

UC HEALTH AMBULATORY SITES  
UC Health, Cincinnati, Ohio  
**2023 Antibiogram Preparation Information**

**General**

- The OP Antibigrams for 2023 have been compiled using WHONET software from the World Health Organization.
- Only first isolates from patients in outpatient locations are included in these antibiograms.
- The primary susceptibility platform employed for testing in 2023 was the Biomerieux Vitek® 2 System.
- The drugs included in this antibiogram report are the drugs routinely tested and reported at UC Health. These drugs are selected based on a combination of the following: CLSI recommendations, the UC Health formulary, and availability of these drugs on the commercial susceptibility panels.
- Drugs not tested or not indicated for a given source or organism are left blank.
- Only organisms with 20 or more isolates are included on the antibiogram. CLSI recommends using 30 isolates as the cutoff, so those between 20 and 30 are shaded gray.
- If the percentage of susceptible isolates increased by  $\geq 10\%$  compared to the previous year's data, the table cell has been shaded green; a decrease by  $\geq 10\%$  compared to the previous year's data has been shaded red.
- Gram Positive Antibiogram Notes:
  - Results for *Staphylococcus aureus* are presented in aggregate and broken down based upon MRSA/MSSA.
  - Staphylococci may possess a resistance mechanism to lincosamides that is induced by exposure to macrolides. All *Staphylococcus* species are routinely screened for inducible clindamycin resistance. When this resistance is found, the interpretive result is modified to Resistant and no MIC value is reported.
  - Results listed for *Staphylococcus epidermidis* are based on isolates identified to species; this does not represent an aggregation of results for all coagulase-negative staphylococci.

Gram Positive Organism (# of patient isolates)	Ampicillin	Clindamycin	Doxycycline	Erythromycin	Levofloxacin	Linezolid	Oxacillin	Tetracycline	Trimethoprim/ Sulfamethoxazole	Vancomycin
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> (223)	100		33	14	91	99		30		99
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i> (26)	19		12	4	12	96		12		31
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (545)		76	95	47	87	100	63	88	93	100
<i>S. aureus</i> - MRSA (208)		74	90	23	46	100	0	84	85	100
<i>S. aureus</i> - MSSA (344)		77	97	62	93	100	100	92	98	100
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> (90)		41	79	27	78	100	32	74	50	100
<i>Staphylococcus lugdunensis</i> (66)		64	99	62	100	100	71	88	99	100

\**Streptococcus pneumoniae* MIC interpretations for Cefotaxime, Ceftriaxone, and Penicillin-G vary based on achievable drug levels in the CSF versus blood. Percentages were calculated by applying both sets of interpretations to all 86 isolates.

If the percentage of susceptible isolates increased by  $\geq 10\%$  compared to the previous year's data, the table cell has been shaded green; a decrease by  $\geq 10\%$  compared to the previous year's data has been shaded red.

## Gram Negative Organisms

## Outpatient

## Percent Susceptible

Gram Negative Organism (# of patient isolates)	Ampicillin/ Sulbactam	Ampicillin	Cefazolin*	Cefepime	Ceftriaxone	Ciprofloxacin	Gentamicin	Levofloxacin	Meropenem	Piperacillin/ Tazobactam	Tobramycin	Trimethoprim/ Sulfamethoxazole
<i>Citrobacter freundii</i> (36)				92	81	89	92	83	100	89	92	89
<i>Citrobacter koseri (diversus)</i> (46)			96	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Enterobacter cloacae complex</i> (123)				94	75	89	96	83	99	81	96	86
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (1614)	67	58	85	97	94	81	92	76	99	97	93	77
<i>Klebsiella aerogenes</i> (50)				98	86	96	100	92	100	86	100	100
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i> (71)	68		38	96	93	93	97	96	100	96	94	92
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> (381)	80		87	92	89	86	94	87	100	95	93	86
<i>Morganella morganii</i> (28)				100	89	71	93	71	100	100	96	82
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i> (202)	95	84	76	99	98	87	96	87	100	100	97	87
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (223)				93		85	97	81	93	87	99	
<i>Serratia marcescens</i> (56)				100	98	98	98	96	100		91	100
<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i> (21)								90				90

\*Cefazolin values reflect the percentage of Non-Resistant isolates using an MIC breakpoint of  $\leq 4$   $\mu\text{g/mL}$

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