1. What is the Number of samples per year?
2. Which organism is the most frequently isolated across all years?
3. What are the most common organisms isolated from the group of samples?
4. What is the percentage of AMR from all the samples?
5. Which ward/clinic reports the highest rate of antimicrobial resistance?
6. Time series analysis for the AMR organisms by month?
7. Is there a correlation between patient age and Type of AMR Infections?
8. What percentage of *E*. *coli* isolates are ESBL-positive?
9. What percentage of Klebsiella pneumoniae isolates are ESBL-positive?
10. What percentage of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolates are CR-PA?
11. What sample type contributes the most to ESBL-producing *E. coli* detection?
12. Are there particular wards or patient groups with a higher prevalence of ESBL-producing organisms?
13. What are the trends in antibiotic resistance among E. coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Acinetobacter baumannii, and Staphylococcus aureus over the four years?

Sample Groups:

1. Bloodstream Infections (BSI)

* Blood

2. Respiratory Tract Infections (RTI)

* Sputum
* Bronchoalveolar Lavage (BAL)
* Throat Swab
* Nasal Swab

3. Urinary Tract Infections (UTI)

* Urine

4. Wound and Soft Tissue Infections (SSTI)

* Wound
* Breast Discharge
* Axillary Aspiration

5. Gastrointestinal Infections (GI)

* Stool Culture
* Rectal Swab

6. Female Genital Tract Infections (FGTI)

* Vaginal Swab
* Umbilical Cord

7. Sterile Body Fluids (SBF)

* Synovial Fluid
* Peritoneal Fluid
* CSF (Cerebrospinal Fluid)
* Pleural Fluid

8. Ear and Eye Infections

* Ear Swab