

**Leaders in Laboratory Medicine** 

## Antibiotic % Susceptibility Patterns: Blood Cultures Inpatient (FMC, PLC, RGH, SHC) January - December 2022

Data derived from routine susceptibility tests performed by Alberta Precision Laboratories

Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole Piperacillin-Tazobactam Penicillin (IV) Ciprofloxacin Vancomycin Meropenem Ceftazidime Tobramycin Gentamicin Ceftriaxone Ertapenem Ampicillin Cloxacillin Cefazolin Ν **Gram-positive** Enterococcus faecalis 35 100 R R R R 100 Enterococcus faecium 30 13 R R R R 70 147 All 84 84 100 Staphylococcus aureus MSSA 124 100 100 100 Staphylococcus, coagulase-negative 67 30 30 100 Streptococcus anginosus group<sup>b</sup> 30 100 100 100 Streptococcus viridans group<sup>b</sup> 62 100 100

Gram-negative													
Enterobacter cloacae complex <sup>a,b</sup>		46	R		R			85	87	96	93	87	93
Escherichia coli	All	142	55	73	60	73		74	62	89	89		
	ESBL <sup>b</sup>	57	R		R	R	R	39	7	58	60	98	100
Klebsiella pneumoniae complex		54	R	80	70	80		89	72	98	98		
Pseudomonas aeruginosa		32	R	91		R	94	R	75		100	R	94

a These organisms usually produce β-lactamase which can cause failure of 3rd generation cephalosporin therapy, despite in vitro susceptibility

Note: Percent susceptible for each organism/antimicrobial combination was generated by including the first isolate of that organism recovered from a given patient during the time period analyzed.

Abbreviations: MSSA - methicillin-susceptible Staphylococcus aureus; ESBL - extended spectrum beta-lactamase; R - intrinsic resistance

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Combined data (January - December 2021 and January - December 2022) due to the small number of isolates in 2022