OXA (oxacillinase)	Class D	Occur mainly in *Acinetobacter* spp.	R: AMX,AMC S/I: CTX,IMP, ETP, MER S: CAZ, ATM

R: Resistant; S: Susceptible; I: Intermediate; AMX: amoxicillin; AMC: amoxicillin–clavulanic acid; TZP: piperacillin–tazobactam; CTX: cefotaxime; CAZ: ceftazidime; IMP: imipenem; ETP: ertapenem; MER: meropenem; ATM: Aztreonam (Nordmann, Gniadkowski, Giske , & Po, 2012)