

TSN is an electronic database generated by clinical microbiology laboratories across the United States as a result of their routine diagnostic testing of strain specific antimicrobial susceptibility testing (1). It consists of approximately 200 laboratories from whom the data are collected directly from the institutions' laboratory information systems on a regular basis and accumulated in a central database. Information generated includes; the organism identification, specimen source, patient location, the susceptibility profile for all drugs tested, patient age, and gender. The participating laboratories range in size from <100 beds to >500 beds. Community, university, and government hospitals are represented. The laboratories are divided into nine geographic regions: North East Central, South East Central, Mid Atlantic, Mountain, New England, Pacific, S. Atlantic, North West Central, and South West Central (Table 1). (2).

1. Styers D, Sheehan DJ, Hogan P, Sahm DF et al (2006) Laboratory-based surveillance of current antimicrobial resistance patterns and trends among *Staphylococcus aureus*: 2005 status in the United States. *Ann Clin Microbiol Antimicrob* 9;5:2

2. Master R, Deane J, Opiela C, and Sahm DF (2012) Recent Trends in resistance to cell envelope-active antibacterial agents among key bacterial pathogens. *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* ISSN 0077-8923

Table 1. TSN Regional Distribution (2)

Region	State	# of Laboratories
E N Central	IL, OH, MI, WI	19
E S Central	AL, KY, TN	11
Mid Atlantic	NJ, NY, PA	26
Mountain	AZ, NM	24
New England	CT, MA, ME, VT	10
Pacific	CA, OR, WA	33
S Atlantic	DC, DE, FL, MD, NC, VA, WV	57
W N Central	KS, MN, MO, ND, NE	9
W S Central	LA, OK, TX	28
		Total = 217