VCUHS ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY TABLES
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Department of Pathology - Microbiology/Immunology

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

	Percentage (%) of Organisms Susceptible														
Organism	**Number Tested**	**Penicillin (Nonmeningitis)**	**Penicillin (Meningitis)**	**Ampicillin**	**Oxacillin [a]**	**Ceftriaxone (Nonmeningitis)**	**Ceftriaxone (Meningitis)**	**Vancomycin**	**Tetracycline**	**Levofloxacin**	**Clindamycin**	**TMP/SMX**	**Ceftaroline [c]**	**Daptomycin [b,c]**	**Linezolid**
Staphylococcus aureus	1424				64			100	86		67	96	100	99	100
Staphylococcus lugdunensis	62				75			100			74	92		100	100
Coagulase negative *Staphylococcus* species	302				41			100				51		97	100
Enterococcus faecalis	824			99				98						96	99
Enterococcus faecium	193			7				32						98	94
Streptococcus pneumoniae	81	95	50			93	75	100	70	98					
Streptococcus species Viridans group	168	83				97					78				

[a] Staphylococci resistant to oxacillin (methicillin) are also resistant to penicillin, ampicillin, cefazolin, cefoxitin, ceftriaxone, meropenem and all other beta-lactam antibiotics. Staphylococci species breakpoints are in use.
[b] Respiratory tract isolates included in Daptomycin results though excluded from reporting per CLSI M100 guidelines.
[c] Ceftaroline and Daptomycin results include Susceptible Dose Dependent (SDD) isolates.

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

	Percentage (%) of Organisms Susceptible															
Organism	**Number Tested**	**Ampicillin**	**Amp/Sulb**	**Pip/Tazo [d]**	**Cefazolin**	**Cefazolin (Urine)**	**Cefepime [d]**	**Ceftriaxone**	**Meropenem**	**Gentamicin**	**Ciprofloxacin**	**Levofloxacin**	**TMP/SMX**	**Nitrofurantoin**	**Tobramycin**	**Minocycline**
Acinetobacter species	73	IR	82				71		86	83	78	78	79			91
Citrobacter koseri (diversus)	104	IR	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100			
Citrobacter freundii complex [a]	112	IR	IR	88	IR	IR	98	74	99	95	89	92	87			
Klebsiella (Enterobacter) aerogenes [a]	154	IR	IR	82	IR	IR	98	78	100	96	95	98	97			
Enterobacter cloacae complex [a]	269	IR	IR	79	IR	IR	97	72	98	97	93	96	84			
Escherichia coli	3677		80	98	86	88	96	89	99	90	80	82	71	98		
Klebsiella oxytoca	157	IR	77	91	70	85	96	90	97	95	96	97	92			
Klebsiella pneumoniae	1250	IR	75	95	83	86	93	88	99	93	84	91	81			
Morganella morganii	87	IR	39	100	IR	IR	100	97	100	93	81	82	83			
Proteus mirabilis [b]	583	89	96	99	91	96	99	98	100	95	87	87	84			
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	727	IR	IR	93			94	IR	95		90	81[c]	IR		98	
Serratia marcescens	164	IR	IR	96	IR	IR	99	94	100	98	92	95	96			

IR = Intrinsic Resistance
[a] Use of 3rd generation cephalosporins is not recommended for *Enterobacter cloacae* complex, *Citrobacter freundii* complex, and *Klebsiella aerogenes* infections because resistance develops rapidly. Cefepime, meropenem, a quinolone, or TMP/SMX are recommended.
[b] *Proteus* species other than *Proteus mirabilis* are more resistant (similar to *Morganella* species).
[c] Levofloxacin breakpoints for Pseudomonas aeruginosa are based on a dosage regimen of 750mg every 24 hours.
[d] Piperacillin/tazobactam and Cefepime results include Susceptible Dose Dependent (SDD) isolates.

Data collected by the Clinical Microbiology Laboratory, Department of Pathology
CLSI M100-ed34 and M27M44-ed3 Interpretation breakpoints were applied unless otherwise stated.