

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

| Organism | Number of Isolates | Amox clavulanic | Ampicillin | Cefazolin (1) | Ceftazidime | Ceftriaxone | Ciprofloxacin | Fosfomycin | Gentamicin | Meropenem | Nitrofurantoin | Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| E. coli ^ | 1556 | 69 | 53 | 75 | | 79 | 56 | 97 | 91 | 100 | 95 | 76 |
| Klebsiella pneumoniae * | 447 | 91 n:446 | n:446 | 91 n:446 | | 92 n:446 | 85 n:446 | | 98 n:446 | 100 n:446 | 64 n:446 | 89 n:446 |
| Enterococcus species ^^^^ | 396 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proteus mirabilis + | 342 | 100 n:334 | 80 n:341 | 91 n:341 | | 99 n:341 | 75 n:341 | | 99 n:341 | 99 n:341 | n:341 | 83 n:341 |
| Pseudomonas aeruginosa | 169 | | | | 93 | | 83 | | 96 | | | |
| Group B Streptococcus ^^ | 88 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Organism Notes:

* Includes ESBL and AMP-C isolates (7.8% of total Klebsiella pneumoniae isolates identified as ESBL and AMP-C).

^ Includes ESBL and AMP-C isolates (20.5% of total E.coli isolates identified as ESBL and AMP-C).

^^ 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 95.7% and to Nitrofurantoin is 94.9%

+ Includes ESBL and AMP-C isolates (0.3% 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 ^^^ | 654 | 70 n:620 | | | 64 n:620 | 70 n:620 | 52 n:620 | | 96 n:619 | 100 n:620 |
| Pseudomonas aeruginosa | 287 | | 92 | 82 | | | | 100 | | |
| Group B Streptococcus ^^ | 77 | | | | | | | | | |

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 29.5% 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.

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|--|---|
|  | 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. |