

| USA UH 2022 Antibigram % Susceptible All culture types | TOTAL ISOLATES | Amikacin ^{b,c} | Ampicillin | Ampicillin-sulbactam | Aztreonam | Cefazolin | Cefepime | Ceftazidime | Ceftriaxone | Clindamycin | Daptomycin | Ertapenem | Gentamicin ^{b,d} | Levofloxacin | Linezolid | Meropenem | Nitrofurantoin | Oxacillin | Penicillin | Piperacillin-tazobactam | Tetracycline | Tobramycin ^b | Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole | Vancomycin |
|---|----------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| <i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> | 113 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 87 | 75 | 75 | | | 77 | 96 | 98 | | 98 | 41 | | | 77 | 91 | 96 | 94 | |
| <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> | 208 | | 100 | | | | | | | | 98 | | | 87 | 98 | | 100 | | 98 | | 34 | | | 98 |
| <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> | 84 | | 9 | | | | | | | | 99 | | | 17 | 96 | | 0 | | 12 | | 13 | | | 20 |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> | 861 | 100 | 45 | 52 | 88 | 76 | 91 | 88 | 88 | | | 99 | 89 | 80 | | 100 | 97 | | | 96 | 75 | 88 | 70 | |
| <i>Klebsiella aerogenes</i> | 37 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 95 | 78 | 73 | | | 92 | 100 | 95 | | 95 | 28 | | | 78 | 95 | 97 | 97 | |
| <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> | 350 | 99 | 0 | 64 | 78 | 69 | 80 | 77 | 77 | | | 91 | 91 | 91 | | 96 | 51 | | | 81 | 75 | 90 | 76 | |
| <i>Proteus mirabilis</i> | 146 | 100 | 78 | 89 | 100 | 27 | 97 | 96 | 91 | | | 97 | 96 | 89 | | | 0 | | | 98 | 0 | 96 | 88 | |
| <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | 259 | 99 | | | 77 | | 86 | 82 | | | | | | 79 | | 79 | | | | 76 | | 98 | | |
| <i>Serratia marcescens</i> | 58 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 0 | 96 | 94 | 92 | | | 90 | 98 | 98 | | 94 | 0 | | | 94 | 0 | 82 | | |
| <i>Strep. pneumoniae</i> ^a | 22 | | | | | | 95 | | 100 | 79 | | | | 100 | 100 | 84 | | | 100 | | 53 | | 68 | 100 |
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> | 476 | | | | | | | | | 74 | 100 | | 98 | 73 | 100 | | 100 | 62 | | | 93 | | 97 | 100 |
| <i>Staph. epidermidis</i> | 243 | | | | | | | | | 38 | 99 | | 100 | 63 | 100 | | | 36 | | | 75 | | | 100 |
| <i>Steno. maltophilia</i> | 30 | | | | | | | 34 | | | | | | 76 | | | | | | | | | 100 | |

^aNon-meningitis

^bGentamicin, tobramycin, and amikacin should only be used in combination when treating Gram-negative infections.

^cAmikacin anti-Pseudomonal activity is applicable to urine cultures only.

^dGentamicin should only be used in combination when treating Gram-positive infections.

- The numbers displayed above represent the percentage of organisms susceptible to the specified antibiotic.
- Antibigram data helps guide clinicians to choose appropriate empiric antibiotics for infectious syndromes before susceptibility is available. Once susceptibility is known, tailor to most narrow-spectrum agent for the patient's specific organism.
- Blank cells indicate drug not tested or usually not indicated.
- 30 isolate threshold (exception: *S. pneumoniae*).
- Clinical practice guidelines generally recommend selecting antibiotics with >80% susceptibility for the known pathogen or most likely pathogens.