

**Percent of isolates that were susceptible**

	# tested	amp	amik	aztre	cex	cefaz	cipro	cefep	gent	imi	tmp+sxt	pip+tazo
<b>Gram-negatives</b>												
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	131	R	71	R	nt	R	35	53	52	63	50	41
<i>Citrobacter freundii</i>	55	R	100	80	78	4	89	98	96	100	85	86(7)
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	116	0	100	80	79	2	94	99	95	99	93	76
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	219	2	99	69	71	4	95	99	96	99	89	77
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	2407	47	99	90	90	83	71	92	88	100	70	96
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	119	1	98	86	90	72	93	92	94	100	88	86
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	1159	0	70	60	60	58	61	64	82	84	60	66
<i>Morganella morganii</i>	52	2	100	94	94	2	44	100	73	100	40	88
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	431	61	100	99	99	92	61	100(152)	93	100	65	99
<i>Providencia stuartii</i>	27	4	100	100	96	11	41	100	26	100(8)	70	78
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	960	R	92	53	R	R	56	82	65	69	R	79
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	152	R	93	93	93	1	93	98	96	99	95	92

**Other Gram-negative data**

<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	ampicillin+sulbactam, 80% S
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> , ESBL	tigecycline MIC <sub>50</sub> =2.0, MIC <sub>90</sub> =3.0

**Percent of isolates that were susceptible**

	# tested	cez	imi	levo	mino	tic+clav	tmp+sxt
<b>Gram negatives</b>							
<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i>	134	41	R	78	99	61	89

**Percent of isolates that were susceptible**

	# tested	amp	cex	imi	moxi	tmp+sxt	tet
<b>Gram negatives</b>							
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	80	69	100	96	100	81	69
<i>Haemophilus parainfluenzae</i>	26	96	96	100	88	62	58

Abbreviations: amp, ampicillin; amik, amikacin; aztre, aztreonam; cefaz, cefazolin; cefep, cefepime; cex, ceftriaxone; cipro, ciprofloxacin; gent, gentamicin; imi, imipenem; levo, levofloxacin; mino, minocycline; moxi, moxifloxacin; pip+tazo, piperacillin+tazobactam; tet, tetracycline; tmp+sxt, trimethoprim+sulfamethoxazole; amp+sulb, ampicillin+sulbactam; tic+clav, ticarcillin+clavulanic acid.

R indicates intrinsic resistance or >90% acquired resistance; nt, not routinely tested.

**General Notes:**

1. Data are from the emergency department, inpatients, and outpatients.
2. Susceptibility is based on CLSI (Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute) breakpoints. Non-susceptible isolates can be intermediate or resistant.
3. Only frequently isolated organisms are included. Repeat isolates have been partially filtered.
4. When only a minority of the isolates were tested, results are reported as % susceptible (# tested).

## SBUMC Antibiogram for Bacteria Isolated During Jan-Dec 2010 (continued)

### Percent of isolates that were susceptible

Gram-positives	# tested	amp	cefaz	cex	clin	eryt	gent	levo/ moxi <sup>a</sup>	lzd	oxa	penG	rif	tmp +sxt	tet	vanc	dapto
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	1809	12	nt	nt	56	34	97	53	100	51	6	98	98	95	100	92(37)
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	799	10	nt	nt	44	25	72	38	94	31	5	93	62	87	100	86(7)
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	769	98	R	R	nt	nt	[HL] <sup>b</sup>	69 <sup>c</sup>	99	nt	94	20	R	20	93	100(3)
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	440	12	R	R	nt	nt	[HL] <sup>b</sup>	8 <sup>c</sup>	97	nt	10	29	R	19	24	72(18)
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	42	nt	nt	81 <sup>d</sup>	71	48	nt	100	nt	nt	57 <sup>e</sup>	100	nt	74	100	nt
<i>Strep. pyogenes (group A)</i> <sup>f</sup>	41	100	nt	nt	98	90	nt	nt	100	nt	100	nt	nt	95	100	nt
<i>Strep. agalactiae (group B)</i>	510	100	nt	nt	64	52	nt	96	100	nt	100	nt	nt	14	100	nt
<i>Strep. intermedius</i>	16	nt	nt	100	94	50	nt	nt	nt	nt	75	nt	nt	nt	100	nt
<i>Strep. mitis</i>	32	nt	nt	94	88	41	nt	nt	nt	nt	59	nt	nt	nt	100	nt

Abbreviations: amp, ampicillin; amik, amikacin; cefaz, cefazolin; cex, ceftriaxone; clin, clindamycin; dapto, daptomycin; eryt, erythromycin; gent, gentamicin; imi, imipenem; levo, levofloxacin; lzd, linezolid; moxi, moxifloxacin; oxa, oxacillin (for MRSA); penG, penicillin-G; tet, tetracycline; tmp+sxt, trimethoprim+sulfamethoxazole; vanc, vancomycin.

R indicates intrinsic resistance or >90% acquired resistance; nt, not routinely tested.

#### General Notes:

1. Data are from the emergency department, inpatients, and outpatients.
2. Susceptibility is based on CLSI (Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute) breakpoints. Non-susceptible isolates can be intermediate or resistant.
3. Only frequently isolated organisms are included. Repeat isolates have been partially filtered.
4. When only a minority of the isolates were tested, results are reported as % susceptible (# tested).

#### Gram-positive Notes:

- <sup>a</sup> Staphylococci and enterococci were tested against levofloxacin. *S. pneumoniae* was tested against moxifloxacin.
- <sup>b</sup> High-level [HL] gentamicin test for synergy (syn): *E. faecalis*, 69% syn-S; *E. faecium*, 89% syn-S.
- <sup>c</sup> For enterococcal infections, fluoroquinolones are only indicated for urinary tract infections.
- <sup>d</sup> This % is based on the CLSI meningitis breakpoint for meningitis; 93% would be susceptible using the non-meningitis breakpoint.
- <sup>e</sup> This % is based on the CLSI breakpoint of 0.064 µg/ml for penicillin parenteral (meningitis) or oral penicillin V; 88% would be susceptible using the parenteral (nonmeningitis) breakpoint (see table below).
- <sup>f</sup> Only invasive isolates were tested.

Distribution of penicillin-G MICs for *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (cumulative % of isolates inhibited at each concentration)

Note: CLSI interpretive breakpoints depend on route of administration and clinical presentation

Penicillin-G (µg/ml)	.016	.032	.064	.125	.25	.5	1	2	4	8		
Cumulative % of isolates inhibited (n=40)	28	45	58	70	75	78	83	88	98	100		
Parenteral/nonmeningitis	S							I	R			
Parenteral/meningitis	S			R								
Oral/nonmeningitis	S			I				R				