

The following antibiograms are profiles of antimicrobial susceptibility testing results of the most commonly reported respiratory tract, skin & 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>	207	76		99	88			R	98	78
<i>Moraxella catarrhalis</i> ¹	N/A	R						R		
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	107	82	41		41	41	99	82	55	59

¹Susceptibility 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 / Cephalixin	Ciprofloxacin	Clarithromycin	Clindamycin	Cloxacillin	Erythromycin	Levofloxacin	Penicillin	Tetracycline	TMX*	Vancomycin
Streptococcus group A	89	100	93	100		93	93		93	100	100		R	100	
<i>S. aureus</i> (MSSA & MRSA)**	6322				77			77	64			95			
<i>S. aureus</i> (MRSA)**	1480	R		R	R	11		74	R	13		R	93	95	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.

Urinary Tract Pathogens

ORGANISM	Number of isolates tested	ANTIBIOTIC (% susceptible)							
		Ampicillin	Cephalothin / Cephalixin	Ciprofloxacin	Gentamicin	Nitrofurantoin	Tetracycline	TMX*	Ceftazidime
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	17546	62	68	86	94	95	76	79	
<i>Enterococcus</i> species	2171	99.6	R	77		98	22	R	R
Streptococcus group B ¹	N/A				R			R	
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	1564	R	96	98	99	19	91	95	
<i>Proteus</i> species	1098	75	87	87	95	R	R	77	
<i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</i> ²	N/A								
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MSSA & MRSA)**	301		73	58		99	93	94	
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	233	R	R	86	88	R	R	R	97

¹Antimicrobial 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.

²Antimicrobial 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 (GOOD CHOICE)
	21-89% of isolates are susceptible to the antibiotic indicated (INTERMEDIATE CHOICE)
	0-20% of isolates are susceptible to the antibiotic indicated (POOR CHOICE)
R	The organism is inherently resistant to the antibiotic indicated OR is not recommended due to poor clinical response and/or poor activity
	Antimicrobial susceptibility testing not performed

*TMX = Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole

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