

Table IV. Phenotypes of Vancomycin Resistant Enterococci*

	VanA	VanB	VanD	VanC
Prevalence	70%-90%	10%-20%	Infrequent	Infrequent
Type of resistance	Acquired	Acquired	Acquired	Intrinsic
Level of resistance	High	Variable	High	Low
-Vancomycin MIC (mcg/ml)	≥ 16	≥ 4	≥ 64	2-32
-Teicoplanin MIC (mcg/ml)	≥ 8	0.5-1	≥ 4	0.5-1
Expression	Inducible	Inducible	Constitutive/ Inducible	Constitutive/ Inducible
Transferable	Yes	Yes	No	No
Location	Plasmid/ Chromosome	Plasmid/ Chromosome	Chromosome	Chromosome
Species	E.faecium E.faecalis E.avium E.durans E.casseliflavus E.gallinarum E.mundtii E.hirae E.raffinosis	E.faecium E.faecalis E.durans E.hirae E.casseliflavus E.gallinarum	E.faecium E.faecalis E.gallinarum E.avium E.raffinosis	E.gallinarum E.casseliflavus

*The major phenotype associated with acquired resistance is VanA, and with lesser extent VanB and VanD, being *E.faecium* the predominant species. VanC is associated with intrinsic low-level resistance of *E.gallinarum* and *E.casseliflavus*. Other phenotypes such as VanE, VanG, VanL and VanN are rarely found and usually have acquired resistance of moderate/ low level. The distribution of the major enterococcal species for each phenotype is as follows: VanE (*E.faecalis*); VanG (*E.faecalis*); VanL (*E.faecalis*); and VanN (*E.faecium*) -MIC (minimum inhibitory concentration)