

Gram Positive (All Sources)

Percent Susceptible 2020-2021	Number of Isolates	% Inducible Resistance	Aminoglycoside		Rifampin ¹	Penicillins		Cephalosporins	Folate Pathway inhibitor	Fluoroquinolones		Glycopeptides	Lincosamides	Lipo peptide	Macrolide	Oxazolidinone	Tetracycline		
			Gentamicin	Ampicillin ²		Oxacillin ³	Penicillin			Ceftriaxone	Sulfamethoxazole + Trimethoprim							Ciprofloxacin	Levofloxacin
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	22 ⁹		91 ⁵		59							73		94		100			
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	346		90 ⁵		100							100		98		97			
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MSSA)	363	13	100	100		100			98	91	92	100	79		68	100	96		
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA)	173	13	99	99		0			96			100	74	98	13	100	94		
<i>Coagulase negative staphylococcus</i>	196	26	97			59			91	73	81	100	69	95	49	100	81		
<i>Staphylococcus epidermis</i>	387	9	97	100		49			69	79	79	100	67	100	34	100	80		
<i>Staphylococcus lugdenis</i>	72	6	97	100		86			97	99	99	100	85	100	88	100	94		
<i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</i>	54	16	99	100		31			98	98	98	100	78		48	100	89		
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> (GBS)	243	12	100				100	100				97	100	48		34	100		
<i>Streptococcus anginosus</i> group ⁶	74						95	99				96	100	80	47		32		
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	17 ⁹		100				59/100 ⁸	94/100 ⁸				100	82		69	100			
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> (GAS)	6 ⁹						100	100				100		50					
<i>Streptococcus viridians</i> group ⁷	126						54	98				96	100	86			60		
Gram Positive table key																			
1) Rifampin to be used in combination only																			
2) Ampicillin predicts amoxicillin susceptibility																			
3) Oxacillin predicts nafcillin, cefazolin, cephalixin susceptibility																			
4) Erythromycin predicts azithromycin susceptibility																			
5) Gentamicin for synergy																			
6) S. anginosus group includes anginosus, constellatus, intermedius																			
7) S. viridians group includes mitis, sanguis, mutans, bovis, oralis																			
8) S. pneumoniae meningial / non-meningial breakpoint rates																			
9) Isolate numbers <30 may be statistically unreliable																			

Gram Negative (All Sources)

Percent Susceptible 2020-2021	Number of Isolates	% ESBL Isolates	Aminoglycoside		Penicillins	B-Lactam/ inhibitor Combo		Cephalosporins				Carbapenems		Folate Pathway Inhibitor	Fluoroquinolones	Monobactam
			Gentamicin	Tobramycin				1st	3rd	4th						
			Gentamicin	Tobramycin	Ampicillin ¹	Ampicillin/ sulbactam ²	Piperacillin/ tazobactam	Cefazolin	Ceftazidime	Ceftriaxone	Cefepime	Ertapenem	Meropenem	Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim	Levofloxacin	Aztreonam
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	11 ³		64	73		64	64		64				64	91	64	
<i>Citrobacter freundii</i> complex	118		96	100			97		92	92	99	99	99	94	97	95
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	160		99	99			89		85	86	97	97	97	93	97	85
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	2007	4	96	96	64	71	98	93	97	97	98	100	100	84	88	97
<i>Klebsiella aerogenes</i>	46		100	100			91		91	91	100	100	100	100	100	91
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	106	2	99	99	0	83	98		99	99	99	100	100	99	99	99
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	390	5	99	99	0	86	98		97	97	97	100	100	92	98	97
<i>Morganella morganii</i>	30		83	90			97		87	97	97	100	100	80	83	97
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	194		96	96	89	93	100		95	95	95	100	100	89	90	95
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	252		94	99			98		98		98		98		88	
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	36		100	92					92	92	94	94	94	100	97	92
<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i>	72								86					83	86	

Gram Negative table key

1) Ampicillin predicts amoxicillin susceptibility

2) Ampicillin/Sulbactam generally predicts amoxicillin/clavulanate susceptibility (except for A. baumannii)

3) Isolate numbers <30 may be statistically unreliable

4) Klebsiella aerogenes, Enterobacter, Citrobacter, and Serratia may develop resistance during prolonged therapy with 3rd generation cephalosporins as a result of depression of AmpC Beta-lactamases

Urinary Source Only - Gram Positive and Gram Negative

Percent Susceptible 2020-2021		Number of Isolates	% ESBL Isolates		Aminoglycosides		Penicillins	B-Lactam/ inhibitor Combo		Cephalosporins				Carbapenems		Folate Pathway Inhibitor	Fluoroquinolones		Monobactam	Nitrofurans	Glycopeptides	Tetracycline	Fosfomycin	
					Gentamicin	Tobramycin				1st	3rd	4th												
Gram Positive	Enterococcus faecium	14 ¹				71				Cefazolin	Ceftazidime	Ceftioxone	Cefepime	Ertapenem	Meropenem	Sulfamethoxazole / Trimethoprim	Ciprofloxacin	Levofloxacin	Aztreonam	Nitrofurantoin	Vancomycin	Doxycycline	Fosfomycin	
	Enterococcus faecalis	240				100											91	93		98	100		100	
	Staphylococcus saprophyticus	51		100						33						100	98	98			100	100	90	
Gram Negative	Escherichia coli	1910	4	96	96		71	96	93	97	97	98	100	100	85		89	97	97				99	
	Klebsiella aerogenes	40		100	100			90		90	90	100	100	100	100		100	90	20					
	Klebsiella Oxytoca	69	2	99	99		78	97	74	99	99	99	100	100	99		99	97	96					
	Klebsiella pneumoniae	347	5	99	99		88	98	96	98	98	98	100	100	92		98	98	39					
	Citrobacter freundii complex	92		99	99			97		95	95	99	98	99	93		98	98	96					
	Enterobacter cloacae	93		99	98			82		80	81	96	96	96	92		96	81	54					
	Morganella morganii	19 ¹		89	100			100		74	100	100	100	100	79		84	100						
	Proteus mirabilis	141		96	96	89	94	100	93	96	96	96	100	100	88		88	96						
	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	148		94	99			99		100		97		98			89							
	Serratia marcescens	14 ¹		100	93					86	86	93	93	93	100		93	86						
Urinary Source Table Key																								
1) Ampicillin predicts amoxicillin susceptibility																								
2) Klebsiella aerogenes, Enterobacter, Citrobacter, and Serratia may develop resistance during prolonged therapy with 3rd generation cephalosporins as a result of depression of AmpC Beta-lactamases																								
3) Isolate numbers <30 may be statistically unreliable																								