

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>	110	87		99	89			R	97	76
<i>Moraxella catarrhalis</i> ¹	N/A	R						R		
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	37	92	92		92	92	100	92	92	84

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	Ceftriaxone	Cephalothin / Cephalixin	Ciprofloxacin	Clindamycin	Cloxacillin	Erythromycin	Penicillin	Tetracycline	TMX*	Vancomycin
Streptococcus group A ¹	N/A										R	
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MSSA & MRSA)**	3037			84			84	72		96		
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA)**	481	R	R	R	15	82	R	13	R	97	98	100

¹Streptococcus group A isolates are predictably susceptible to penicillin, amoxicillin and cephalosporins (e.g. cephalixin); therefore, antimicrobial susceptibility testing is not routinely performed. Susceptibility to erythromycin and clindamycin is variable.

Urinary Tract Pathogens

ORGANISM	Number of isolates tested	ANTIBIOTIC (% susceptible)						
		Ampicillin	Cephalothin / Cephalixin	Ciprofloxacin	Gentamicin	Nitrofurantoin	Tetracycline	TMX*
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	8515	67	71	90	96	95	81	84
<i>Enterococcus</i> species	1149	99	R	82		97	20	R
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	899	R	96	98	99	26	92	95
Streptococcus group B ¹	N/A				R			R
<i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</i> ²	N/A							
<i>Proteus</i> species	366	79	85	94	95	R	R	85
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	162	R	89	100	99	46	96	97
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	158	R	R	99	99	16	R	93

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*