

Urinary Tract Pathogens (in Order of Frequency) - % Susceptible

| Organism | Number of Isolates | Amox clavulanic | Ampicillin | Cefazolin (1) | Ceftriaxone | Ciprofloxacin | Gentamicin | Meropenem | Nitrofurantoin | Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| E. coli ^ | 15636 | 89 | 61 | 91 | 94 | 86 | 92 | 100 | 98 | 78 |
| Enterococcus species ^^^^ | 3920 | | | | | | | | | |
| Klebsiella pneumoniae * | 1955 | 97 | | 95 | 97 | 96 | 98 | 100 | 37 | 90 |
| Group B Streptococcus ^^ | 1847 | | | | | | | | | |
| Staphylococcus saprophyticus ^^^ | 742 | | | | | | | | | |
| Proteus mirabilis + | 633 | 99 | 86 | 94 | 98 | 93 | 95 | 100 | | 87 |

Organism Notes:

* Includes ESBL and AMP-C isolates (2.9% of total Klebsiella pneumoniae isolates identified as ESBL and AMP-C).

^ Includes ESBL and AMP-C isolates (3.8% of total E.coli isolates identified as ESBL and AMP-C). In Ontario, E.coli is found to be 98.1% 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. Susceptibility to Amoxicillin is 97.1% and to Nitrofurantoin is 97.4%

+ Includes ESBL and AMP-C isolates (0.2% 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 | Gentamicin | Tetracycline (2) | Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Group A Streptococcus ^^ | 2744 | | | | | | | | | |
| Staphylococcus aureus ^^^ | 2132 | 84 | | | 74 | 84 | 68 | | 95 | 100 |
| Pseudomonas aeruginosa | 491 | | 94 | 89 | | | | 94 | | |
| Group B Streptococcus ^^ | 230 | | | | | | | | | |

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 15.0% 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.

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| | 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. |