

		Disease burden		
		Predominantly low- and middle-income countries	Both	Predominantly high-income countries
Route of transmission	Hospital acquired ¹			← <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> ← <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> ← <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> ← <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> ← <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>
	Both		← <i>Escherichia coli</i>	← <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
	Community acquired	← <i>Campylobacter</i> spp. ← <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> ← <i>Salmonella</i> spp. ← <i>Shigella</i> spp.	← <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> ← <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> ← <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> ← <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	

 Gut commensal
  Non-gut commensal

1) Although hospital acquired infections are present in both low / mid and high income countries, the concentration of hospitals tilts the distribution toward high income countries, additionally data on disease burden is more available for high income countries.

Source: UpToDate, Roca et al 2012 Front Microbiol, Henriques-Normark 2010 Exp Cell Res, King 2012 Clin Transl Med.