WEST CHESTER HOSPITAL
UC Health, Cincinnati, Ohio
2018 Antibiogram Preparation Information

General

- The WCH Antibiograms for 2018 have been compiled using WHONET software from the World Health Organization.
- Only first isolates from patients in WCH inpatient locations and from WCED are included in these antibiograms.
- The primary susceptibility platform employed for testing in 2018 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 with between 20 and 30 are shaded gray.
- If the percentage of susceptible isolates increased by ≥ 10% compared to the previous year's data, the table cell has been shaded green; a decrease by ≥ 10% compared to the previous year's data has been shaded red.

- Gram Positive Antibiogram Notes:
    - Results for *Staphylococcus aureus* are given in aggregate and are broken down based on MRSA/MSSA.
    - The isolates included in the report do not include MRSA Surveillance Screen cultures or Staphylococcal pneumonia Nasal Swab cultures.
    - 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 Negative Organism (# of patient isolates)	Ampicillin/Sulbactam	Ampicillin	Cefazolin*	Cefepime	Ceftriaxone	Ciprofloxacin	Gentamicin	Levofloxacin	Meropenem	Piperacillin/Tazobactam	Tobramycin	Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole
Citrobacter freundii (23)			0	96	91	91	96	91	96	91	96	91
Enterobacter aerogenes (20)			0	100	85	100	100	100	100	85	100	100
Enterobacter cloacae complex (60)			0	95	70	93	95	93	100	80	95	97
Escherichia coli (822)	60	52	83	96	93	78	91	77	100	96	92	75
Klebsiella oxytoca (34)	70	0	39	100	94	97	100	97	100	94	100	94
Klebsiella pneumoniae (235)	82	0	91	95	93	93	95	96	99	95	94	91
Proteus mirabilis (67)	90	84	78	99	99	75	91	78	100	100	94	79
Pseudomonas aeruginosa (162)	0	0	0	93	0	83	89	79	89	94	96	0
Serratia marcescens (24)			0	96	88	100	92	100	96		88	100
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia (20)								84				84

*Cefazolin values reflect the percentage of Non-Resistant isolates using an MIC breakpoint of ≤ 4 µg/mL

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Gram Positive Organism (# of patient isolates)	**Ampicillin**	**Cefotaxime**	**Ceftriaxone**	**Clindamycin**	**Doxycycline**	**Erythromycin**	**Levofloxacin**	**Linezolid**	**Oxacillin**	**Penicillin G**	**Tetracycline**	**Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole**	**Vancomycin**
Enterococcus faecalis (146)	100				18	6	75	93			19		98
Enterococcus faecium (21)	24				14	0	19	91			14		43
Staphylococcus aureus (287)				71	96	36		100	51		90	93	100
S. aureus- MRSA (143)				64	94	15		100	0		90	90	100
S. aureus- MSSA (148)				76	98	56		100	100		91	97	100
Staphylococcus epidermidis (51)				66	90	44		100	43		88	79	100
Streptococcus viridans group (20)	100	95	100	84		72	100	100		90	47		100

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