

# Antibiotic Susceptibilities

Cultures performed from 1/1/17-12/31/17 (Exceptions noted)

Gram-Negative Rods: % Susceptible	No. Isolates	Amikacin	Ampicillin	Ampicillin/sulbactam or Amoxicillin/clavulanate (urine)	Aztreonam	Cefazolin (1st generation)	Ceftazidime (3rd generation)	Ceftriaxone (3rd generation)	Cefepime (4th generation)	Ciprofloxacin	Gentamicin	Levofloxacin	Meropenem	Minocycline	Nitrofurantoin	Piperacillin/tazobactam	Trimethoprim/ sulfamethoxazole	Tobramycin
<b>ALL SOURCES EXCEPT OUTPATIENT URINE</b>																		
Acinetobacter baumannii/calcoaceticus	24	100	R	R	-	R	R	R	92	80	85	-	100	-	-	R	88	-
Citrobacter freundii <sup>1</sup>	22	100	R	R	-	R	R	R	95	100	82	-	100	-	-	R	77	-
Enterobacter aerogenes	32	100	R	R	-	R	R	R	94	97	97	-	100	-	-	R	94	-
Enterobacter cloacae	94	99	R	R	-	R	R	R	95	97	95	-	100	-	-	R	87	-
E. coli	282	99	36	45	-	-	87	80	89	75	80	-	99	-	-	90	61	-
Klebsiella oxytoca <sup>2</sup>	53	100	0	66	-	-	92	90	100	98	87	-	100	-	-	91	87	-
Klebsiella pneumoniae	147	99	0	68	-	-	88	85	90	92	89	-	99	-	-	88	81	-
Proteus mirabilis and penneri	38	100	74	86	-	-	97	100	100	95	95	-	100	R	R	100	87	-
Pseudomonas aeruginosa, CF	365	62	R	R	66	R	84	R	73	63	62	-	-	R	R	82	R	80
Pseudomonas aeruginosa, non-CF	340	96	R	R	-	R	93	R	98	89	87	-	90	R	R	93	R	95
Salmonella sp. <sup>1</sup>	28	R	89	-	-	R	-	100	-	64	R	-	-	-	-	-	93	R
Serratia marcescens	69	100	R	R	-	R	R	R	99	88	90	-	100	-	R	R	97	-
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia	163	R	R	R	R	R	23	R	-	R	R	74	R	98	R	R	92	R
<b>OUTPATIENT URINE</b>																		
Citrobacter freundii	17	-	R	R	-	R	R	R	100	88	94	-	-	-	-	R	59	-
Enterobacter aerogenes	23	-	R	R	-	R	R	R	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	R	100	-
Enterobacter cloacae	33	-	R	R	-	R	R	R	100	100	97	-	-	-	-	R	76	-
E. coli	890	-	50	83	-	86	98	94	98	89	-	-	-	-	94	97	70	-
Klebsiella pneumoniae	114	-	0	88	-	86	93	92	95	96	96	-	-	-	40	88	77	-
Proteus mirabilis and penneri	91	-	81	100	-	92	98	95	97	95	97	-	-	-	R	100	82	-

Gram-Positive Cocci: % Susceptible	No. Isolates	Ampicillin	Ampicillin/sulbactam	Azithromycin or Erythromycin	Cefazolin	Cefepime	Ceftriaxone	Clindamycin <sup>4</sup>	Moxifloxacin	Oxacillin	Penicillin	Tetracycline	Trimethoprim/ sulfamethoxazole	Vancocycin
<b>ALL SOURCES</b>														
Enterococcus faecalis <sup>1</sup>	242	99	-	-	R	R	R	R	-	-	99	-	R	100
Enterococcus faecium <sup>1</sup>	35	8	-	-	R	R	R	R	-	-	8	-	R	51
Staphylococcus aureus, all isolates	1547	R	75	51	75	75	75	71	-	75	R	93	96	100
Staphylococcus aureus, methicillin resistant only <sup>3</sup>	377	0	0	15	0	0	0	66	-	0	0	85	97	100
Staphylococcus epidermidis	204	R	38	29	38	38	38	50	-	38	R	88	-	100
Streptococcus pneumoniae	165	97	-	55	-	-	97	78	99	-	97	-	-	100
Streptococcus pneumoniae, if treating MENINGITIS	55	-	-	-	-	-	88	R	-	-	55	-	-	100
Streptococcus viridans group <sup>2</sup>	52	44	-	36	-	83	79	88	-	-	44	-	-	100

<sup>1</sup> Data from 2 years (1/1/15-12/31/16)

<sup>2</sup> Data from 2016

<sup>3</sup> MRSA data include both hospital and community-associated MRSA.

<sup>4</sup> For S. aureus and S. pneumoniae, rates of clindamycin resistance include inducible resistance

## Additional Data on Antimicrobial Susceptibility

Enterococcus faecium	E.faecium is generally susceptible to linezolid and daptomycin but confirmation with susceptibility testing is recommended.
E. coli:	Fosfomycin testing should be considered for resistant E. coli isolated from the urine
Pseudomonas (CF):	In CF cultures, 70% susceptible to imipenem
Group A streptococci:	Beta-hemolytic streptococci are uniformly sensitive to penicillin. Penicillin or ampicillin are recommended for treatment. Beta-hemolytic streptococci can be resistant to erythromycin, azithromycin and clindamycin. Consider requesting susceptibility testing for PCN-allergic patients.

\*.\* = Not routinely tested

R = Resistant (intrinsic or inducible resistance expected)