

TABLE 3. Determinants of the high rates of multidrug resistance (defined by resistance to more than 5 of the 13 antibiotics tested) in *Shigella* spp. strains from Bangui, Central African Republic, 2002–2013

	Rate of multidrug resistance % ( <i>n</i> )		Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
	Yes ( <i>N</i> =216)	No ( <i>N</i> =227)	OR (95% CI)	<i>p</i>	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	<i>p</i>
Male	48.6 (105)	57.7 (131)	0.72 (0.49-1.05)	0.086	0.76 (0.50-1.14)	0.189
Q4 Age*	21.8 (47)	23.3 (53)	0.91 (0.58-1.43)	0.689		
<i>flexneri</i> †	62.5 (135)	47.6 (108)	1.84 (1.26-2.69)	0.002	0.41 (0.04-3.85)	0.436
<i>sonnei</i> †	6.9 (15)	33.0 (75)	0.15 (0.08-0.27)	<0.0001	0.07 (0.01-0.66)	0.019
<i>dysenteriae</i> †	25.6 (55)	7.5 (17)	4.22 (2.36-7.56)	<0.0001	1.03 (0.10-10.05)	0.978
<i>boydii</i> †	3.7 (8)	11.5 (26)	0.30 (0.13-0.67)	0.003	0.10 (0.01-1.10)	0.059
Undefined†	1.4 (3)	0.5 (1)	3.18 (0.33-31.03)	0.317		

\* Q4 Age-defined extreme population quartile

† Serogroup