

Organism (% susceptible)	Maximum # of isolates tested		Amp/sulbactam		Cefazolin		Ceftriaxone <sup>b</sup>		Clindamycin		Erythromycin		Gentamicin		Levofloxacin		Moxifloxacin		Nitrofurantoin <sup>d</sup>		Oxacillin		Penicillin <sup>c</sup>		Tetracycline		Trimeth/sulfa		Vancomycin		
	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	
MSSA	1524	1433	100		100	100			97 <sup>e</sup>	79 <sup>g</sup>	70	65	100	99	91	89			100	100	100	100			96	95	97	97	100	100	
MRSA (HMC 41%, UWMC 35%)	1053	778	0	0	0	0			75 <sup>e</sup>	54 <sup>g</sup>	13	11	98	96	20	23			100	100	0	0			96	93	88	91	100	100	
<i>Staphylococcus</i> , coag neg	284	189	f		f	f			64	40	40	25	78	71	57	35					f	f			83	87	52	45	100	100	
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> <sup>a</sup>	117	61						b	b	79	85	65	72			98 <sup>g</sup>	98 <sup>g</sup>	98	98			c	c			74	85		70	100	100

Blank cells = insufficient data or drug is not tested. H = HMC; U = UWMC; MSSA, methicillin-susceptible *S. aureus*; MRSA, methicillin-resistant *S. aureus*.

<sup>a</sup> Penicillin or ceftriaxone may still be effective in patients with pneumonia (without meningitis) caused by *S. pneumoniae* with intermediate susceptibility.

<sup>b</sup> *S. pneumoniae* vs ceftriaxone (without meningitis) : 86% susceptible, 14% intermediate and 0% resistant at HMC; 92% susceptible, 7% intermediate and 1% resistant at UWMC.

*S. pneumoniae* vs ceftriaxone (with meningitis) : 75% susceptible, 11% intermediate and 14% resistant at HMC ; 90% susceptible, 2% intermediate and 8% resistant at UWMC.

<sup>c</sup> *S. pneumoniae* vs penicillin ( without meningitis) : 89% susceptible, 11% intermediate and 0% resistant at HMC ; 90% susceptible, 5% intermediate and 5% resistant at UWMC.

*S. pneumoniae* vs penicillin (with meningitis) : 45% susceptible and 55% resistant at HMC ; 71% susceptible and 29% resistant at UWMC.

<sup>d</sup> Indicated in urinary tract infection only.

<sup>e</sup> Inducible clindamycin resistance for all *S. aureus* isolates was 10% at HMC and 11% at UWMC.

<sup>f</sup> Phenotypic beta-lactam susceptibility testing is unreliable for coagulase-negative staphylococci. Molecular testing for *mecA* (methicillin-resistance) is required for isolates to be reported as susceptible.

At UWMC, molecular testing for *mecA* (methicillin-resistance) was performed on all coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus* spp. isolates that underwent susceptibility testing, 43% of isolates tested were *mecA* negative.

<sup>g</sup> Current susceptibility methods may fail to detect single-step mutations conferring low-level levofloxacin resistance.

Organism (% susceptible)	Maximum # of isolates tested		Ampicillin		Levofloxacin <sup>b</sup>		Nitrofurantoin <sup>a</sup>		Tetracycline		Vancomycin		High level gentamicin		High level streptomycin		Daptomycin <sup>c</sup>		Chloramphenicol <sup>c</sup>		Doxycycline <sup>c</sup>		Synercid <sup>c</sup>		Tigecycline <sup>c</sup>					
	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U				
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> <sup>d</sup>	49	68	100	100							100	93	72	56	74	74														
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i> <sup>d</sup>	24		13								29	e	88		71		100		94		61		89		100					
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp. <sup>e</sup>	859		86		52		92		21		e	e	81		79		100		92		44		96		99					

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<sup>a</sup> Indicated in urinary tract infections only.

<sup>b</sup> Levofloxacin is tested against urinary tract isolates only at HMC and against all isolates at UWMC.

<sup>c</sup> Chloramphenicol, daptomycin, doxycycline, linezolid, synercid and tigecycline are tested against VRE only.

<sup>d</sup> Includes all isolates from sterile sites and VRE from non-sterile sites at UWMC.

<sup>e</sup> *Enterococcus* spp. comprises isolates from non-sterile sites and includes VRE at HMC. 22% of total enterococcal isolates at UWMC and 3% of total enterococcal isolates at HMC are VRE (vancomycin resistant enterococci).

Organism (% susceptible)	Maximum # of isolates tested		Amikacin		Ampicillin		Amp/sulbact		Aztreonam		Cefazolin		Cefepime		Cefotetan		Ceftazidime		Ceftriaxone		Ciprofloxacin		Ertapenem		Gentamicin		Imipenem		Levofloxacin		Meropenem		Minocycline		Nitrofurantoin <sup>b</sup>		Pip/tazo		Tetracycline		Ticar/clav		Tobramycin		Trimeth/sulfa			
	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U	H	U				
<i>Acinetobacter</i> spp.	135	32	86	87			83	79						61	65			71	56			52	53			74	81	77	72			77	68	88	86			58	48			64	65	81	87			
<i>Citrobacter freundii</i> complex <sup>a</sup>	84	78			14	9	75	69	88	71	19	15	100	100	85	71	85	71	85	79			80	100			98	91	100	97	96	79					86	84	89	86	65	66					78	68
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i> <sup>a</sup>	130	91			10	7	56	53	88	68	31	24	100	100	73	59	84	63	75	74			89	92			100	100	91	92	88	95					56	50	82	74	81	86					89	92
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> <sup>a</sup>	273	187			8	4	48	32	91	73	7	3	98	100	76	46	92	67	86	70			84	99			97	93	100	98	92	89					70	80	90	79	76	80					80	83
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	1691	1736			46	46	78	73	89	91	81	79	96	94	90	92	88	90	92	91			67	100			90	87	100	100	73	69			99	96	96	92	70	68					68	66		
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> <sup>o</sup>		96				80														100																											82	
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	128	122			1	5	75	84	86	94	59	61	99	100	98	100	100	100	88	97			91	98			97	98	100	100	89	93					92	98	83	93	86	87					84	78
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	494	592			1	1	80	74	94	89	88	83	98	93	95	89	95	89	95	91			66	99			88	86	99	99	77	69					54	52	90	86	66	63					67	59
<i>Morganella morganii</i> <sup>a</sup>	50	42			0	0	20	33	93	100	2	2	100	100	93	100	79	100	96	95			67	100			80	86	72	62	72	67					5	0	98	100	49	45					57	42
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	342	154			60	75	94	96	99	100	78	73	100	99	99	100	99	100	100	99							85	88	93	91	65	76					0	2	99	99	2	1					50	61
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (non-CF) <sup>a</sup>	712	585	97	93					67				83	90					83	90			63	76			78	83	75	81	67	75	85				81	90			65	78	87	95				
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (CF) <sup>a,d</sup>		894		48					53				52						63				36				43		52	31	64			20				72				55	69			46		
<i>Serratia marcescens</i> <sup>a</sup>	118	121			1	1	8	7	99	100	0	0	100	100	98	98	100	100	97	98							97	98	100	97	97	95					3	3	97	99	22	13					97	89
<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i> (non-CF)	96	92																	26										77				96	99							11	24			86	93		
<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i> (CF) <sup>c</sup>		78		27					5										40								22		1		29		6		94				36				56	12			72	

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<sup>a</sup> *Citrobacter freundii*, *Enterobacter* spp., *Hafnia alvei*, *Morganella* spp., *Providencia* spp., *P. aeruginosa* and *Serratia* spp. have an inducible beta-lactamase. Resistance to penicillins and 3rd generation cephalosporins may arise on therapy.

<sup>b</sup> Indicated in urinary tract infections only.

<sup>c</sup> Chloramphenicol was tested at UWMC with 42% of CF *S. maltophilia* isolates susceptible.

<sup>d</sup> Colistin was tested at UWMC with 93% of CF *P. aeruginosa* isolates susceptible.

<sup>o</sup> 15% (n=183) of *H. influenzae* at HMC were beta-lactamase positive; 18% (n=93) at UWMC were beta-lactamase positive. At UWMC 100% of isolates were susceptible to amoxicillin-clavulanate, 100% susceptible to cefuroxime, 98% susceptible to azithromycin, 100% susceptible to moxifloxacin, and 95% susceptible to chloramphenicol.