

PACIFIC DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORIES
 SBCH⁸ only
 Antimicrobial Susceptibility Profile January thru December 2012

Percent Susceptible¹

ORGANISM ¹	AVG. SAMPLE SIZE	AMPICILLIN	AMP / SUL	NAFCIL/OXACIL	PIP / TAZO	TETRACYCLINE	CEFAZOLIN	CEFOTETAN	CEFTAZIDIME	CEFTRIAZONE	CIPROFLOXACIN	LEVOFLOXACIN	GENTAMICIN	IMIPENEM	ERTAPENEM	MEROPENEM	TRIMET/SULFA	NITROFURAN (3)	CLINDAMYCIN	ERYTHROMYCIN	VANCOMYCIN	LINEZOLID	RIFAMPIN (4)
Escherichia coli (9)	1428	54	68		96		89	98	93	94	79	79	91	100	100	100	72	92					
Escherichia coli , urines only (9)	997	54	68		96		90	98	94	95	82	80	92	100	100	100	72	93					
Klebsiella species (9)	265	0	88		92		90	98	94	94	97	97	95	100	100	100	90	21					
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	260				88		0	0	88		74		85	83									
Enterobacter species	140	0			81		0	0	79	82	100	100	100	98	97	99	97	21					
Proteus mirabilis	105	89	97		100		95	100	100	98	91	97	99	100	100	100	86	0					
Serratia marcesans	44				100		0	100	98	98	97	98	100		100	100	96	0					
Hemophilus influenza	71	80																					
S. maltophilia	48								20			85				0	100						
Staphylococcus aureus (overall)	1112		(2)	(2)		94	(2)					59⁷	99				96	100	80	49	100	100	99
Staphylococcus aureus (MSSA)	690			100		94						85 ⁷	100				98	100	86	70	100	100	100
Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	422			0		94	(2)					17 ⁷	98				94	100	71	14	100	100	99
Enterococcus species	188	96																				99	89
Enterococcus faecium	43	26																				30	97
Enterococcus faecalis	83	95																				94	97
Enterococcus species, urines only	163	95										77 ⁶						91				91	94
Coagulase negative Staph.	128	(2)	(2)	47		85	(2)					68 ⁷					54	100	67	36	98	100	98
Streptococcus pneumoniae	30																			86			
Streptococcus pneumoniae (5)	23									95		100					80					100	

Footnotes:

1. Profiles include data from disk diffusion, automated testing and gradient diffusion MIC. Intermediate results have been interpreted as resistant for this tabulation. All isolates were not tested against each antibiotic in the profile.
2. Refer to oxacillin results. Oxacillin resistant strains may not respond to beta lactam antibiotics such as penicillins, cephalosporins and imipenem.
3. Data apply only to organisms isolated from urinary tract.
4. Rifampin should not be used as a sole agent for antimicrobial therapy.
5. *S. pneumoniae* isolates that were either penicillin resistant or from sterile sites. (Overall 70% susceptible to Pen (2012))
6. Fluoroquinolones are generally not an appropriate therapy against enterococcus infections from sites other than urine.
7. Staphylococcus isolates may become resistant to fluoroquinolones within 3-4 days after initiation of therapy. (NCCLS M100-S14,2004)
8. 2012 Antibiogram Statistics was compiled from isolates from SBCH patient locations only.
9. ESBL rate for *E. coli* and *Klebsiella* combined for 2012 is *approximately* 5%.
10. *S. maltophilia* 2012 susceptibility to meropenem = 0%, minocycline = 98%.
11. *Candida* species susceptibility to Fluconazole: 98% (*C. krusei* presenting the resistant forms 2012) voriconazole 98%, caspofungin 100%. (Approximately 49 isolates tested in 2012.)

**PACIFIC DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORIES
SANTA BARBARA, CA**

**ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY PROFILES
2012
SBCH location only**

DEPARTMENTS OF MICROBIOLOGY

**MICROBIOLOGY MANAGER:
Marian Jean, CLS , MT (ASCP)
805-879-8185
Email (mjjean@sbch.org)**