Antimicrobial Susceptibility Report

January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017

South West Out Patient (Excluding Hospitals)

Urinary Tract Pathogens (in Order of Frequency) - % Susceptible

Organism	Number of Isolates	Amox clavulanic	Ampicillin	Cefazolin (1)	Ceftriaxone	Ciprofloxacin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nitrofurantoin	Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole
E. coli ^	12707	88	62	92	95	86	93	100	97	80
Enterococcus species ^^^^	3505									
Klebsiella pneumoniae *	1837	98		96	97	95	99	100	37	92
Group B Streptococcus ^^	1626									
Proteus mirabilis +	467	99	84	95	97	94	92	100		84
Staphylococcus saprophyticus ^^^	334									

Organism Notes:

* Includes ESBL and AMP-C isolates (2.3% of total Klebsiella pneumoniae isolates identified as ESBL and AMP-C).

^ Includes ESBL and AMP-C isolates (3.1% of total E.coli isolates identified as ESBL and AMP-C). In Ontario, E.coli is found to be 98.1% susceptible to Fosfomycin.

^^ This isolate is predictably susceptible to Penicillin.

^^^ Acute and uncomplicated urinary tract infections due to Staphylococcus saprophyticus will respond to commonly used antibiotics including Nitrofurantoin, Trimethoprim-Sulfamethaxazole and Fluoroquinolones.

^^^^ Clindamycin, Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole and all Cephalosporins are ineffective against Enterococcus species. Enterococcus isolates recovered from urine are generally susceptible to amoxicillin and nitrofurantoin. Susceptibility to Amoxicillin is 97.1% and to Nitrofurantoin is 97.4%

+ Includes ESBL and AMP-C isolates (0.9% of total Proteus mirabilis isolates identified as ESBL and AMP-C).

Antibiotic Notes:

(1) Cefazolin interpretation predicts results for Cephalexin (Keflex) in accordance with CLSI standards for urinary sites only (not systemic).

All Other Specimen Types excluding (Urines and Surveillance) - Organisms in Order of Frequency - % Susceptible

Organism	Number of Isolates	Cefazolin	Ceftazidime	Ciprofloxacin	Clindamycin	Cloxacillin	Erythromycin	Gentamicin	Tetracycline (2)	Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole
Group A Streptococcus ^^	2086									
Staphylococcus aureus ^^^	1615	86			76	86	69		95	100
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	386		97	92				97		
Group B Streptococcus ^^	171									

Organism Notes:

^^ This isolate is predictably susceptible to Penicillin.

^^^ Includes Methicillin Resistant S.aureus (MRSA). MRSA is resistant to all B-Lactams (penicillins, cephalosporins, B-lactam/B-lactamase inhibitor combinations, and carbapenems). MRSA constitutes 13.3% of total Staphylococcus aureus isolates identified.

Antibiotic Notes:

(2) Organisms that are susceptible to Tetracycline are also considered susceptible to Doxycycline.

General Notes:

Antibiogram results, patient risk factors for resistant organisms, and resistance epidemiology should be considered together to help guide empiric treatment of initial infections. Treatment should be re-evaluated as additional information from culture and sensitivity become available.

Calculation of results based on first isolate per patient.

- 90-100% of isolates are susceptible to the antibiotic indicated (GOOD CHOICE)
- 21-89% of isolates are susceptible to the antibiotic indicated (INTERMEDIATE CHOICE)
- 0-20% of isolates are susceptible to the antibiotic indicated (POOR CHOICE)
- Value based on < 30 isolates. Statistical comparison on results with less than 30 isolates is unreliable. n = # of isolates tested.
- Antibiotic susceptibility testing is not typically performed on the organism.