2024 BC Vancouver Island Antibiograms

The following antibiograms are profiles of antimicrobial susceptibility testing results of pathogens submitted to LifeLabs from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023 compiled as per guidelines in Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) document M39-A4.

Due to lower-than-usual volumes of sputum cultures submitted for testing in 2023, insufficient numbers of isolates were available to generate the annual antibiogram for respiratory pathogens.

Skin and Soft Tissue Pathogens

ORGANISM	Number of isolates tested	ANTIBIOTIC (% susceptible)													
		Ampicillin/ Amoxicillin	Azithromycin	Ceftriaxone	Cephalothin / Cephalexin	Clarithromycin	Clindamycin	Cloxacillin	Erythromycin	Levofloxacin	Linezolid	Penicillin	Tetracycline[1]	Trimethoprim-Sulfa	Vancomycin
S. aureus (MSSA)	1643				100		86	100	81				96	99	100
S. aureus (MRSA)	292	R		R	R		88	R	50		100	R	73	79	100
Group A Streptococcus[2]	64	100	73	100	100	73	73		73			100		R	100

[1] Isolates susceptible to tetracycline are predictably susceptible to doxycycline; however, some isolates resistant to tetracycline may be susceptible to doxycycline.
[2] Group A Streptococcus is universally susceptible to penicillin, amoxicillin and cephalosporins, therefore antimicrobial susceptibility testing is not routinely performed. Antimicrobial susceptibility is tested on a subset of isolates.

Urinary Tract Pathogens

	Number of isolates tested		ANTIBIOTIC (% susceptible)							
		Ampicillin/ Amoxicillin	Cefixime	Ceftriaxone	Ciprofloxacin	Fosfomycin	Gentamicin	Nitrofurantoin	Tetracycline[1]	Trimethoprim-Sulfa
Escherichia coli	5914	68	92	92	76	98	94	98	82	84
Enterococcus faecalis	1385	100			85	97		99	26	R
Group B Streptococcus[2]	1160									R
Klebsiella pneumoniae	914	R	96	96	91		98	27	91	95
Proteus mirabilis	367	86	96	96	93		94	R	R	90

[1] Isolates susceptible to tetracycline are predictably susceptible to doxycycline; however, some isolates resistant to tetracycline may be susceptible to doxycycline.
[2] Susceptibility testing is not routinely performed on urine isolates of Group B Streptococcus because such infections usually respond to antibiotics commonly used to treat uncomplicated urinary tract infections, such as ampicillin and cephalosporins. Susceptibility to nitrofurantoin and fluoroquinolones is variable.

90-100% of isolates are susceptible to the antibiotic indicated **(GOOD CHOICE)**
51-89% of isolates are susceptible to the antibiotic indicated **(INTERMEDIATE CHOICE)**
0-50% of isolates are susceptible to the antibiotic indicated **(POOR CHOICE)**
R — The organism is inherently resistant to the antibiotic indicated **OR** is not recommended due to poor clinical response and/or poor activity