

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 tested isolates	ANTIBIOTIC (% susceptible)								
		Ampicillin / Amoxicillin	Azithromycin	Cefuroxime	Clarithromycin	Erythromycin	Levofloxacin	Penicillin	Tetracycline	TMX
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	98	75		96	92			R	86	64
<i>Moraxella catarrhalis</i> ¹	68	R						R		
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	38	95	68		68	68	100	84	82	92

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 tested isolates	ANTIBIOTIC (% susceptible)												
		Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Ceftriaxone	Cephalothin / Cephalixin	Ciprofloxacin	Clindamycin	Cloxacillin	Erythromycin	Levofloxacin	Penicillin	Tetracycline	TMX	Vancomycin
Streptococcus group A ²	16	100	100	100			100		100	100	100		R	
<i>S. aureus</i> (MRSA)	389	R		R	R	25	82	R	22		R	96	98	100
<i>S. aureus</i> (MSSA)	2681				100			100	85			97		

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 tested isolates	ANTIBIOTIC (% susceptible)						
		Ampicillin	Cephalothin / Cephalixin	Ciprofloxacin	Gentamicin	Nitrofurantoin	Tetracycline	TMX
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	10126	66	61	90	95	93	80	84
<i>Enterococcus</i> species	1281	98	R	81		96	23	R
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	1081	R	95	99	99	31	92	96
Streptococcus group B ³	995				R			R
<i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</i> ⁴	774							
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	502	83	88	96	94	R	R	89
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	239	R	82	99	99	63	93	95

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.

⁴Antimicrobial 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*