

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

| Organism                  | Number of Isolates | Amox clavulanic | Ampicillin | Cefazolin (1) | Ceftazidime | Ceftriaxone | Ciprofloxacin | Gentamicin | Meropenem | Nitrofurantoin | Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| E. coli ^                 | 438                | 82              | 40         | 74            |             | 77          | 56            | 88         | 100       | 92             | 64                            |
| Enterococcus species ^^^^ | 138                |                 |            |               |             |             |               |            |           |                |                               |
| Proteus mirabilis +       | 111                | 100             | 73         | 95            |             | 98          | 68            | 97         | 100       |                | 79                            |
| Klebsiella pneumoniae *   | 101                | 99              |            | 91            |             | 91          | 91            | 92         | 100       | 45             | 89                            |
| Group B Streptococcus ^^  | 38                 |                 |            |               |             |             |               |            |           |                |                               |
| Pseudomonas aeruginosa    | 30                 |                 |            |               | 90          |             | 67            | 87         |           |                |                               |

### Organism Notes:

\* Includes ESBL and AMP-C isolates ( 8.9% of total Klebsiella pneumoniae isolates identified as ESBL and AMP-C ).

^ Includes ESBL and AMP-C isolates ( 22.6% 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.

^^^ 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 ( 1.8% 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 |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Staphylococcus aureus ^^^ | 148                | 83        |             |               | 54          | 83          | 37           |            | 96               | 100                           |
| Pseudomonas aeruginosa    | 96                 |           | 94          | 86            |             |             |              | 97         |                  |                               |
| Group B Streptococcus ^^  | <30                |           |             |               |             |             |              |            |                  |                               |

### 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 17.6% 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.   |