**New GPCs**

* *Staphylococcus epidermidis , Staphylococcus lugdunensis* added

* Non-specific *Enterococcus* detection removed from report, replaced with either: *Enterococcus faecalis* or*Enterococcus*  *faecium*

**New GNBs**

* *Acinetobacter baumani* removed from report and replaced with broader 'Acinetobacter calcoaceticus-baumannii complex' ,for improved Acinetobacter detection
* *Bacteroides fragilis*
* *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*
* *Salmonella spp.*
* *Klebsiella aerogenes*

Also new for GNBs is the family name of *Enterobacteriaceae*changed to *Enterobacterales.*

**New Yeast**

* *Candida auris*
* *Cryptococcus neoformans*
* *Cryptococcus gattii*

**New Antibiotic resistance genes**

* **CTX-M** - extended-spectrum β-lactamase (ESBL)
* **NDM** - The New Delhi metallo-β-lactamase (NDM) is a plasmid-mediated enzyme that confers resistance to all current β-lactam antibiotics, with the exception of aztreonam
* **IMP** - plasmid-borne metallo-β-lactamase. Potential to confer different levels of antibiotic resistance to broad-spectrum β-lactams like carbapenems, cephamycins, and oxymino cephalosporins
* **mcr-1** - Associated with elevated MICs to colistin, a last-resort drug for some multidrug-resistant infections
* **mecA/C and MREJ (MRSA)**- The *SCCmec* cassette integrates into a specific region in the *Staphylococcus* genome. In *S. aureus,* this insertion creates **MREJ** (*SCCmec* right-extremity junction), and molecular identification of this junction region provides specific identification of an *S. aureus* that carries the *SCCmec* cassette. A combined molecular detection of *mecA/C,* MREJ, and *S. aureus* indicates MRSA. (However, it is possible for *S. aureus* to carry *SCCmec* that has lost the *mecA/C* gene (an ‘empty cassette’, estimated to be 3.9-5% of methicillin-susceptible *S. aureus*99,100); such a strain would be a methicillin-susceptible *S. aureus* but could be misidentified by molecular methods)
* **OXA-48-like -** Oxacillinase (OXA) β-lactamase that is part of a group of primarily plasmid-mediated enzymes that confer resistance to penicillins, cephalosporins, and carbapenems
* **VIM** - Verona Integron-Encoded Metallo-β-Lactamase (VIM) is an integron-encoded carbapenemase. There are reports of both plasmid and chromosomal localization of the *bla*VIM integron111, however, the majority of *bla*VIM alleles are found on plasmids. There are over 60 distinct VIM types. VIMs are found mainly in gram-negative bacteria, including *Enterobacterales*, with a vast majority associated with various species of *Pseudomonas*.