

## Urinary Tract Pathogens - % Susceptible

Organism	Number of Isolates	Amox clavulanic	Ampicillin	Cefazolin (1)	Ceftriaxone	Ciprofloxacin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nitrofurantoin	Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole
E. coli ^	9421	89	55	85	89	78	91	100	96	73
Enterococcus species ^^^^	2862									
Group B Streptococcus ^^	1236									
Klebsiella pneumoniae *	1088	97		94	96	95	98	100	33	92
Proteus mirabilis +	405	97	80	91	97	90	91	100		78
Staphylococcus saprophyticus ^^^	207									

### Organism Notes:

\* Includes ESBL and AMPC isolates ( 3.5% of total Klebsiella pneumoniae isolates identified ).

^ Includes ESBL and AMPC isolates ( 8.9% of total E.coli isolates identified ). In Ontario, E.coli is found to be 99.5% susceptible to Fosfomycin.

^^ This isolate is predictably susceptible to Penicillin.

^^^ Acute and uncomplicated urinary tract infections due to Staphylococcus saprophyticus will respond to commonly used antibiotics including Nitrofurantoin, Trimethoprim-Sulfamethaxazole and Fluoroquinolones.

^^^^ Clindamycin, Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole and all Cephalosporins are ineffective against Enterococcus species. Enterococcus isolates recovered from urine are generally susceptible to amoxicillin and nitrofurantoin.

+ Includes ESBL and AMPC isolates ( 0.2% of total Proteus mirabilis isolates identified ).

### Antibiotic Notes:

(1) Cefazolin interpretation predicts results for Cephalexin (Keflex) in accordance with CLSI standards for urinary sites only (not systemic).

## All Other Sources (Excluding Surveillance) - % Susceptible

Organism	Number of Isolates	Cefazolin	Ceftazidime	Ciprofloxacin	Clindamycin	Cloxacillin	Erythromycin	Gentamicin	Tetracycline (2)	Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole
Group A Streptococcus ^^	1587									
Staphylococcus aureus ^^^	612	86			76	86	66		95	100
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	152		95	89				92		
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 12.7% 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.