Antibiogram
St. Thomas-Elgin General Hospital

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 St. Thomas-Elgin General Hospital 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%.

2020 Antibiogram
St. Thomas-Elgin General Hospital

Organism	Number of Isolates	Ampicillin	Amoxacillin-Clavulanate	Piperacillin-Tazobactam	Cloxacillin	Cephalexin (urinary tract)	Cefazolin	Ceftriaxone	Ceftazidime	Imipenem	Meropenem	Ciprofloxacin	Clindamycin	Doxycycline	Gentamicin	Tobramycin	TMP-SMX	Vancomycin
Escherichia coli	683	62	89			91	80	91		100		82			94	94	83	
Klebsiella pneumoniae complex	103		97			94	87	94		98		91			98	97	87	
Proteus mirabilis	57	86	96					98			100	88			96	96	89	
Enterobacter cloacae complex	48							60		100		92			96	92	85	
Klebsiella oxytoca	39		92					92		97		95			92	95	90	
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	76			96					97	86	97	93			99	99		
Staphylococcus aureus (incl. MRSA)	256				60								84	100			99	100
MRSA	103				0								93	100			99	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.