The table categorizes multi-resistant pathogens ("Multiresistenz") using codes to specify the type of resistance. Here's an explanation:

1. **1 - MRSA**:
   * Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*, a type of bacteria resistant to many antibiotics, commonly associated with healthcare-associated infections.
2. **2 - ESBL**:
   * Extended-spectrum beta-lactamases, enzymes produced by some bacteria (e.g., *E. coli*, *Klebsiella*) that make them resistant to beta-lactam antibiotics.
3. **3 - VRE**:
   * Vancomycin-resistant enterococci, bacteria that are resistant to vancomycin, an antibiotic often used for serious infections.
4. **4 - KBC**:
   * Likely refers to *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase, a resistance mechanism in *Klebsiella* species that makes them resistant to carbapenem antibiotics.
5. **5 - NDM-1**:
   * New Delhi metallo-beta-lactamase 1, a gene that makes bacteria resistant to a wide range of beta-lactam antibiotics, including carbapenems.
6. **6 - MRGN**:
   * Multidrug-resistant Gram-negative bacteria, a category of bacteria resistant to multiple antibiotics.
7. **66 - Other (sonstige)**:
   * Indicates other types of multi-resistant pathogens not listed above.
8. **99 - No information provided (keine Angabe)**:
   * No specific data is available about the type of resistance.

This classification is used in medical settings to identify and manage infections caused by antibiotic-resistant bacteria.