

GRAM POSITIVE ORGANISMS [PERCENT SUSCEPTIBLE]	Number of Isolates	PENICILLIN AND RELATED			CEPHALO SPORINS		AG	MAC-LIDE	QUINO LONES		OTHER ANTIBIOTICS					UTI		
		Ampicillin	Penicillin	Oxacillin	Cefazolin	Ceftriaxone	Gentamicin	Azithromycin	Levofloxacin	Moxifloxacin	Clindamycin	Septa	Tetracycline	Linezolid	Daptomycin	Vancomycin	Nitrofurantoin	
Staph aureus	630			61	61		100				73	99	94	100	99	99		
Staph epidermidis	69			45			91					64	81	100	100	100		
Enterococcus faecalis	149	99	99											85	100	100	100	
Enterococcus faecium	26	35	47											100		58	12	
Strep pneumoniae Non-meningitis (IV dosing)	67		99					61	100	100	78	82	79				100	
Strep pneumoniae Meningitis (IV dosing)			75					61	100	100	78	82	79				100	
COST (See Key)		\$	\$\$	\$\$	\$\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$\$	\$	\$\$	\$\$	\$\$	\$\$	\$\$	\$\$	\$

^ Note: **Strep pneumoniae** - If patient does not have meningitis and MIC ≤ 2 then can often treat with IV Penicillin, All isolates are tested for inducible Clindamycin resistant MRSA: (Isolates with Vancomycin MIC ≥ 2 have high risk of clinical failure with vancomycin therapy) VISA : 1 isolate

GRAM NEGATIVE ORGANISMS [PERCENT SUSCEPTIBLE]	Number of Isolates	PENICILLIN AND RELATED			CEPHALOSPORINS				AMINO-GLYCIDES		QUINO-LONES		OTHER ANTIBIOTICS				UTI	
		Ampicillin	Unasyn	Zosyn	Cefazolin (CZ)	Ceftriaxone	Ceftazidime	Cefepime	Gentamicin	Tobramycin	Ciprofloxacin	Levofloxacin	Aztreonam	Meropenem	Septa	Tetracycline	Nitrofurantoin	
E coli Non-urine	177	54	64	97	83	91	92	93	93	94	83	83	93	100	81	80		
E coli Urine	1125	55	63	97	92	95	95	96	94	95	84	84	95	100	78	83	95	
Kleb pneumoniae Non-urine	57		82	93	90	91	91	91	93	93	86	88	91	100	88	79		
Kleb pneumoniae Urine	163		86	97	94	95	95	96	97	96	96	96	94	100	91	90	31	
Kleb oxytoca	50		50	92		94	94	94	94	94	96	94	92	100	92	88	90	
Proteus mirabilis Non-urine	27	67	70	96	81	89	89	89	78	78	67	67	89	100	74			
Proteus mirabilis Urine	78	82	86	100	94	95	99	97	90	91	77	79	100	100	79			
Enterobacter cloacae cplx*	75			76		75	76	97	97	96	99	99	76	100	93	88		
Kleb aerogenes*	32			75		78	75	100	100	100	97	97	75	100	100	100		
Serratia marcescens*	16					100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
Citrobacter freundii cplx*	32			94		91	91	100	97	97	91	88	94	100	91	81	88	
Pseudo aeruginosa*	178			94			92	92	97	100	93	89	77	94				
COST (See Key)		\$	\$	\$	\$\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$\$\$	\$\$	\$\$	\$\$	\$\$	\$

*IB - possess Inducible Beta Lactamase (may become resistant to all Beta Lactam drugs)

ESBL Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamases = 5.4% 85 isolates

CRE Carbapenem Resistant Enterics=1

Carbapenem R Pseudomonas=10

AMPC Beta Lactamases = 0.8% 13 isolates



Microbiology

ANTIBIOGRAM DATA Jan-Dec 2020

(For Use through 2021)

OTHER ORGANISMS [PERCENT SUSCEPTIBLE]	Number of Isolates	PENICILLIN AND RELATED		CEPHALO-SPORINS*			MACROLIDES		QUINO-LONE	OTHER ANTIBIOTICS		
		Ampicillin	Penicillin	Cefazolin	Cefotaxime	Ceftriaxone	Azithromycin	Erythromycin	Levofloxacin	Clindamycin	Septra	Tetracycline
Haemophilus influenza	32	80			90	100	97		100		67	47
Group A Beta Strep*	34	100	100		100	100			94	77		77
Group B Beta Strep*	51	100	100							43		
COST (See Key)		\$	\$\$	\$\$	\$	\$	\$	\$\$	\$	€	\$\$	\$\$

* Beta-Streps are predictably sensitive to Penicillins and Beta lactams
All Beta streps tested for inducible Clindamycin resistance

ANAEROBIC ORGANISMS (DATA 2019-2020) [PERCENT SUSCEPTIBLE]		No. Isolates	PENICILLIN AND RELATED					CEPHALO SPORIN	OTHER ANTIBIOTICS	
			Penicillin	Augmentin	Unasyn	Zosyn	Meropenem	Cefoxitin	Clindamycin	Metronidazole
GRAM NEGATIVE ANAEROBES	Bacteroides fragilis	21		86	100	100	95	71	76	100
	Bacteroides fragilis group	27		78	100	89	100	41	67	100
	Prevotella species	16		100	100	100	100	100	63	100
	Fusobacterium nucleatum	13	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Fusobacterium necrophorum	9	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
GRAM POSITIVE ANAEROBES	Clostridium perfringens	21	100	100	100	100	100	100	90	100
	Clostridium species	11	100	100	100	100	100	73	55	91
	Anaerobic Gram Pos Cocci	23	96	100	100	100	96	100	78	100
	Cutibacterium acnes	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	88	
	Eggerthella lenta	7		100	100	50	100	100	100	100
COST			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$\$	\$\$	\$	\$

Anaerobes are tested using E test gradient method. Isolates are from sterile body sites, abscesses, pure culture, etc.
Two year data for Anaerobic Susceptibility Testing - Periodic monitor of PMC susceptibility data.

Note – concerning Antibioqram data provided for all charts:
Percent susceptible for each organism/antibiotic combination was generated by including the first isolate encountered on patient/source
Isolates with <30 total have less statistical validity of the estimate of %Susceptible.
Primary susceptibility method - Broth Microdilution Additional methods - Kirby Bauer Disk Diffusion and E Test gradient MIC
Data interpreted/compiled according to CLSI documents M100, M11, & M39

Cost Key – IV Route
\$ = <\$25
\$\$ = \$25-\$75
\$\$\$ = \$75-\$200

**ANTIBIOGRAM
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