

**Antibiotic % Susceptibility**  
**South Health Campus**  
**May -December 2023<sup>a</sup>**

Data derived from routine susceptibility tests performed by Alberta Precision Laboratories

	N	Ampicillin / Amoxicillin	Cloxacillin	Amoxicillin/Clavulanate	Piperacillin/Tazobactam	Cephalexin	Cefazolin	Cefixime	Ceftriaxone	Ceftazidime	Clindamycin	Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	Vancomycin	Doxycycline	Tetracycline <sup>b</sup>	Ciprofloxacin	Gentamicin	Tobramycin	Ertapenem	Meropenem
<b>Gram Positive:</b>																				
Enterococcus faecalis	43	100 <sup>c</sup>				R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100		23	93 <sup>d</sup>				
Staphylococcus aureus (all)	66		88			88	88				88	88	100	100	95					
MSSA	58		100			100	100				88	88	100	100	95					
<b>Gram Negative:</b>																				
Escherichia coli	129	60		85	98	80 <sup>d</sup>	73	81	85			84		47		71	95	96		
Klebsiella pneumoniae complex	34	R		88	88		84	88	94			94		100		88	97	97		
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	32	R		R	91			R	R	94		R		R		91		97	R	100

<sup>a</sup>Due to launch of Connect Care in May 2023, data from Jan-April not included.

<sup>b</sup>Susceptibility to doxycycline can be inferred from susceptibility to tetracycline

<sup>c</sup>For Enterococci, results of ampicillin susceptibility testing can be used to predict the activity of amoxicillin, amoxicillin-clavulanate, piperacillin-tazobactam and for E. faecalis only, additionally imipenem.

<sup>d</sup>Urinary isolates only

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; R - intrinsic resistance



# ALBERTA PRECISION LABORATORIES

Leaders in Laboratory Medicine

## Antibiotic % Susceptibility Patterns South Health Campus January - December 2022

Data derived from routine susceptibility tests performed by Alberta Precision Laboratories

N	Penicillin (IV)	Ampicillin / Amoxicillin	Cloxacillin	Amoxicillin-Clavulanate	Piperacillin-Tazobactam	Cephalexin	Cefazolin	Cefixime	Ceftriaxone	Ceftazidime	Clindamycin	Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	Vancomycin	Tetracycline <sup>c</sup>	Doxycycline <sup>b</sup>	Nitrofurantoin <sup>b</sup>	Fosfomycin (PO) <sup>b</sup>	Ciprofloxacin	Gentamicin	Tobramycin	Ertapenem	Meropenem
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### Gram-positive

Enterococcus faecalis	82	100				R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	23		100		91 <sup>b</sup>				
Enterococcus faecium	31	19				R	R	R	R	R	R	R	90	42				19 <sup>b</sup>				
Staphylococcus aureus	All	96	84			84	84				73	95	100	93								
	MSSA	82	100			100	100				76	95	100	93								
Staphylococcus, coagulase-negative <sup>d</sup>		40	30			30	30				60	65	100	93								

### Gram-negative

Enterobacter cloacae complex <sup>a,d</sup>	45	R	R		R	R	R					96					91	93	93	93	100
Escherichia coli	All	138	57	81	81	75 <sup>b</sup>	70	76	81			81				98	59	91	93		
	ESBL <sup>d</sup>	47	R			R	R	R	R	R		34			35	91	97	2	74	79	100
Klebsiella pneumoniae complex		51	R		90	90	100 <sup>b</sup>	90	92	94		96				50		88	98	100	
Pseudomonas aeruginosa		43	R	R	100			R	R	100		R		R	R		74		98	R	98

<sup>a</sup> These organisms usually produce  $\beta$ -lactamase which can cause failure of 3rd generation cephalosporin therapy, despite in vitro susceptibility

<sup>b</sup> Urine isolates only

<sup>c</sup> Susceptibility to doxycycline can be inferred from susceptibility to tetracycline

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

**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