

University of Miami Hospital & Clinics

ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY REPORT January - December 2016

Data include 1st isolate from patient

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GRAM-NEGATIVE ISOLATES	No.	Percent susceptible (*)													
		AMS	TZP	CAZ	CRO	FEP(**)	ATM	ERT	MER	AN	GM	TOB	LVX	TET	SXT
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (***)	1087	43	92	88	80	95(/)	88	100	100	100	81	78	44	53	54
<i>Citrobacter koseri</i>	124	/	99	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	95	95	70	83	99
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	248	64	83	86	84	96(99)	76	100	97	100	93	90	88	87	85
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	52	59	100	98	94	98	100	100	100	100	100	98	98	94	88
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	53	/	70	70	68	86	92	100	100	100	87	77	77	58	70
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	34	/	nd	97	97	100	95	100	100	100	97	97	97	68	100
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	109	87	99	98	99	99(100)	96	100	96	100	94	95	90	/	83
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	266	/	89	93	/	88	nd	/	89	95	85	95	69	/	/
<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i>	29	/	/	nd	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	93	/	86
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	9	ns	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	nd	/	/	/	/	/

(*) Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) M100-S26, 2016

(**) *Enterobacteriaceae*, cefepime has two dose-dependent susceptibility breakpoints: susceptible at 1g q12 and at (2g q8)

(***) 92% of urinary *Escherichia coli* isolates (n = 872) sensitive to Nitrofurantoin

(/) slash indicates that the drug is clinically ineffective or <20% susceptible

(nd) no antibiotic susceptibility data available

(ns) statistical significance uncertain for organisms with less than 30 isolates

GRAM-POSITIVE ISOLATES	No.	Percent susceptible (*)											
		AMP	PEN	OX	CTX	CLN	GM	LVX	RIF	TET	LZD	VA	SXT
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	249	99	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	21	100	98	/
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	67	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	18	100	12	/
<i>Staph aureus MRSA^a</i>	89	/	nd	0	0	43	87	/	96	88	100	100	86
<i>Staph aureus MSSA^a</i>	319	/	nd	100	nd	68	99	/	99	96	100	100	98
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis^a</i>	135	/	nd	30	/	52	70	/	99	83	100	98	44
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	20	100	100	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	100	/
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae^b</i>	18	/	b	/	b	ns	/	ns	/	/	/	ns	ns

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

overall MRSA = 28% of all *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates

(b) For meningeal infections 90% were susceptible to Pen (MIC <=0.06 µg/ml) and 74% were susceptible to ceftriaxone/cefotaxime (MIC <=0.5 µg/ml)

For systemic infections 100% were susceptible to Pen (MIC <=2 µg/ml) and 100 % were susceptible to ceftriaxone/cefotaxime (MIC <=1 µg/ml) [CLSI 2017]

AMP	AMPICILLIN
AMS	AMPICILLIN/SULBACTAM
AN	AMIKACIN
ATM	AZTREONAM
CLN	CLINDAMYCIN
CRO	CEFTRIAXONE
CTX	CEFOTAXIME
ERT	ERTAPENEM
FEP	CEFEPIME
FOX	CEFOXITIN
GM	GENTAMICIN
LVX	LEVOFLOXACIN
LZD	LINEZOLID
MER	MEROPENEM
OX	OXACILLIN
PEN	PENICILLIN
RIF	RIFAMPIN
SXT	TRIMETH/SULFA
TET	TETRACYCLINE
TOB	TOBRAMYCIN
TZP	PIPERACILLIN/Tazobactam