

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>	315	86		99	96			R	98	83
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	161	83	52		52	52	99	83	61	72
<i>Moraxella catarrhalis</i> <sup>1</sup>	160							R		

<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	193	100	89	100	**		89	88		89	100	100		R	100
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MSSA)	5621				100				100	78			94		
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA)	2508	R		R	R	7		66	R	8		R	92	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.

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*	Ceftazidime	Piperacillin
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	22939	60	65	81	92	95	73	76		
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp.	3091	99.5	R	74		97	20	R	R	
Streptococcus group B <sup>1</sup>	2464				R			R		
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	2000	R	95	96	99	28	89	93		
<i>Proteus</i> spp.	1254	70	83	83	94	R	R	75		
<i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</i> <sup>2</sup>	841									
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	370	R	R	82	95	R	R	R	93	98
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MSSA)	300		100	69		98	97	97		

<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