

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 ^	474	67 n:473	48 n:473	73 n:473		76 n:473	50 n:473	96 n:473	91 n:473	100 n:473	93 n:473	75 n:473
Klebsiella pneumoniae *	149	91		91		91	83		98	100	57	91
Enterococcus species ^^^^	124											
Proteus mirabilis +	105	90	69	80		91	58		92	100		68
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	65				95		78					
Group B Streptococcus ^^	<30											

Organism Notes:

* Includes ESBL and AMP-C isolates (8.7% of total Klebsiella pneumoniae isolates identified as ESBL and AMP-C).

^ Includes ESBL and AMP-C isolates (23.2% 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 97.9% and to Nitrofurantoin is 96.5%

+ Includes ESBL and AMP-C isolates (7.6% 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	Tetracycline (2)	Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole
Staphylococcus aureus ^^^	346	73 n:307			61 n:307	73 n:307	53 n:307	98 n:307	100 n:307
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	125		85	85					
Group B Streptococcus ^^	31								

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 26.6% 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.