

Gram-negative Enterobacterales % Susceptible	No. Tested	Ampicillin	Amoxicillin-clav	Piperacillin-tazo	Cefazolin[1]	Cefuroxime	Cefpodoxime	Cefoxitin	Ceftriaxone	Cefepime	Aztreonam	Ertapenem	Meropenem	Amikacin	Gentamicin	Tobramycin	Ciprofloxacin	Levofloxacin	Doxycycline	Trimeth-Sulfa
<i>Citrobacter freundii</i> complex	116	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	R	99	100	100	93	97	93	87	83	87
<i>Citrobacter koseri</i>	49	R	98	94	-	-	-	92	98	98	-	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> complex	184	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	95	R	89	100	100	99	99	92	91	95	93
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	3308	64	88	96	70	85	91	94	94	98	97	100	100	100	94	95	87	84	83	84
<i>Klebsiella aerogenes</i>	70	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	R	94	100	100	100	100	99	96	94	100
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	157	R	92	92	-	90	95	99	94	99	93	100	100	100	97	97	97	98	97	96
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	579	R	94	92	78	87	90	96	94	98	91	100	100	100	97	97	91	89	85	92
<i>Morganella morganii</i>	46	R	R	100	R	R	-	R	92	97	-	100	100	100	91	98	76	76	43	80
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	265	86	91	100	10	98	98	98	99	100	100	96	100	100	92	94	88	87	R	88
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	65	R	R	-	R	R	-	R	97	100	-	97	100	98	98	91	94	92	28	100

Susceptibility	≥ 90%
	60-89%
	< 60%

Analysis Key	R	Isolate is resistant
	-	Antimicrobial is not tested

Gram-negative Non-Enterobacterales % Susceptible	No. Tested	Piperacillin-tazo	Ceftazidime	Cefepime	Meropenem	Tobramycin	Ciprofloxacin	Levofloxacin
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	311	92	95	96	98	100	89	81

Notes

[1] Non-urine isolates only

Gram-positive Streptococci and Enterococci % Susceptible	No. Tested	Ampicillin	Amoxicillin	Penicillin	Ceftriaxone	Meropenem	Clindamycin	Erythromycin	Levofloxacin	Ciprofloxacin	Linezolid	Nitrofurantoin	Tetracycline	Trimeth-Sulfa	Vancomycin
Streptococci															
<i>Grp. B Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	162	100	SP	100	-	-	42	40	98	-	100	-	20	-	100
<i>Grp. A Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	48	100	SP	100	-	-	88	88	100	-	100	-	83	-	100
<i>Grp. G Streptococci</i>	44	100	SP	100	-	-	75	75	100	-	100	-	77	-	100
<i>S. pneumoniae (Non-meningeal)[4]</i>	64	SP[1]	SP[1]	98	97	92	-	65	95	-	-	-	55	82	SP
<i>S. pneumoniae (Meningeal)[4]</i>	64	-	-	80	92	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SP
<i>S. anginosus</i>	75	100	SP[2]	100	SP	-	79	73	99	-	100	-	84	-	100
<i>S. constellatus</i>	44	95	SP[2]	98	SP	-	74	77	100	-	100	-	83	-	100
Enterococci															
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	520	100	SP[2]	100	R	-	R	13	88[U]	86[U]	98	100[U]	29[U]	R	100
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	78	29	-	29	R	-	R	R	21[U]	21[U]	99	24[U]	24[U]	R	53

Susceptibility
≥ 90%
60-89%
< 60%

Analysis Key
R Isolate is resistant
- Antimicrobial is not tested
SP Susceptibility predicted

Gram-positive Staphylococci % Susceptible	No. Tested	Penicillin	Oxacillin	Ceftaroline	Vancomycin	Erythromycin	Clindamycin	Gentamicin[3]	Trimeth-Sulfa	Linezolid	Daptomycin	Nitrofurantoin	Rifampin[3]	Tetracycline
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	983	4	68	100	100	60	82	99	95	100	100	100[U]	100	91
<i>Staphylococcus lugdunensis</i>	105	-	95	-	100	86	85	100	100	100	100	100[U]	100	96
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	163	-	30	-	100	31	61	88	62	100	100	100[U]	100	78

Notes

[1] Based on susceptibility to standard dose IV penicillin, susceptibility to oral penicillin, and studies of clinical efficacy, nearly all non-meningeal pneumococcal infections can be effectively treated with IV ampicillin or with high dose oral amoxicillin (in children: 80-100 mg/kg/day divided TID; adult dose and maximum dose in children: 1 g TID)

[2] Susceptibility approximately equivalent to ampicillin

[3] Should only be used in combination with other active agents

[4] Inpatient and Outpatient isolates combined

[U] Use for uncomplicated cystitis ONLY