The prevalence of contamination of powdered formulas by dangerous pathogens is confirmed by this study in China, and the concern about antibiotic resistance is raised

Isolation and Molecular Typing of *Cronobacter* spp. in Commercial Powdered Infant Formula and Follow-Up Formula. June 2014 : http://online.liebertpub.com/doi/abs/10.1089/fpd.2013.1691
The summary below explains the results of the research. A pathogen is a bacterium, virus, or other microorganism that can cause disease. Isolates are a culture of microorganisms isolated for study.

"*Cronobacter* spp. (*Enterobacter sakazakii*) are important foodborne pathogens. Infections with this pathogen can lead to neonatal meningitis, necrotizing enterocolitis, and bacteremia. This study examined Cronobacter spp. contamination in commercial powdered infant formulas (PIFs) and follow-up formulas (FUFs) in China**. …** Results showed that the rates at which *Cronobacter* spp. were isolated from commercial PIF and FUF samples in China were relatively high.

Forty-nine of 399 samples were contaminated with *Cronobacter* spp. and 10.2% of the isolates were resistant to cefotaxime; in contrast, all of the tested isolates were susceptible to amikacin, amoxicillin/clavulanic acid, cefepime, ciprofloxacin, imipenem, and meropenem. Molecular typing results revealed that the contamination of PIF and FUF with *Cronobacter* spp. in China may be mainly due to the addition of contaminated materials. **Thus, the development of more effective control strategies during the manufacturing process is needed.**"(emphasis added)