PLOS ONE

CORRECTION

Correction: *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella* spp. isolated from Australian meat chickens remain susceptible to critically important antimicrobial agents

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There are errors in Tables 2 and 4. The vertical bars representing ECOFFs are not visible in Tables 2 and 4.

There is an additional error in the title of Table 4. The value for number of Salmonella (n) is 53, not 206. Please see the correct tables here.

Citation: Abraham S, O'Dea M, Sahibzada S, Hewson K, Pavic A, Veltman T, et al. (2020) Correction: *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella* spp. isolated from Australian meat chickens remain susceptible to critically important antimicrobial agents. PLoS ONE 15(1): e0227383. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0227383

Published: January 13, 2020

Table 2. Distribution (percent of isolates) of minimum inhibitory concentrations (mg/L) for commensal *Escherichia coli* (n = 206) isolated from Australian meat chickens at slaughter.

Antimicrobial	Class	0.016	0.03	0.06	0.13	0.25	0.5	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	Percent non-wildtype (95% CI)
Amoxicillin-clavulanate	bla-i							5.3	39.3	42.7	12.6						0 (0–1.8)
Ampicillin	bla							19.9	44.2	21.4	0.5			14.1			14.1 (9.6–19.0)
Cefoxitin	c2g								4.9	70.4	24.3	0.5					0.5 (0–2.7)
Ceftiofur *	c3g				1.5	45.1	52.4	1									0 (0–1.8)
Ceftriaxone *	c3g					100											0 (0–1.8)
Chloramphenicol	phe								4.4	43.7	51.9						0 (0–1.8)
Ciprofloxacin *	qui	95.1	3.9		0.5	0.5											1 (0.1–3.5)
Colistin *	pol				21.8	73.3	3.4	1.5									0 (0–1.8)
Florfenicol	phe									9.7	76.2	14.1					0 (0–1.8)
Gentamicin	ami					5.8	79.1	15									0 (0–1.8)
Streptomycin	ami								1	50	36.9	2.4	4.9	2.4	2.4		9.7 (6–14.6)
Tetracycline	tet									80.6				19.4			19.4 (14.2–25.5)
Trimethoprim/sulf	fpi				87.9	1.5	1.5	0.5			8.7						8.7 (5.3–13.5)

The shaded areas indicate the range of dilutions tested for each antimicrobial. ECOFF values are shown with vertical bars.

ami = aminoglycosides, bla = beta lactams, bla-i = beta lactams/inhibitor, c2g = 2nd generation cephalosporins, c3g = 3st generation cephalosporin, fpi = folate pathway inhibitors, phe = phenicols, pol = polymixins, qui = quinolones, tet = tetracycline

*—Critically important antimicrobial

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0227383.t001

Table 4. Distribution (percent of isolates) of minimum inhibitory concentrations (mg/L) for *Salmonella* spp (n = 53) isolated from Australian meat chickens at slaughter.

Antimicrobial	Class	0.016	0.03	0.06	0.13	0.25	0.5	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	Percent non-wildtype (95% CI)
Amoxicillin-clavulanate	bla-i							77.4	17	1.9	1.9	1.9					3.8 (0.5–13)
Ampicillin	bla							67.9	28.3					3.8			3.8 (0.5–13)
Cefoxitin	c2g								34	41.5	13.2	11.3					11.3 (4.3–23)
Ceftiofur *	c3g					1.9	18.9	64.2	15.1								0 (0–6.7)
Ceftriaxone *	c3g					100											0 (0–6.7)
Chloramphenicol	phe									45.3	54.7						0 (0–6.7)
Ciprofloxacin *	qui	49.1	50.9														0 (0–6.7)
Colistin *	pol					9.4	60.4	30.2									0 (0–6.7)
Florfenicol	phe									24.5	71.7	3.8					0 (0–6.7)
Gentamicin	ami					66	34										0 (0–6.7)
Streptomycin	ami									20.8	60.4	17			1.9		1.9 (0–10.1)
Tetracycline	tet									100							0 (0–6.7)
Trimethoprim/sulfa	fpi				96.2	1.9					1.9						1.9 (0–10.1)

The shaded areas indicate the range of dilutions tested for each antimicrobial. ECOFF values are shown with vertical bars.

ami = aminoglycosides, bla = beta lactams, bla-i = beta lactams/inhibitor, c2g = 2nd generation cephalosporins, c3g = 3st generation cephalosporin, fpi = folate pathway inhibitors, phe = phenicols, pol = polymixins, qui = quinolones, tet = tetracycline

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https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0227383.t002

Reference

1. Abraham S, O'Dea M, Sahibzada S, Hewson K, Pavic A, Veltman T, et al. (2019) *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella* spp. isolated from Australian meat chickens remain susceptible to critically important antimicrobial agents. PLoS ONE 14(10): e0224281. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0224281 PMID: 31644602