Antibiogram - 2022

St. Thomas-Elgin General Hospital

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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%.

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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	654	61	88			89	75	90		100		81			94	95	84	
Klebsiella pneumoniae complex	126		100			93	87	92		100		90			99	100	86	
Proteus mirabilis	62	92	98					100			100	94			97	100	94	
Enterobacter cloacae complex	41							61		95		88			95	93	88	
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	95			85					81	72	85	89			100	99		
Staphylococcus aureus (incl. MRSA)	224				66								90	100			98	100
MRSA	76				0								97	100			95	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.

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