

Outpatient Antibiogram 2022- Urine Source only

Gram Negative-Urine Only

Organisms	Aminoglycosides			Beta lactam/Beta lactam inhibitors			Carbapenems		Cephalosprin Class					Fluoroquinolones		Folate pathway inhibitor	Fosfomycin	Monobactams	Nitrofurans	
	Amikacin	Gentamicin	Tobramycin	Amoxicillin/Clavulanate	Ampicillin	Ampicillin/Sulbactam	Piperacillin/Tazobactam	Ertapenem	Meropenem	Cefazolin	Cefazolin Urine	Cefepime	Ceftazidime	Ceftriaxone	Ciprofloxacin	Levofloxacin	Trimethoprim/Sulfa (Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole)	Fosfomycin	Aztreonam	Nitrofurantoin
Citrobacter freundii complex (5)	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	100	0			100	100	100	100	100				80
Enterobacter cloacae complex (8)	100	100	0	0	0	87	100	100	0			87	87	87	87	87				25
Escherichia coli (170)	94	94	89	67	70	98	99	100		85		98	98	79	86	80				97
Escherichia coli, ESBL (17)	88	70					100	100						17	29	41	85			94
Klebsiella pneumoniae (35)	100	97	97	0	71	94	100	100		82		100	100	85	88	94				31
Proteus mirabilis (19)	94	100	100	84	100	100	94			5		100	100	100	100	100				0
Pseudomonas aeruginosa (10)	100	100	100	0	0	80		80	0		100	100	100	80	80	0		80		0
Citrobacter koseri (7)	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	71			100	100	100	100	100				57
Klebsiella aerogenes (1)	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	100	0			100	100	100	100	100				0
Klebsiella oxytoca/Raoultella ornithinolytica (9)	100	100	88	0	55	88	100	100	22			100	88	100	100	88				88
Klebsiella pneumoniae ESBL (3)	100	66					100	100						0	0	33				0

Cefazolin predicts results for the oral agents-Cefaclor, cefdinir, cefpodoxime, ceftazidime, cefuroxime axetil and loracarbef when used for therapy of uncomplicated UTI's due to E. coli, K. pneumoniae, and P. mirabilis. A valid statistical analysis should include 30 or more isolates, organisms with less than 30 isolates are listed for informational purpose only.

COMMENTS:

- Data are obtained from MIC and disk diffusion testing methods.
- Isolate counts are in parenthesis to the right of the organism name.
- MRSA (Methicillin Resistant Staph aureus): In 2022, 144 out of 516 (30.0%) Staph aureus were MRSA. Prior years were as follows: 2021-30.3%, 2020-30.0%, 2019-36.7%, 2018 - 39.4%, 2017 - 37.8%, 2016 - 41.3%, 2015 - 35.6%, 2014 -52.5%.
- ESBL (Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamases): In 2022, 263 out of 3,088 (8.5%) were ESBL (combined inpatient and outpatient). Prior years were as follows: 2021-7.8%, 2020-7.3%, 2019-8.27%, 2018 - 8.3%, 2017 - 7.5%, 2016 - 8.1%, 2015 - 8.3%, 2014 - 6.8%, 2013 - 5%.
- Penicillin Resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae: In 2022 no Penicillin Resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae. Prior year were as follows: 2021 and 2020-No Penicillin Resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae, 2019- 1 out of 34 (2.94%) Streptococcus pneumoniae isolates (combined inpatient and outpatient) were Penicillin resistant.

Outpatient Antibiogram 2022- Urine Source only

Gram positive-Urine only		Aminoglycosides	Ansamsins	Beta lactam/Beta lactam inhibitors		Cephalosprin Class	Fluoroquinolones	Folate pathway inhibitor	Glycopeptides	Lipopeptides	Nitrofurans	oxazolidinones	
	Organisms	Tetracycline	Gentamicin	Rifampin	Ampicillin	Oxacillin	Cefazolin	Levofloxacin	Trimethoprim/Sulfa (Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole)	Vancomycin	Daptomycin	Nitrofurantoin	Linezolid
Enterococcus faecalis (25)	36			100			96		100		100	100	
Enterococcus Faecium (1)	100			100			100		100			100	
Staphylococcus epidermidis (5)	100	100	100		20	20	60		100	100	100	100	80
Staphylococcus aureus (3)	100		100		100	100	33	100	100	100	100	100	100

A valid statistical analysis should include 30 or more isolates, organisms with less than 30 isolates are listed for informational purpose only.

COMMENTS:

- Data are obtained from MIC and disk diffusion testing methods.
- Isolate counts are in parenthesis to the right of the organism name.
- MRSA (Methicillin Resistant Staph aureus): In 2022, 144 out of 516 (30.0%) Staph aureus were MRSA.
Prior years were as follows: 2021-30.3%, 2020-30.0%, 2019-36.7%, 2018 - 39.4%, 2017 - 37.8%, 2016 - 41.3%, 2015 - 35.6%, 2014 -52.5%.
- ESBL (Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamases): In 2022, 263 out of 3,088 (8.5%) were ESBL (combined inpatient and outpatient).
Prior years were as follows: 2021-7.8%, 2020-7.3%, 2019-8.27%, 2018 - 8.3%, 2017 - 7.5%, 2016 - 8.1%, 2015 - 8.3%, 2014 - 6.8%, 2013 - 5%.
- Penicillin Resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae: In 2022 no Penicillin Resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae.
Prior year were as follows: 2021 and 2020-No Penicillin Resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae, 2019- 1 out of 34 (2.94%) Streptococcus pneumoniae isolates (combined inpatient and outpatient) were Penicillin resistant.

Outpatient Antibiogram 2022-Non Urine Source only

Gram positive- Non Urine Only	Aminoglycosides		Ansamysins	Beta lactam/Beta lactam inhibitors		Cephalosprin Class		Fluoroquinolones	Folate pathway inhibitor	Glycopeptides	Lincosamides	Lipopeptides	Macrolides	oxazolidinones	
	Tetracycline	Gentamicin		Gentamicin Synergy Screen	Rifampin	Ampicillin	Oxacillin								
Organisms									Trimethoprim/Sulfa (Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole)						
Enterococcus faecalis (23)			78		100					100		86		95	
Staphylococcus epidermidis (4)	75	100		100		25	25		75	100	75	100	0	100	75
Staphylococcus aureus (51)	94	100		100		100	100		80	98	100	70	100	58	98
Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (25)	80			92		0	0	100	16	96	100	32	100	4	92

A valid statistical analysis should include 30 or more isolates, organisms with less than 30 isolates are listed for informational purpose only.

1. Data are obtained from MIC and disk diffusion testing methods.
2. Isolate counts are in parenthesis to the right of the organism name.
3. MRSA (Methicillin Resistant Staph aureus): In 2022, 144 out of 516 (30.0%) Staph aureus were MRSA. Prior years were as follows: 2021-30.3%, 2020-30.0%, 2019-36.7%, 2018 - 39.4%, 2017 - 37.8%, 2016 - 41.3%, 2015 - 35.6%, 2014 -52.5%.
4. ESBL (Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamases): In 2022, 263 out of 3,088 (8.5%) were ESBL (combined inpatient and outpatient). Prior years were as follows: 2021-7.8%, 2020-7.3%, 2019-8.27%, 2018 - 8.3%, 2017 - 7.5%, 2016 - 8.1%, 2015 - 8.3%, 2014 - 6.8%, 2013 - 5%.
5. Penicillin Resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae: In 2022 no Penicillin Resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae. Prior year were as follows: 2021 and 2020-No Penicillin Resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae, 2019- 1 out of 34 (2.94%) Streptococcus pneumoniae isolates (combined inpatient and outpatient) were Penicillin resistant.

Outpatient Antibiogram 2022- Non Urine Source only

Gram Negative -Non-Urine Only	Aminoglycosides			Beta lactam/Beta lactam inhibitors			Carbapenems			Cephalosprin Class				Fluoroquinolones		Folate pathway inhibitor	Monobactams	
	Amikacin	Gentamicin	Tobramycin	Amoxicillin/Clavulanate	Ampicillin	Ampicillin/Sulbactam	Piperacillin/Tazobactam	Ertapenem	Imipenem	Meropenem	Cefazolin	Cefepime	Ceftazidime	Ceftriaxone	Ciprofloxacin	Levofloxacin	Trimethoprim/Sulfa <small>(Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole)</small>	Aztreonam
Citrobacter freundii complex (3)	100	100	100	0	0	0	100	100		100	0		100	100	66	66	100	
Enterobacter cloacae complex (6)	100	100	100	0	0	0	83	83		100	0		83	83	100	100	100	
Escherichia coli (16)		93	87	87	50	50	100	100		100	68		100	100	62	75	75	
Escherichia coli, ESBL (1)								100		100								
Klebsiella pneumoniae (3)		100	100	100	0	100	100	100		100	100		100	100	66	100	100	
Proteus mirabilis (16)		100	100	100	100	100	100	93			0		100	100	62	68	81	
Pseudomonas aeruginosa (40)	100	97	100				95		100	95		97	100		85	84		90

A valid statistical analysis should include 30 or more isolates, organisms with less than 30 isolates are listed for informational purpose only.

COMMENTS:

- Data are obtained from MIC and disk diffusion testing methods.
- Isolate counts are in parenthesis to the right of the organism name.
- MRSA (Methicillin Resistant Staph aureus): In 2022, 144 out of 516 (30.0%) Staph aureus were MRSA.
Prior years were as follows: 2021-30.3%, 2020-30.0%, 2019-36.7%, 2018 - 39.4%, 2017 - 37.8%, 2016 - 41.3%, 2015 - 35.6%, 2014 -52.5%.
- ESBL (Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamases): In 2022, 263 out of 3,088 (8.5%) were ESBL (combined inpatient and outpatient).
Prior years were as follows: 2021-7.8%, 2020-7.3%, 2019-8.27%, 2018 - 8.3%, 2017 - 7.5%, 2016 - 8.1%, 2015 - 8.3%, 2014 - 6.8%, 2013 - 5%.
- Penicillin Resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae: In 2022 no Penicillin Resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae.
Prior year were as follows: 2021 and 2020-No Penicillin Resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae, 2019- 1 out of 34 (2.94%) Streptococcus pneumoniae isolates (combined inpatient and outpatient) were Penicillin resistant.