ALBERTA PRECISION LABORATORIES

Leaders in Laboratory Medicine

Antibiotic % Susceptibility Patterns: Urine - < 16 years
Emergency and Community Patients
January - December 2019

Data derived from routine susceptibility tests performed by Alberta Precision Laboratories

			n	Ampicillin / Amoxicillin	Cloxacillin	Amoxicillin-Clavulanate (PO)	Piperacillin-Tazobactam	Cephalexin (urine)	Cefazolin	Ceftriaxone	Ceftazidime	Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	Vancomycin	Tetracycline[b]	Nitrofurantoin	Fosfomycin	Ciprofloxacin[a,d]	Gentamicin	Tobramycin	Ertapenem	Meropenem
GP	*Enterococcus faecalis*		306	100				R	R	R	R	R	100	27	98		95				
GN	*Enterobacter cloacae* complex[c]		41	R		R		R	R			95			39		98	100	98	100	100
	Escherichia coli	All	1680	54		86	92	91	87	92		75			98		78	94	95		
		ESBL	117	R				R	R	R		42			95	98	12	66	62	100	100
	Klebsiella oxytoca		40	R		95	98	85	53	95		93			88		93	95	95		
	Klebsiella pneumoniae complex		83	R		90	90	95	90	95		92			48		93	96	98		
	Proteus mirabilis		108	86		100	100	97	88	98		83		R	R		90	93	93		

[a] Not routinely used in Paediatrics

[b] Susceptibility to doxycycline can be inferred from susceptibility to tetracycline

[c] These organisms usually produce inducible β-lactamase which can cause failure of 3rd generation β-lactam therapy, despite in vitro susceptibility

[d] Revised (2019) CLSI Enterobacterales interpretive criteria for susceptible are being used for the first time to calculate %S; these are ≤ 0.25 µg/mL and ≥ 26 mm for ciprofloxacin. Previous CLSI interpretive criteria for susceptible were ≤ 1 µg/mL and ≥ 21 mm

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

ABBREVIATIONS: GP - Gram-positive; GN - Gram-negative; ESBL - extended spectrum beta-lactamase; R - intrinsic resistance