

Antibiotic % Susceptibility
Calgary Zone, Urine Emergency & Community Patients < 16yrs
May -December 2023^a

Data derived from routine susceptibility tests performed by Alberta Precision Laboratories

	N	Ampicillin	Amoxicillin/Clavulanate	Piperacillin/Tazobactam	Cephalexin (Urine)	Cefazolin	Cefixime	Ceftriaxone	Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	Vancomycin	Doxycycline	Tetracycline	Nitrofurantoin	Fosfomycin	Ciprofloxacin	Gentamicin	Tobramycin	Ertapenem	Meropenem
Gram Positive:																			
Enterococcus faecalis	279	100 ^c			R	R	R	R	R	100		19 ^b	100		97				
Gram negative:																			
Escherichia coli	1107	59	89	98	87	85	88	90	78				100	98	74	92	92	100	100
Escherichia coli (ESBL)	113	R	79		R	R	R	R	51		60		98	98	10	80	72	100	100
Klebsiella pneumoniae complex	55	R	93	96	95	94	95	95	89				47		87	98	98	100	100
Proteus mirabilis	79	77	96	100	97	93	99	100	78		R	R	R		91	91	94	100	100

^aDue to launch of Connect Care in May 2023, data from Jan-April not included.

^bSusceptibility to doxycycline can be inferred from susceptibility to tetracycline

^cFor 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.

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



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Antibiotic % Susceptibility Patterns: Urine - < 16 years Emergency and Community Patients January - December 2022

Data derived from routine susceptibility tests performed by Alberta Precision Laboratories

	N	Ampicillin / Amoxicillin	Cloxacillin	Amoxicillin-Clavulanate	Piperacillin-Tazobactam	Cephalexin	Cefazolin	Cefixime	Ceftriaxone	Ceftazidime	Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	Vancomycin	Tetracycline ^c	Doxycycline	Nitrofurantoin	Fosfomycin (PO)	Ciprofloxacin	Gentamicin	Tobramycin	Ertapenem	Meropenem
Gram-positive																					
Enterococcus faecalis	303	100				R	R	R	R	R	R	100	24		100		98				
Staphylococcus aureus ^{a,d}	30		97				97					100									
Gram-negative																					
Citrobacter freundii complex ^{b,d}	31	R		R		R	R				87				97		90	94	90	100	100
Enterobacter cloacae complex ^b	30	R		R		R	R				87				37		97	97	97	97	100
Escherichia coli	All	1405	60	87	91	89	85	90	91	79					100		75	92	93		
	ESBL	105	R			R	R	R	R	R	45			54	98	98	6	73	69	100	100
Klebsiella oxytoca	32	R		94	94	88	47	97	94		97				97		100	100	100		
Klebsiella pneumoniae complex	62	R		92	95	90	90	92	92		85				39		85	97	100		
Proteus mirabilis	95	82		97	97	94	76	97	97		78		R	R	R		88	88	95		
Pseudomonas aeruginosa ^d	51	R		R	100			R	R	100	R		R	R			96	96	98	R	98

^a Staphylococcus aureus bacteriuria may be associated with blood stream or other systemic infection. Clinical correlation required.

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

^c Susceptibility to doxycycline can be inferred from susceptibility to tetracycline

^d 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: ESBL - extended spectrum beta-lactamase; R - intrinsic resistance