

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

| Organism                         | Number of Isolates | Amox clavulanic | Ampicillin | Cefazolin (1) | Ceftriaxone | Ciprofloxacin | Fosfomycin | Gentamicin | Meropenem | Nitrofurantoin | Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| E. coli ^                        | 6488               | 84              | 66         | 89            | 93          | 75            | 98         | 94         | 100       | 98             | 83                            |
| Enterococcus species ^^^^        | 1671               |                 |            |               |             |               |            |            |           |                |                               |
| Klebsiella pneumoniae *          | 1287               | 94              |            | 95            | 97          | 88            |            | 99         | 100       | 29             | 92                            |
| Group B Streptococcus ^^         | 903                |                 |            |               |             |               |            |            |           |                |                               |
| Proteus mirabilis +              | 309                | 96<br>n:308     | 86         | 95            | 99          | 87            |            | 96         | 100       |                | 86                            |
| Staphylococcus saprophyticus ^^^ | 214                |                 |            |               |             |               |            |            |           |                |                               |

### Organism Notes:

\* Includes ESBL and AMP-C isolates ( 3.1% of total Klebsiella pneumoniae isolates identified as ESBL and AMP-C ).

^ Includes ESBL and AMP-C isolates ( 6.7% of total E.coli isolates identified as ESBL and AMP-C ).

^^ 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 95.7% and to Nitrofurantoin is 94.9%

+ Includes ESBL and AMP-C isolates ( 1.3% 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 ^^^ | 921                | 81<br>n:848 |             |               | 76<br>n:848 | 81<br>n:848 | 66<br>n:848  |             | 96<br>n:848      | 97<br>n:845                   |
| Group A Streptococcus ^^  | 519                |             |             |               |             |             |              |             |                  |                               |
| Pseudomonas aeruginosa    | 237                |             | 97<br>n:236 | 90<br>n:236   |             |             |              | 98<br>n:236 |                  |                               |
| Group B Streptococcus ^^  | 86                 |             |             |               |             |             |              |             |                  |                               |

### 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 18.3% 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.   |