

Numbers represent % of isolates tested susceptible to corresponding antimicrobial	# Isolates Tested	Aminoglycosides				Carb	Cephalosporins				Penicillins				Quinolones		Miscellaneous						
		Amikacin \$\$	Gentamicin \$	Tobramycin \$	Meropenem \$\$	Cefazolin \$	Cefepime \$\$	Ceftazidime \$	Ceftriaxone \$	Ampicillin \$	Ampicillin/Sul \$\$	Oxacillin \$\$\$	Penicillin \$	Piperacillin/Taz \$\$	Ciprofloxacin \$	Levofloxacin \$\$	Colistin \$\$^A	Linezolid \$\$\$	Nitrofurantoin \$@	Rifampin \$\$	Tetracycline \$	Trimeth/Sulfa \$\$	Vancomycin \$
Gram-Negatives %S																							
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	109		55	64	52		43	31			65			25	41	42	73						
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> *	120	100	92	95	97		91	79	74				83	90	90	0		27				79	
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (Non-ESBL/Non-CRE)	1131	100	81	80	100	74	75	66	68	26	37		88	42	41		89				48		
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ESBL	327	99	64	43	100	1	55	39	2	0	16		77	6	6		80				24		
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> (Non-ESBL/Non-CRE)	409	97	87	76	98	72	70	53	64	0	55		70	65	67		18				62		
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> ESBL	4	100	75	50	100	0	75	25	50	0	50		25	75	75		67				75		
<i>Morganella morganii</i> *	74	100	80	88	100		93	81	78	0	1		97	56	57		0				49		
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	271	100	88	89	99	88	95	92	89	60	82		98	54	56		0				63		
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i> ESBL	26	100	58	68	100	0	73	62	8		27		92	20	19		0				29		
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	643	95	84	92	72		76	77					77	63	55	76		0					
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> MDRO	177	69	67	82	6		44	52					46	28	17								
<i>Serratia marcescens</i> *	66	100	89	86	97		98	92	81				78	82	0		0				95		
<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i>	77							30						62						90			
Gram Positives %S																							
<i>Enterococcus species</i> ***	309		61							96			64	65		100	95				100		
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	147		60							93			50	56		100	100				76		
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	69		84							9			6	21		100	25				22		
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> - Non MRSA	368		97			100					100		79	80		100	100	88	96	100	100		
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> - MRSA	512		100			0					0		13	13		100	100	97	90	89	100		
<i>Staphylococcus coagulase negative</i>	451		73			37					37		37	42		100	98	98	82	54	100		
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> #	341													98							100		
Meningitis##	341							89					47										
Nonmeningitis###	341							96					91										

2015 MDR Rates: MRSA 59% (represents a 2% increase MRSA prevalence compared to 2014)

% S for each organism/antimicrobial combination was generated by including only the first isolate of that organism encountered on a given patient (duplicates excluded).

% S for each bug/drug combination was generated by including only the first isolate of that organism encountered on a given patient (duplicates excluded)

CLSI guidelines recommend a minimum of 30 isolates. The %S highlighted in yellow was generated by testing less than 30 isolates. Interpret value with caution.

For the specified bug/drug combination; values in red were <50% S, values in orange were between >50% and <80% S, values in green were >80% S.

Values shown with a red border represent a >5% decrease in % susceptible for the specified organism/antimicrobial combination compared to 2014.

***Enterobacter, Citrobacter, and Serratia may develop resistance during prolonged therapy with third generation cephalosporins.

†In 2015, 29% of E. coli isolates, 1% of Klebsiella pneumoniae and 10% of Proteus mirabilis isolates demonstrated resistance to extended spectrum beta lactamase agents (ESBL).

‡In 2015, 31 Carbapenem Resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) isolates were detected (15 Klebsiella pneumoniae CRE (4%), 4 Enterobacter cloacae (3%), 3 Proteus mirabilis (1%), 2 Serratia marcescens CRE (3%), and 7 E. coli CRE (1%).

§ MIC breakpoint (bp) (ug/ml) used for interpretation of %S: For Cefazolin, ≤16 ug/ml used for enteric UTI isolates, and ≤2 ug/ml used for enteric non-UTI isolates. For Cefepime, ≤2 ug/ml used for enterics and ≤8 ug/ml used for Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Acinetobacter.

Ceftriaxone bp and Erythromycin bp shown apply to organisms other than S. pneumoniae (see below for S. pneumo bps used). Gentamicin bp does not apply to Enterococcus (see below for bps used for Enterococcus). For Levofloxacin, ≤1 ug/ml used for Staph and ≤2 ug/ml used for other organisms. For Meropenem, <1 ug/ml used for Enterics, and <2 ug/ml used for Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Acinetobacter. For Oxacillin, <0.25 ug/ml used for Coag Neq Staph and <2 ug/ml used for other organisms. For Vancomycin <4 ug/ml used for Coag Neq

¶ Enterococcus species* represents only Vancomycin-susceptible isolates. All Enterococcus recovered from sterile sources and all VRE isolates are identified to the species level.

*For Enterococcus only; value represents %S for High Level Aminoglycoside Screen (HLAR); %S Gentamicin screen at 500 ug/ml; %S Streptomycin screen at 1000 ug/ml.

†For Streptococcus pneumoniae, data represents combined isolates for all EFD and WFD HCA Facilities. Bp differ based on diagnosis. Susceptible bp for Erythromycin vs. S.pneumoniae is <0.25 ug/ml.

‡Susceptible bp for S. pneumoniae in meningitis is <0.5 ug/ml for Ceftriaxone and <0.06 ug/ml for Penicillin.###Susceptible bp for S. pneumoniae in nonmeningitis is <1 ug/ml for Ceftriaxone and <2 ug/ml for Penicillin.