

The following antibiograms are profiles of antimicrobial susceptibility testing results of the most commonly reported respiratory tract, skin and soft tissue and urinary tract pathogens submitted to LifeLabs. The information in the antibiograms is to be used only as a guide, and we emphasize that culture and susceptibility testing are required for accurate determination of etiology and antimicrobial susceptibility.

### Respiratory Tract Pathogens

ORGANISM	Number of isolates tested	ANTIBIOTIC (% susceptible)								
		Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefuroxime	Clarithromycin	Erythromycin	Levofloxacin	Penicillin	Tetracycline	TMX*
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	216	83		99	95			R	99	81
<i>Moraxella catarrhalis</i> <sup>1</sup>	N/A	R						R		
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	111	86	58		58	58	99	86	73	76

<sup>1</sup>Susceptibility testing for *Moraxella catarrhalis* is not routinely performed. Most clinical isolates of *M. catarrhalis* are resistant to amoxicillin but are generally susceptible to amoxicillin-clavulanate, macrolides, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, quinolones, cefuroxime, cefixime, and ceftriaxone.

### Skin and Soft tissue Pathogens

ORGANISM	Number of isolates tested	ANTIBIOTIC (% susceptible)													
		Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Ceftriaxone	Cephalothin/Cephalexin	Ciprofloxacin	Clarithromycin	Clindamycin	Cloxacillin	Erythromycin	Levofloxacin	Penicillin	Tetracycline	TMX*	Vancomycin
Streptococcus group A	87	100	90	100	**		90	90		90	100	100		R	100
<i>S. aureus</i> (MSSA & MRSA)	6548				76			76	63			95			
<i>S. aureus</i> (MRSA)	1570	R		R	R	10		75	R	11		R	95	96	100

**Please note:** Antimicrobial susceptibility testing for Streptococcus group A is not routinely performed but was performed at physician's request.

\*\* Streptococcus group A isolates that are susceptible to penicillin can be considered susceptible to cephalothin/cephalexin.

MSSA = Methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus*; MRSA = Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

### Urinary Tract Pathogens

ORGANISM	Number of isolates tested	ANTIBIOTIC (% susceptible)						
		Ampicillin	Cephalothin/Cephalexin	Ciprofloxacin	Gentamicin	Nitrofurantoin	Tetracycline	TMX*
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	17578	63	69	87	94	95	76	80
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp.	2368	99.7	R	77		99	19	R
Streptococcus group B <sup>1</sup>	N/A				R			R
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	1436	R	96	98	99	22	88	95
<i>Proteus</i> spp.	1135	76	87	88	94	R	R	78
<i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</i> <sup>2</sup>	N/A							
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MSSA & MRSA)	319		76	59		99	94	94
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	228	R	89	98	99.6	50	93	96

<sup>1</sup>Antimicrobial susceptibility testing is not routinely performed on urine isolates of Streptococcus group B because such infections usually respond to antibiotics commonly used to treat uncomplicated urinary tract infections, such as ampicillin, cephalosporins and nitrofurantoin. Susceptibility to fluoroquinolones is variable.

<sup>2</sup>Antimicrobial susceptibility testing is not routinely performed on urine isolates of *Staphylococcus saprophyticus* because such infections usually respond to antibiotics commonly used to treat uncomplicated urinary tract infections, such as trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, nitrofurantoin and fluoroquinolones.

	90-100% of isolates are susceptible to the antibiotic indicated ( <b>GOOD CHOICE</b> )
	21-89% of isolates are susceptible to the antibiotic indicated ( <b>INTERMEDIATE CHOICE</b> )
	0-20% of isolates are susceptible to the antibiotic indicated ( <b>POOR CHOICE</b> )
R	The organism is inherently resistant to the antibiotic indicated <b>OR</b> is not recommended due to poor clinical response and/or poor activity
	Antimicrobial susceptibility testing not performed

\*TMX = Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole