Post-meeting note: current editorial policy indicates that production of a resistance principle DOES NOT EQUATE with clinical resistance among bacteria. The subtype assignment of 73450003 | Carbapenemase-producing bacteria to Domain bacteria conforms to that policy. Assignment of 277501003 | Penicillinase-producing Neisseria gonorrhoeae to 409793007 | Antimicrobial resistant bacteria (organism) does not.  -JRW

1. Does the committee agree with existing editorial policy?
Based on current editorial policy (see slide 5) the presence of a resistance factor does not equate to the presence of clinical resistance. The relationships in this figure do not all conform to current editorial policy. Aside from that, there is a potential issue with 762987008 | Extended spectrum beta-lactamase and carbapenemase producing bacteria (organism).

1. Carbamenapase is definitely a beta-lactamase and often classified as an extended spectrum beta-lactamase. “Beta-lactamase” is a large class of bacterial enzymes (some references indicate 200+ of them). It’s likely that the meaning of the concept has evolved over time.
   1. The term / term may originally have referred to a specific extended spectrum beta-lactamase (or group of them) that did not affect carbapenem class antimicrobials. (Carbapenems are sometimes listed as drugs of choice for infections cause by organisms that produce extended spectrum beta-lactamases.
      1. Should this concept be retired as ambiguous?
      2. How much does the specific class of enzyme matter epidemiologically? clinically?
      3. Could this concept be retired and simply referred to its (apparently) more general parent.
New relationships are in green. This figure follows current editorial policy relative to production of resistance factors and makes carbapenem resistance a subtype of beta-lactam resistance.