

University of Miami/Jackson Memorial Hospital (Main)

ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY REPORT January - December 2014

Microbiology Lab 305-585-6508

Data include 1st isolate from patient (JMH Main)

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www.UgotaBug.med.miami.edu/antibiograms

GRAM-NEGATIVE ISOLATES	No.	Percent susceptible (*)													
		AMS	TZP	CZ	FOX	CAZ	CRO	FEP(**)	ERT	MER	AN	GM	TOB	LVX	SXT
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (***)	2498	44	92	74	85	90	85	93	100	98	98	82	82	60	54
<i>Citrobacter freundii</i>	66	/	77	/	/	72	72	95	98	95	97	86	88	83	77
<i>Citrobacter koseri</i>	75	/	99	93	85	95	95	100	100	100	99	97	97	95	97
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	971	/	80	/	88	78	76	94	99	96	97	85	79	79	72
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	133	/	83	/	/	82	82	100	98	99	99	96	98	96	95
	274	/	81	/	/	76	77	96	96	98	99	91	90	94	82
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	133	/	nd	/	/	93	89	99	99	98	99	92	86	86	92
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	438	86	99	68	92	97	96	99	99	99	99	93	94	83	79
<i>Morganella morganii</i>	109	/	97	/	/	93	92	99	99	99	99	85	91	72	65
<i>Providencia struartii</i>	49	/	94	/	/	88	86	96	99	99	99	/	/	45	78
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	669	/	85	/	/	83	/	84	/	76	94	88	93	71	/
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	207	/	61	/	/	56	/	/	/	70	nd	69	75	62	/
<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i>	167	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	82	80

AMS AMPI/SULBACTAM
 AN AMIKACIN
 CAZ CEFTAZIDIME
 CLN CLINDAMYCIN
 CRO CEFTRIAXONE
 CTX CEFOTAXIME
 CZ CEFAZOLIN
 ERT ERTAPENEM
 ERY ERYTHROMYCIN
 FEP CEFEPIME
 FOX CEFOXITIN
 GM GENTAMICIN
 LVX LEVOFLOXACIN
 LZD LINEZOLID
 MER MEROPENEM
 PEN PENICILLIN
 RIF RIFAMPIN
 OX OXACILLIN
 SXT TRIMETH/SULFA
 TE TETRACYCLINE
 TOB TOBRAMYCIN
 TZP PIPERACILLIN/TAZO
 VA VANCOMYCIN
 VA VANCOMYCIN

(*) Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) M100-S24, 2014 breakpoints

(**) Cefepime has new breakpoints <2 ug/ml = sensitive (1g q 12); 4-8 ug/ml = sensitive dose-dependent; ≥16ug/ml = resistant

(***) 90% of urinary *Escherichia coli* isolates sensitive to Nitrofurantoin

(/) slash indicates that the drug is clinically ineffective or <20% susceptible (Sanford Guide to Antimicrobial Therapy, 2014)

nd = no antibiotic susceptibility data available

GRAM-POSITIVE ISOLATES	No.	Percent susceptible (*)													
		PEN	OX	CZ	CTX	CLN	ERY	GM	LVX	RIF	TE	SYN	LZD	VA	SXT
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	563	97	/	/	/	/	/	/	77	/	22	/	100	96	/
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	103	15	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	14	100	100	31	/
<i>Staph aureus</i> MRSA ^a	791	0	0	0	0	67	10	92	28	99	90	90	100	99	92
<i>Staph aureus</i> MSSA ^a	829	1	100	100	100	78	67	99	92	99	88	83	100	100	95
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> ^a	461	0	25	27	/	47	24	68	/	96	85	/	100	99	44
<i>Staphylococcus haemolyticus</i> ^a	95	0	29	23	/	67	21	72	/	99	60	/	100	99	62
<i>Staphylococcus hominis</i> ^a	101	14	46	54	/	52	22	94	/	99	76	/	100	100	68
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	194	99	/	/	/	77	67	/	97	/	/	100	/	99	/
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> ^{b,c}	54	98	/	/	94	68	43	/	98	/	/	/	/	98	70

(a) *S. aureus* and coagulase-negative staph (CNS) resistant to oxacillin are resistant to penicillins, cephalosporins, carbapenems overall MRSA = 54% of all *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates

(b) *Streptococcus pneumoniae*: 47 isolates (87%) were susceptible to penicillin (MIC ≤2.0 ug/ml) using CLSI parenteral breakpoints for non-meningeal infections

(c) *Streptococcus pneumoniae*: 47 isolates (87%) were susceptible to cefotaxime or ceftriaxone (MIC ≤1.0 ug/ml) using CLSI parenteral breakpoints for non-meningeal infections

