

Antibiogram - 2022

Middlesex Health Alliance

Middlesex Health Alliance

A Guide to Interpreting the Antibiogram

- The antibiogram is an annual cumulative report of the antimicrobial susceptibility rates of common pathogens recovered from patients receiving care at Middlesex Health Alliance facilities and is to be used as a resource to inform empirical antimicrobial therapy.
- Susceptibility rates are calculated from the compilation of susceptibility results from all 'first' clinical isolates of a specific pathogen recovered from an individual patient per 30-day period. The rationale for this referral period is based on the need to represent 'wild-type' susceptibility profiles and avoid over-representing antimicrobial resistance that may develop de novo during a patient's prolonged hospital stay.
- Susceptibility rates for pathogens or clinical scenarios represented by less than 30 isolates are not calculated due to their limited statistical significance and interpretive value.
- The appropriateness of empiric therapy is highlighted using a colour range that corresponds to susceptibility rates. Green, 80-100%; Yellow, 70-79%; Red, <70%.

Antibiogram - 2022

Middlesex Health Alliance

Organism	Number of Isolates	Ampicillin	Amoxicillin-Clavulanate	Piperacillin-Tazobactam	Cloxacillin	Cephalexin (urinary tract)	Cefazolin	Ceftriaxone	Ceftazidime	Imipenem	Meropenem	Ciprofloxacin	Clindamycin	Doxycycline	Gentamicin	Tobramycin	TMP-SMX	Vancomycin
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	495	65	89			90	79	92		100		84			92	93	86	
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> complex	86		97			92	90	94		99		94			99	98	87	
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	49	90	96					94			100	88			98	96	88	
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	43			86					86	64	88	84			86	90		
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (incl. MRSA)	119				74								89	100			99	100
MRSA	31				0								100	100			97	100

Enterobacter, *Citrobacter*, *Klebsiella aerogenes* and *Serratia* species are intrinsically resistant to ampicillin, cefazolin, and cefuroxime and may develop resistance to broader-spectrum beta-lactams during prolonged beta-lactam therapy.

<https://www.lhsc.on.ca/palm/labs/microbiology.html#main-content>