

HealthEast Acute Care Hospital 2016 Antibigram

What is a antibiogram?

Antibiograms are tools that aid the health care provider in prescribing antibiotics in local populations, such as Hospitals, Long Term Care Facilities or the Community. The antibiogram is based on information from microbiology laboratory tests to determine the sensitivity pattern of a given microorganism to a range of antibiotics. Antibiograms are often used by health care providers to assess local susceptibility rates, as an aid in selecting empiric antibiotic therapy, and in monitoring resistance trends over time within an institution. It provides information on how well a certain antibiotic will effectively treat a particular infection.

What is a hospital antibiogram?

The hospital antibiogram is a periodic summary of antimicrobial susceptibilities of local bacterial isolates submitted to the hospital's clinical microbiology laboratory. CLSI (Clinical & Laboratory Standards Institute) guidelines recommend compiling the antibiogram at least annually, including only the first isolate per patient in the period analyzed, and including only organisms for which ≥ 30 isolates were tested in the period analyzed.

The HealthEast Acute Care Hospital antibiogram includes a compilation of antimicrobial susceptibilities of select pathogens from the hospitalized patient population. The antibiogram is intended as a general guide to select presumptive therapy or change existing therapy. This is provided for HealthEast Medical Laboratory Long Term Care (LTC) clients that do not have the ability to create their own antibiogram.

Two tables are included with this document – one for gram positive bacteria and one for gram negative bacteria.

If you have questions, please call our Laboratory Customer Service at 651-232-3500 opt. 5 and ask to speak to a Technical Specialist in our Microbiology Department.

Acute Care Hospitals
2016 Healthest Antibiogram (% Sensitive)
Gram Negatives

	<i>Citrobacter amalonaticus</i>	<i>Citrobacter freundii</i>	<i>Citrobacter koseri</i>	<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	<i>Morganella morganii</i>	<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	<i>Serratia marcescens</i>
Number of Isolates	42	65	55	66	135	2253	122	459	81	159	195	33
Amoxicillin/Clavulonic ^	85	0	96	0	0	83	91	95	0	96	-	-
Ampicillin	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	84	-	-
Aztreonam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	96
Cefazolin	0	0	89	0	0	87	52	93	0	78	-	-
Cefepime	97	95	100	98	94	95	98	96	100	99	94	100
Ceftazidime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	93
Ceftriaxone	92	75	98	84	83	94	95	95	96	98	-	-
Ciprofloxacin	100	87	98	98	98	82	95	97	93	84	84	93
Gentamicin	100	100	98	100	97	93	97	98	94	94	97	100
Levofloxacin	100	90	100	100	100	83	98	98	98	84	83	100
Meropenem	100	100	100	98	99	99	100	98	98	-	87	100
Nitrofurantoin ^	7	95	54	13	24	98	82	35	0	0	-	-
Piperacillin/Tazo ^^	97	80	100	87	88	96	95	96	97	99	90	93
Tetracycline ^	0	83	0	98	91	78	92	87	0	0	-	-
Tobramycin	100	100	98	96	97	93	95	98	96	93	99	72
Trimethoprim/SMX	92	87	96	100	92	79	95	91	92	83	-	-

4% of E. coli isolates were Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamase (ESBL) in 2016

4% of Klebsiella pneumoniae isolates were Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamase (ESBL) in 2016

^ = Urinary tract isolates only

^^ = Non-urinary tract isolates only

^^^ = Blood culture isolates only

**Acute Care Hospitals
2016 Healthest Antibigram (% Sensitive)
Gram Positives**

	<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	<i>Staphylococcus aureus (MSSA)</i>	<i>Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)</i>	<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>
Number of Isolates	445	39	387	201	211	112	49
Ampicillin	99	43	-	-	-	-	-
Cefazolin	-	-	100	0	40	-	-
Ceftriaxone - meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	93
Ceftriaxone - non-meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Clindamycin	-	-	80	57	-	64	89
Erythromycin	-	-	71	-	-	57	67
Gentamicin - synergy ^^^	73	85	-	-	-	-	-
Levofloxacin	74	25	88	-	50	-	-
Nitrofurantoin ^	100	-	100	100	99	-	-
Oxacillin	-	-	100	0	40	-	-
Penicillin G - oral	-	-	-	-	9	100	71
Penicillin G - meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
Penicillin G - non-meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Streptomycin - synergy ^^^	85	90	-	-	-	-	-
Tetracycline	20	51	93	93	-	-	-
Trimethoprim/SMX	-	-	95	95	-	-	-
Vancomycin	99	68	100	100	100	-	-

34% of *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates were MRSA in 2016

34% of *Streptococcus agalactiae* (Group B) were MLSb phenotype in 2016. MLSb phenotype indicates inducible resistance to clindamycin.

^ = Urinary tract isolates only

^^ = Non-urinary tract isolates only

^^^ = Blood culture isolates only