Vancouver Island Antibiograms
January 1, 2008 – December 31, 2008

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	Ceftazidime	Cefuroxime	Ciprofloxacin	Clarithromycin	Erythromycin	Gentamicin	Levofloxacin	Piperacillin	Tetracycline	TMX*
Haemophilus influenzae	190	80			98		93					98	78
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	81	R	R	93	R	84	R	R	85		97	R	R
Moraxella catarrhalis[1]	77												

[1]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	45	100	89	100	**		89	89		89	100	100		R	100
Staphylococcus aureus (MSSA)	3274				100				100	81			97		
Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	936	R		R	R	11		80	R	11		R	97	98	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
Escherichia coli	11915	64	62	83	94	95	78	81		
Enterococcus spp.	1582	99.6	R	73		97	19	R	R	
Klebsiella pneumoniae	1304	R	94	97	99.5	30	89	95		
Streptococcus group B[1]	1161				R			R		
Staphylococcus saprophyticus[2]	644									
Proteus spp.	490	82	90	93	96	R	R	89		
Klebsiella oxytoca	230	R	90	98	98	59	96	98		
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	210	R	R	68	84	R	R	R	92	98

[1]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.

[2]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 **(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

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