

Determining antimicrobial susceptibility in *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium through whole genome sequencing: a comparison against multiple phenotypic susceptibility testing methods

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Analysis and discussion of the article:

Determining antimicrobial susceptibility in *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium through whole genome sequencing: a comparison against multiple phenotypic susceptibility testing methods

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UK public health organisations perform routine antimicrobial susceptibility tests (ASTs) to characterise the potential for antimicrobial resistance in *Salmonella enterica* serovars. Genetic determinants of these resistance mechanisms are detectable by whole genome sequencing (WGS), however the viability of WGS-based genotyping as an alternative resistance screening tool remains uncertain. We compared WGS-based genotyping, disk diffusion and agar dilution to the broth microdilution reference AST for 102 *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium (*S. Typhimurium*) isolates across 11 antimicrobial compounds

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