

University of Miami/Jackson Memorial Medical Center

ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY REPORT July - December 2008

Data include 1st isolate per patient (no urine cultures were included)

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GRAM-NEGATIVE ISOLATES	No.	Percent susceptible													
		AM	AMC	TZP	CZ	FOX	CRO	FEP	ERT	IMP	AN	GM	TOB	LVX	SXT
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ^a	510	31	64	96	79	87	91	92	99	99	99	79	78	64	56
<i>Citrobacter freundii</i>	29	/	/	89	/	/	82	99	96	96	99	86	86	93	79
<i>Citrobacter koseri</i>	28	/	99	99	93	93	97	99	99	99	99	96	96	99	97
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> ^a	387	/	86	93	75	89	85	89	99	99	97	86	83	87	77
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i> ^a	41	/	98	99	99	93	99	99	99	99	97	95	93	98	95
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	65	/	/	82	/	/	75	97	99	99	99	95	95	99	99
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	195	/	/	85	/	/	81	98	96	99	99	97	97	96	92
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	116	/	/	99	/	/	94	99	98	99	98	90	86	96	97
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	172	72	91	99	87	91	97	97	99	93	99	95	97	83	78
<i>Morganella morganii</i>	57	/	/	96	/	62	95	99	99	99	99	89	91	75	58
<i>Providencia stuartii</i>	29	/	/	97	/	99	97	99	99	97	99	/	/	59	79
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> ^b	463	/	/	82	/	/	/	84	/	90	98	89	94	83	/
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	284	/	37	47	/	/	/	/	/	58	71	/	/	46	43
<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i>	134														90

AM AMPICILLIN
 AMC AMOX/CLAVANIC ACID
 AN AMIKACIN
 CEF CTX or CRO
 CIP CIPROFLOXACIN
 CLN CLINDAMYCIN
 CRO CEFTRIAXONE
 CTX CEFOTAXIME
 CZ CEFAZOLIN
 ERT ERTAPENEM
 ERY ERYTHROMYCIN
 FEP CEFEPIME
 FOX CEFOXITIN
 GM GENTAMICIN
 IMP IMIPENEM
 LVX LEVOFLOXACIN
 LZD LINEZOLID
 OX OXACILLIN
 PEN PENICILLIN
 RIF RIFAMPIN
 SYN QUINUPRIS/DALFO
 SXT TRIMETH/SULFA
 TE TETRACYCLINE
 TOB TOBRAMYCIN
 TZP PIP/TAZOACTAM
 VA VANCOMYCIN

(/) indicates that the drug is clinically ineffective or <20% susceptible (Sanford Guide to Antimicrobial Therapy, 2008)

(a) ESBL positive *E. coli* & *Klebsiella* are considered resistant to all penicillins and cephalosporins

(b) Piperacillin (adjusted breakpoint), 72% susceptible; ciprofloxacin, 76% susceptible

GRAM-POSITIVE ISOLATES	No.	Percent susceptible													
		PEN	OX	CZ	CEF	CLN	ERY	GM	LVX	RIF	TE	SYN	LZD	VA	SXT
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	275	95	/	/	/	/	/	/	73	/	27	/	98	99	/
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	101	7	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	65	97	99	24	/
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ^a	1682	2	41	41	/	58	34	95	***	99	88	100	100	100	95
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> ^a	327	2	21	21	/	53	23	58	/	94	91	100	100	100	47
<i>Staphylococcus haemolyticus</i> ^a	100	1	28	28	/	55	13	58	/	93	62	100	100	100	46
<i>Staphylococcus hominis</i> ^a	128	3	36	36	/	74	22	97	/	98	59	100	100	100	59
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	52	100	/	/	/	85	70	/	100	/	/	/	/	100	/
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> ^{b,c}	55	73	/	/	93	80	67	/	100	/	/	/	100	100	74

(a) *S. aureus* and coagulase-negative Staph resistant to oxacillin are resistant to penicillins, cephalosporins, and carbapenems

*** susceptibility for oxacillin-sensitive *S. aureus* (MSSA) = 93%; drug not clinical indicated for hospital-associated MRSA.

(b) *Streptococcus pneumoniae*: 40 isolates were susceptible to penicillin (MIC \leq 0.064 ug/ml) using CLSI oral breakpoints; while 54 isolates (98%) were susceptible using parenteral breakpoints (MIC \leq 2 ug/ml) for non-meningeal infections.

(c) *Streptococcus pneumoniae*: 51 isolates were susceptible to cefotaxime or ceftriaxone (MIC \leq 1.0 ug/ml); 4 isolates had an intermediate MIC (2.0 ug/ml).