

University of Miami/Jackson Memorial Medical Center
ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY REPORT January - December 2009

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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	4852	32	66	93	79	87	87	88	99	99	99	81	85	60	54
<i>Citrobacter freundii</i>	119	/	/	85	/	/	99	99	99	96	99	99	95	98	96
<i>Citrobacter koseri</i>	204	/	99	97	97	94	99	99	99	99	99	99	96	98	96
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> ^a	2339	/	76	82	67	81	75	76	97	97	94	85	78	79	71
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i> ^a	168	/	91	93	81	99	90	89	99	99	99	98	98	96	90
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	380	/	/	83	/	/	83	98	99	99	99	98	98	97	95
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	738	/	/	84	/	/	80	97	98	99	99	95	94	94	87
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	497	/	/	95	/	/	86	97	99	99	97	84	83	90	96
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	1051	70	97	99	70	92	73	73	95	95	99	97	98	81	73
<i>Morganella morganii</i>	200	/	/	91	/	/	94	92	99	99	99	87	95	63	51
<i>Providencia stuartii</i>	127	/	/	9	/	94	92	98	98	99	99	/	/	45	61
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	2232	/	/	65	/	/	/	75	/	76	94	82	90	62	/
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> ^b	1319	/	/	36	/	/	/	/	/	49	40	/	/	37	36
<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i>	445													75	87

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/TAZOBACTAM
 VA VANCOMYCIN

(/) indicates that the drug is clinically ineffective or <20% susceptible (Sanford Guide to Antimicrobial Therapy, 2009)
 (a) ESBL positive *E. coli*, *Klebsiella*, *P. mirabilis* are considered resistant to all penicillins and cephalosporins
 (b) colistin susceptibility = 98%

GRAM-POSITIVE ISOLATES	No.	Percent susceptible													
		PEN	OX	CZ	CEF	CLN	ERY	GM	LVX	RIF	TE	SYN	LZD	VA	SXT
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	1352	91	/	/	/	/	/	/	72	/	21	/	98	99	/
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	538	7	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	67	96	95	24	/
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ^a	4969	1	39	39	/	56	28	95	***	99	89	100	100	100	94
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> ^a	504	2	24	24	/	46	27	64	/	97	84	100	100	100	47
<i>Staphylococcus haemolyticus</i> ^a	241	0	26	26	/	46	13	64	/	96	63	100	100	100	53
<i>Staphylococcus hominis</i> ^a	288	1	39	39	/	50	25	96	/	97	67	100	100	100	73
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	61	100	/	/	/	71	86	/	100	/	/	/	/	100	/
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> ^{b,c}	116	54	/	/	75	71	58	/	100	/	/	/	100	100	66

(a) *S. aureus* and coagulase-negative Staph resistant to oxacillin are resistant to penicillins, cephalosporins, and carbapenems
 *** susceptibility for oxacillin-sensitive *S. aureus* (MSSA) = 91%; drug not clinical indicated for hospital-associated MRSA.
 (b) *Streptococcus pneumoniae*: 63 isolates were susceptible to penicillin (MIC ≤0.064 ug/ml) using CLSI oral & meningeal breakpoints;
 while 114 isolates (98%) were susceptible using parenteral breakpoints (MIC ≤2 ug/ml) for non-meningeal infections.
 (c) *Streptococcus pneumoniae*: 87 isolates were susceptible to cefotaxime or ceftriaxone (MIC ≤ 0.5 ug/ml) using CLSI meningeal
 breakpoints; while no isolates were resistant (MIC ≥4.0 ug/ml) using CLSI breakpoints for non-meningeal infections.