Table 1 | **Characteristics of the *Escherichia coli* in the microbiota**

| Characteristic | Humans | Domestic animals | Wild animals |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prevalence (%) | >90 | No data | 10–55 |
| Quantity (cfu per g of faeces) | $10^7$–$10^9$ | $10^4$–$10^6$ | No data |
| Main phylogroup | A (and B2) | B1 | B1 |
| Extraintestinal 'virulence genes' | Common | Rare | Rare |
| Antibiotic resistance score* | 18 | 11 | 0–7 |
| Integron prevalence (%) | 16 | 7 | 0 |

cfu, colony-forming units. *The resistance score is defined as $(R/nA) \times 100$, where $n$ is the number of strains tested, $A$ is the number of antibiotics tested and $R$ is the summation of the number of strains resistant to each antibiotic[101].

101. Skurnik, D. *et al.* Effect of human vicinity on antimicrobial resistance and integrons in animal faecal *Escherichia coli*. *J. Antimicrob. Chemother.* **57**, 1215–1219 (2006).