RNase G has been described in *S. maltophilia* (Bernardini et al. 2015). However, although it has been proposed that the responses to stress are relevant players in the development of antibiotic resistance among bacterial pathogens (Poole 2012), the clinical significance of this mechanism of resistance remains to be fully established.

One important aspect concerning quinolone resistance in *S. maltophilia* is the way it can impact resistance to other drugs. The mutations in the genes encoding bacterial topoisomerases, which are regularly found in quinolone-resistant bacteria, do not alter the susceptibility to other antibiotics of such mutants. However, the increased expression of efflux pumps can simultaneously alter the susceptibility to several different antibiotics. *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* is an organism with a characteristic low level of susceptibility to antibiotics (Sanchez et al. 2009). The combination trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole is sometimes the last resort of antimicrobial therapy of infections caused by this pathogen. It has been described that the efflux pump SmeDEF, in addition to being a main player in the acquisition of resistance to quinolones, is also involved in trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole resistance (Sanchez and Martinez 2015a).

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