Northwestern Medicine Delnor Hospital 2022 Antibiograms

Delnor 2022 Facility-Wide Antibiogram

ADSP Northwestern Medicine Antimicrobial and Diagnostic Stewardship Program
https://adsp.nm.org

	Isolates	Ampicillin [a]	Ampicillin/Sulbactam	Aztreonam	Cefazolin	Cefepime	Ceftazidime	Ceftriaxone	Ciprofloxacin	Clindamycin	Daptomycin	Levofloxacin	Linezolid	Meropenem	Oxacillin	Penicillin G	Piperacillin/Tazobactam	Rifampin	Sulfamethoxazole/Trimethoprim	Tetracycline	Vancomycin
GRAM POSITIVES																					
Enterococcus species [b,c]	274	95							79		100		100							66	98
Staphylococcus coagulase negative	66									65	100							100	81	84	100
Staphylococcus aureus - all	332									67	100		100		69			100	96	86	100
Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus	108									43	100		100					100	91	70	100
Streptococcus viridans	98															88					
GRAM NEGATIVES																					
Citrobacter species	65		60	81		100	84	81				96		100			93		95		
Citrobacter freundii complex [d]	39		0	69		100	74	69				97		100			92		92		
Enterobacter cloacae complex [d]	75			73		90	77	75				97		100			84		86		
Escherichia coli	1106	63	69	99	89	99	99	98				84		100			98		79		
Klebsiella oxytoca	81		75	97	33	98	100	98				98		100			97		86		
Klebsiella pneumoniae	229		87	99	91	98	99	99				96		100			98		85		
Morganella morganii	31		0	90	0	100	77	77				80		100			100		67		
Proteus mirabilis	174	85	90	99	72	100	100	98				91		100			100		89		
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	205			85		93	94							96			98				
Serratia species	32			96		100	100	87				100		100			90		100		
ESBL Enterobacterales [e,f]	120											55		100					48		

% Susceptibility
≥ 80%
70-79%
≤ 69%

See protocol for multi-drug resistant gram-negative agents for guidance

[a] Results of ampicillin susceptibility tests should be used to predict the activity of amoxicillin.
[b] Ampicillin may be used to predict susceptibiltiy to amoxicillin-clavulanate, ampicillin-sulbactam, and piperacillin-tazobactam among non-β-lactamase-producing enterococci
[c] Enterococcus is intrinsically resistant to all cephalosporins
[d] High likelihood of ampC hyperproduction and eventual resistance to most beta-lactams; cefepime is empiric drug of choice for systemic infections
[e] Treatment with a carbapenem is recommended for systemic infection (non-cystitis)
[f] Enterobacterales that may harbor ESBLs include E.coli, Klebsiella sp., Enterobacter sp., Proteus sp., Citrobacter sp., Salmonella sp., and others

Notes:
Abbreviations: ESBL, extended-spectrum beta-lactamase
Only organisms with 30 isolates or more were included
Based on Antibiogram Guidance per CLSI M100-Ed33

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Delnor 2022 ED Antibiogram

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	Isolates	Ampicillin [a]	Ampicillin/Sulbactam	Aztreonam	Cefazolin	Cefepime	Ceftazidime	Ceftriaxone	Ciprofloxacin	Clindamycin	Daptomycin	Levofloxacin	Linezolid	Meropenem	Oxacillin	Piperacillin/Tazobactam	Sulfamethoxazole/Trimethoprim	Tetracycline	Vancomycin
GRAM POSITIVES																			
Enterococcus species [b,c]	228	96							72		100		100					55	96
Staphylococcus coagulase negative	52									65	100		100				78	80	100
Staphylococcus aureus - all	298									71	100		100		71		98	88	100
Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus	89									54	100		100				96	76	100
GRAM NEGATIVES																			
Citrobacter species	58	0	77	87	0	100	93	89				96		100		100	96	0	
Citrobacter freundii complex [d]	32	0	22	78	0	100	87	81				93		100		100	93	0	
Enterobacter cloacae complex [d]	57	0	0	73	0	94	74	70				94		100		87	82		
Escherichia coli	1402	62	69	98	87	99	98	98				83		100		98	78	76	
Klebsiella pneumoniae	245	0	82	98	85	98	99	99				97		100		98	84	100	
Proteus mirabilis	187	86	90	98	69	100	99	99				90		100		99	86		
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	167			81		92	93					100		98		97			
ESBL Enterobacterales [e,f]	138											44		100			44		

% Susceptibility
≥ 80%
70-79%
≤ 69%

[See protocol for multi-drug resistant gram-negative agents for guidance]

[a] Results of ampicillin susceptibility tests should be used to predict the activity of amoxicillin.

[b] Ampicillin may be used to predict susceptibiltiy to amoxicillin-clavulanate, ampicillin-sulbactam, and piperacillin-tazobactam among non-β-lactamase-producing enterococci

[c] Enterococcus is intrinsically resistant to all cephalosporins

[d] High likelihood of ampC hyperproduction and eventual resistance to most beta-lactams; cefepime is empiric drug of choice for systemic infections

[e] Treatment with a carbapenem is recommended for systemic infection (non-cystitis)

[f] Enterobacterales that may harbor ESBLs include E.coli, Klebsiella sp., Enterobacter sp., Proteus sp., Citrobacter sp., Salmonella sp., and others

Notes:

Abbreviations: ESBL, extended-spectrum beta-lactamase

Only organisms with 30 isolates or more were included

Based on Antibiogram Guidance per CLSI M100-Ed33

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Delnor 2022 Urine Antibiogram

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	Isolates	Ampicillin [a]	Ampicillin/Sulbactam	Aztreonam	Cefazolin	Cefepime	Ceftazidime	Ceftriaxone	Ciprofloxacin [e]	Daptomycin	Fosfomycin [f]	Gentamicin [g]	Linezolid	Meropenem	Nitrofurantoin	Oxacillin	Piperacillin/Tazobactam	Sulfamethoxazole/Trimethoprim	Tetracycline	Tobramycin [g]	Vancomycin
GRAM POSITIVES																					
Enterococcus species [b,c]	157	96							78	100			100		96				50		98
Staphylococcus aureus - all	31									100		93	100		100	74		93	93		100
GRAM NEGATIVES																					
Citrobacter species	41	0	60	82	0	100	87	82	95			97		100	82		97	95		97	
Enterobacter cloacae complex [d]	41	0	0	63	0	82	72	66	92			95		100	24		78	78		92	
Escherichia coli	996	63	69	99	96	99	99	99	84		98	92		100	97		98	79		93	
Klebsiella oxytoca	50	0	79	95	57	97	100	97	94			90		100	96		95	82		90	
Klebsiella pneumoniae	188	0	87	99	99	98	99	99	90			92		100	38		98	85		92	
Proteus mirabilis	122	85	91	99	97	100	100	99	86			95		100	0		100	88		94	
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	95			85		92	92		88			84		96			97			98	
ESBL Enterobacterales [h,i]	104								41		98	60		100	75			46		57	

% Susceptibility
≥ 80%
70-79%
≤ 69%

[See protocol for multi-drug resistant gram-negative agents for guidance]

[a] Results of ampicillin susceptibility tests should be used to predict the activity of amoxicillin

[b] Ampicillin may be used to predict susceptibiltiy to amoxicillin-clavulanate, ampicillin-sulbactam, and piperacillin-tazobactam among non-β-lactamase-producing enterococci

[c] Enterococcus is intrinsically resistant to all cephalosporins

[d] High likelihood of ampC hyperproduction and eventual resistance to most beta-lactams; cefepime is empiric drug of choice for systemic infection (non-cystitis)

[e] Susceptibility based on lab breakpoint of 1 mcg/mL

[f] Non-formulary at NM Delnor Hospital, indicated for ESBL *E.coli* and susceptible *Enterococci*

[g] Susceptibility based on lab breakpoint of 4 mcg/mL

[h] Treatment with a carbapenem is recommended for systemic infection (non-cystitis)

[i] Enterobacterales that may harbor ESBLs include E.coli, Klebsiella sp., Enterobacter sp., Proteus sp., Citrobacter sp., Salmonella sp., and others

Notes:

Abbreviations: ESBL, extended-spectrum beta-lactamase

Only organisms with 30 isolates or more were included

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