

## Antibiotic Susceptibility of Common Organisms

### 2022 STHS Freestanding Emergency Departments

Numbers indicate percent susceptible; only the first isolate per patient per period is included

		# of isolates	Beta-Lactams										FQ	AGs		Miscellaneous				Urine Isolates Only						
			Oxacillin	Ampicillin <sup>1</sup>	Ampicillin/Sulbactam	Piperacillin/Tazobactam	Cefazolin <sup>2</sup>	Ceftriaxone	Cefepime	Meropenem	Ciprofloxacin	Amikacin	Gentamicin	Tobramycin	Clindamycin	Tetracycline <sup>4</sup>	TMP/SMX (Bactrim)	Vancomycin	Lincosolid	# of isolates	1st Gen. Ceph (oral) <sup>4</sup>	Nitrofurantoin <sup>3</sup>	Ciprofloxacin	Ampicillin	TMP/SMX (Bactrim)	
Gram Negative	Citrobacter koseri	31	-	-	-	100	87	87	94	100	94	100	94	94	97	-	-	87	-	-	28	-	93	93	-	86
	Enterobacter cloacae <sup>5</sup>	44				89			95	95	100	100	95	93			91				35	-	46	100	-	89
	Escherichia coli	2352	-	41	55	96	85	86	86	100	78	100	85	83		-	-	59	-	-	2256	85	98	78	41	60
	Klebsiella aerogenes <sup>6</sup>	38	-	-	-	95	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	100		-	-	97	-	-	34	-	26	100	-	97
	Klebsiella pneumoniae	336	-	0	77	95	86	87	87	100	94	100	83	92		-	-	84	-	-	316	86	29	93	0	85
	Proteus mirabilis	253	-	68	84	99	96	98	100	100	92	100	88	88		-	-	85	-	-	222	95	0	92	67	84
	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	55	-	-	-	96	-	-	95	96	91	98	96	98		-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	93	-	-
Gram Positive	Staphylococcus aureus <sup>7,8</sup>	208	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	74	97	95	100	100	30	77	100	-	-	-	100
	Staphylococcus epidermidis	50	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	54	86	88	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Staphylococcus hominis	36	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	58	72	81	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Staphylococcus saprophyticus	45	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	71	93	93	100	100	42	57	100	-	-	-	95
	Enterococcus faecalis	146	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	99	99	125	-	98	91	100	-

Resistance: 40% MRSA, 1% VRE, 14% ESBL

<sup>1</sup> Ampicillin susceptibility indicates susceptibility to amoxicillin, amoxicillin-clavulanate, ampicillin-sulbactam, and piperacillin-tazobactam

<sup>2</sup> When used for therapy of uncomplicated UTIs due to E. coli, K. pneumoniae, and P. mirabilis, cefazolin susceptibility indicates susceptibility to the oral agents cefaclor, cefdinir, cefpodoxime, cefprozil, cefuroxime axetil, and cephalexin

<sup>3</sup> Aztreonam use is reserved for severe penicillin allergy (e.g. anaphylaxis); caution: may cross-react with ceftazidime allergy

<sup>4</sup> Tetracycline susceptibility indicates susceptibility to doxycycline and minocycline; some organisms resistant to tetracycline may be susceptible to doxycycline or minocycline

<sup>5</sup> Use of 3rd generation cephalosporins is not recommended; these organisms frequently become resistant during therapy

<sup>6</sup> Formerly known as Enterobacter aerogenes

<sup>7</sup> Oxacillin and cefazolin are considered first-line antibiotic therapies for MSSA

<sup>8</sup> For staphylococci that test susceptible, aminoglycosides must be used in combination with beta-lactams or vancomycin for synergy

<sup>9</sup> Nitrofurantoin is indicated for use in cystitis only; it should not be used for systemic infections, including pyelonephritis