

ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY TABLES
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Department of Pathology - Microbiology/Immunology

Table 1. Activity of selected antibiotics against gram-positive cocci

Organism (Number Tested)	MIC (µg/mL)	Percentage of Organisms Susceptible									
		Penicillin (MIC ≤ 0.06)	Ampicillin (MIC ≤ 8)	Oxacillin ^b	Ceftriaxone (MIC ≤ 1)	Vancomycin ^c	Gentamicin (MIC ≤ 4)	Erythromycin ^a	Tetracycline	Levofloxacin (MIC ≤ 2)	TMP/SMX (MIC ≤ 2/38)
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	1863			58		100	99	43	94		97
<i>Staphylococcus lugdunensis</i>	83			91		100	100	81			100
Coag-negative staphylococci	428			36		100	74	38			54
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	704	100				98					
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	220	10				28					
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	73	93 ^{d,f}			95 ^{d,e}	100		58	86	99	

^a Gram-positive bacteria resistant to erythromycin are also resistant to azithromycin and clarithromycin.

For staphylococci, susceptible if MIC ≤ 0.5 µg/mL; for *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, susceptible if MIC ≤ 0.25 µg/mL.

^b Staphylococci resistant to oxacillin (methicillin) are also resistant to penicillin, ampicillin, cefazolin, ceftiofur, ceftriaxone, meropenem and all other beta-lactam antibiotics.

^c For *Staphylococcus aureus*, susceptible if MIC ≤ 2 µg/mL; all other staphylococci are susceptible if MIC ≤ 4 µg/mL; for enterococci, susceptible if MIC ≤ 4 µg/mL; for *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, susceptible if MIC ≤ 1 µg/mL.

^d % susceptibility using non-meningitis interpretations only.

^e % susceptibility using meningitis interpretations only (number of isolates = 77% S, MIC ≤ 0.5 µg/mL).

^f % susceptibility using meningitis interpretations only (number of isolates = 64% S, MIC ≤ 0.06 µg/mL).

Table 2. Activity of selected antibiotics against gram-negative bacilli

Organism (Number Tested)	MIC (µg/mL)	Percentage of Organisms Susceptible										
		Ampicillin (MIC ≤ 8)	Pip/Tazo (MIC ≤ 16)	Cefazolin (MIC ≤ 8)	Cefepime (MIC ≤ 8)	Ceftriaxone (MIC ≤ 2)	Meropenem (MIC ≤ 2)	Gentamicin (MIC ≤ 4)	Ciprofloxacin (MIC ≤ 4)	Levofloxacin (MIC ≤ 2)	TMP/SMX (MIC ≤ 2/38)	Nitrofurantoin (MIC ≤ 4)
<i>Acinetobacter</i> species	97	IR			C			89	67	69	82	
<i>Citrobacter koseri</i> (<i>diversus</i>)	79	IR	100	97	100	100	100	100	99	99	96	
<i>Citrobacter freundii</i> complex	92	IR	89	IR	99	85	100	98	92	91	91	
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i> [*]	133	IR	81	IR	99	85	99	100	99	98	100	
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> [*] complex	232	IR	80	IR	97	78	98	98	95	95	89	
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	3025	51	96	86	95	94	100	91	75	75	75	97
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	94	0	92	59	98	95	99	98	91	93	93	
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	978	IR	92	91	94	93	98	95	94	95	86	
<i>Morganella morganii</i>	77	IR	92	IR	96	96	100	90	64	69	69	
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i> ^a	482	89	100	96	100	99	99	96	77	77	79	
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	490	IR	89		93	IR	97	90	86	80 ^b	IR	
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	141	IR		IR	98	97	97	96	94	94	98	

^{*} = Use of cephalosporins not recommended for *Enterobacter*, *Serratia* and *Citrobacter* species because resistance develops rapidly. Meropenem, a quinolone, or TMP/SMX recommended.

C = card limitation.

^a Other *Proteus* species are more resistant (similar to *Morganella*).

^b For *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, increase dosage to 750 mg daily.

IR = Intrinsic Resistance.

Table 3. Activity of selected antifungals against yeast

Organism (Number Tested)	MIC (µg/mL)	Percentage of Organisms Susceptible		
		Caspofungin (MIC ≤ 0.06)	Fluconazole (MIC ≤ 8)	Voriconazole
<i>Candida albicans</i>	68	100	100	100
<i>Candida glabrata</i>	50	100	78	88
<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>	32	100	100	100

Data collected by the Clinical Microbiology Laboratory, Department of Pathology