

ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY TABLES
JANUARY – DECEMBER 2017
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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>	2037			60		100	99	44	93		96
<i>Staphylococcus lugdunensis</i>	89			85		100	100	79			100
Coag-negative staphylococci	419			38		100	76	34			51
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	810	99				98					
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	193	9				32					
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	78	92 ^{d,f}			95 ^{d,e}	100		63	82	96	

^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 = 85% S, MIC ≤ 0.5 µg/mL).

^f % susceptibility using meningitis interpretations only (number of isolates = 60% 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	131	IR			65			82	67	72	71	
<i>Citrobacter koseri</i> (<i>diversus</i>)	94	IR	98	97	100	100	100	100	98	98	94	
<i>Citrobacter freundii</i> complex	143	IR	71	IR	100	69	100	88	92	94	84	
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i> [*]	184	IR	78	IR	98	80	98	97	93	96	91	
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> [*] complex	287	IR	77	IR	96	74	96	98	90	93	88	
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	4183	42	95	85	95	92	100	89	71	72	72	97
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	139	0	93	60	96	95	99	95	98	98	89	
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	1217	IR	90	87	93	93	98	94	91	94	80	
<i>Morganella morganii</i>	86	IR	89	IR	96	85	100	88	59	66	71	
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i> ^a	614	86	98	84	98	98	98	96	72	73	76	
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	802	IR	92		86	IR	86	87	80	76 ^b	IR	
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	202	IR		IR	98	91	93	98	95	96	97	

^{*} = 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>	78	100	99	99
<i>Candida glabrata</i>	65	100	60	86
<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>	32	100	100	100

Data collected by the Clinical Microbiology Laboratory, Department of Pathology