Enterococcus are widely distributed bacteria in nature, and may be encountered in the land, in foods, water, animals and insects. They are, though, important opportunistic pathogens that are often resistant to multiple antibiotics. Enterococcus have stood out, in recent years, as important pathogens for hospital infections, and are particularly associated to urinary tract infections, surgical wounds and bacteremia. The ability of this bacteria to resist to the action of diverse antimicrobials and the ability to acquire and transfer new resistance determinants have complicated the treatment of systemic infections. Multiple genes are involved in the resistance to glycopeptides and the genotypes \textit{vanA} and \textit{vanB} have the major clinical importance. The first enterococcus \textit{vanA} resistant to glycopeptides was isolated, in 1997 in the city of São Paulo. During the period comprised between 1999 to 2007, it was possible to observe a quick dissemination of \textit{E. faecalis} resistant to glycopeptides in diverse hospitals of this city. This study had the objective to investigate the genetic similarity of samples of enterococcus resistant to glycopeptides (GRE) isolated from 14 hospitals in the city of São Paulo, during the period comprised between 1999 to 2007. A total of 108 samples of \textit{E. faecalis} GRE isolated from infection cases was characterized by the technique of electrophoresis of pulsing camp (PFGE). Samples studied were isolated from blood 41 (38%), urine 42 (38,9%) and cavitary liquids 25 (23,1&). Criteria for definition of the genetic profiles were established by Tenover et al. Molecular type selection identified a single genetic pattern (type A) among these samples of \textit{E. Faecalis}, and this type included 11 subtypes. A total of 54 (50%) samples were typed as A8, 27 (25%) as A1, 10 (9,3%) as A2 and 6 (5,6%) as A11. The remaining 11 (10,5%) samples were distributed in seven subtypes. Molecular analysis of these GRE samples showed a small genetic diversity among themselves, standing out a predominant subtype and suggesting a inter hospital dissemination in the city of São Paulo.

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