

University of Miami/Jackson Memorial Medical Center
ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY REPORT July - December 2010

Data include 1st isolate from patient

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GRAM-NEGATIVE ISOLATES	No.	Percent susceptible													
		AM	AMC	TZP	CZ	FOX	CRO	FEP	ERT	IMP	AN	GM	TOB	LVX	SXT
Escherichia coli ^a	1878	34	71	90	78	86	88	88	99	99	99	82	81	63	56
Citrobacter freundii	39	/	/	93	/	/	89	99	99	99	99	82	89	86	82
Citrobacter koseri	86	/	94	90	86	84	98	98	97	99	99	95	95	97	98
Klebsiella pneumoniae ^a	699	/	84	85	75	88	83	83	99	99	96	89	87	81	71
Klebsiella oxytoca ^a	74	/	92	91	66	93	92	92	95	99	99	96	96	89	89
Enterobacter aerogenes	131	/	/	71	/	/	83	98	95	99	99	94	92	88	87
Enterobacter cloacae	254	/	/	85	/	/	85	99	96	99	99	95	95	93	84
Serratia marcescens	139	/	/	92	/	/	95	99	99	98	98	91	89	86	96
Proteus mirabilis	458	72	99	99	88	93	99	99	99	95	99	95	96	82	77
Morganella morganii	104	/	/	85	/	/	98	98	99	95	99	85	95	62	55
Providencia struartii	57	/	/	97	/	95	94	99	99	99	99	/	/	44	71
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	686	/	/	71	/	/	/	80	/	86	94	78	91	57	/
Acinetobacter baumannii	306	/	/	40	/	/	/	/	/	48	88	/	/	41	40
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia	144													87	89

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

(/) slash indicates that the drug is clinically ineffective or <20% susceptible (Sanford Guide to Antimicrobial Therapy, 2010)
 (a) ESBL positive E. coli (12%), Klebsiella (17%) , P. mirabilis are considered resistant to all penicillins and cephalosporins

GRAM-POSITIVE ISOLATES	No.	Percent susceptible													
		PEN	OX	CZ	CEF	CLN	ERY	GM	LVX	RIF	TE	SYN	LZD	VA	SXT
Enterococcus faecalis	555	97	/	/	/	/	/	/	69	/	20	/	97	98	/
Enterococcus faecium	185	14	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	54	99	94	23	/
Staph aureus MRSA ^a	956	0	0	0	0	71	8	91	28	98	90	100	100	99	94
Staph aureus MSSA	834	0	100	100	100	96	63	98	87	99	88	100	100	100	96
Staphylococcus epidermidis ^a	435	2	23	23	/	53	22	65	/	96	79	100	100	99	49
Staphylococcus haemolyticus ^a	105	3	41	41	/	73	17	78	/	96	61	100	100	100	67
Staphylococcus hominis ^a	114	2	41	41	/	84	21	96	/	95	66	100	100	99	60
Streptococcus agalactiae	82	100	/	/	/	83	/	/	98	/	/	100	100	100	/
Streptococcus pneumoniae ^{b,c}	114	49	/	/	73	75	60	/	100	/	/	/	100	100	60

- (a) S. aureus and coagulase-negative staph (CNS) resistant to oxacillin are resistant to penicillins, cephalosporins, and carbapenems overall MRSA = 53.4% of all Staphylococcus aureus isolates
 (b) Streptococcus pneumoniae: 56 isolates were susceptible to penicillin (MIC ≤0.064 ug/ml) using CLSI oral & meningeal breakpoints; while 105 isolates (92%) were susceptible using parenteral breakpoints (MIC ≤2 ug/ml) for non-meningeal infections.
 (c) Streptococcus pneumoniae: 83 isolates were susceptible to cefotaxime or ceftriaxone (MIC ≤ 0.5 ug/ml) using CLSI meningeal breakpoints; while only 3 isolates were resistant (MIC ≥4.0 ug/ml) using CLSI breakpoints for non-meningeal infections.