

The following antibiograms are profiles of antimicrobial susceptibility testing results of the most commonly reported respiratory tract, skin & soft tissue, and urinary tract pathogens submitted to LifeLabs from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014. The information in the antibiograms is to be used only as a guide, and we emphasize that culture and susceptibility testing are required for accurate determination of etiology and antimicrobial susceptibility. The analysis and presentation of the antimicrobial susceptibility test data is in accordance with the guidelines in the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) document M39-A3.

Respiratory Tract Pathogens

ORGANISM	Number of isolates	ANTIBIOTIC (% susceptible)								
		Ampicillin / Amoxicillin	Azithromycin	Cefuroxime	Clarithromycin	Erythromycin	Levofloxacin	Penicillin	Tetracycline	TMX
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	144	83		97	95			R	95	70
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	109	99	48		48	48	97	71	61	78
<i>Moraxella catarrhalis</i> ¹	92	R						R		

¹Susceptibility testing for *Moraxella catarrhalis* is not routinely performed. Most clinical isolates of *M. catarrhalis* are resistant to amoxicillin but are generally susceptible to amoxicillin-clavulanate, macrolides, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, quinolones, cefuroxime, cefixime, and ceftriaxone.

Skin and Soft tissue Pathogens

ORGANISM	Number of isolates	ANTIBIOTIC (% susceptible)													
		Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Ceftriaxone	Cephalothin / Cephalixin	Ciprofloxacin	Clarithromycin	Clindamycin	Cloxacillin	Erythromycin	Levofloxacin	Penicillin	Tetracycline	TMX	Vancomycin
<i>S. aureus</i> (MSSA)	4852				100				100	80			95		
<i>S. aureus</i> (MRSA)	1112	R		R	R	19		70	R	22		R	90	93	100
Streptococcus group A ²	67	100	81	100	100		81	81		81	100	100		R	100

²Antimicrobial susceptibility testing for Streptococcus group A is not routinely performed except in cases of penicillin allergy or on physician's request.

Urinary Tract Pathogens

ORGANISM	Number of isolates	ANTIBIOTIC (% susceptible)						
		Ampicillin	Cephalothin / Cephalixin	Ciprofloxacin	Gentamicin	Nitrofurantoin	Tetracycline	TMX
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	21166	62	62	85	93	93	76	80
Streptococcus group B ³	2511				R			R
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	2179	R	94	98	98	29	89	94
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> ⁴	1181	100	R	76		98	22	R
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	1094	76	85	85	94	R	R	77
<i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</i> ⁵	1085							
<i>Citrobacter koseri</i>	297	R	96	100	100	52	99	99
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i> ²	48	42	R	31		27	56	R

³Antimicrobial susceptibility testing is not routinely performed on urine isolates of Streptococcus group B because such infections usually respond to antibiotics commonly used to treat uncomplicated urinary tract infections, such as ampicillin, cephalosporins and nitrofurantoin. Susceptibility to fluoroquinolones is variable.

⁴Results from June to December 2014.

⁵Antimicrobial susceptibility testing is not routinely performed on urine isolates of *Staphylococcus saprophyticus* because such infections usually respond to antibiotics commonly used to treat uncomplicated urinary tract infections, such as trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, nitrofurantoin and fluoroquinolones.

	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)
R	The organism is inherently resistant to the antibiotic indicated OR is not recommended due to poor clinical response and/or poor activity
	Antimicrobial susceptibility testing not performed

TMX = Trimethoprim-Sulfa; MSSA = Methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus*; MRSA = Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*