

		ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY PROFILES OF SELECTED AEROBIC ISOLATES UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA HEALTH SYSTEM ALL SOURCES Outpatient Adult (>18 yrs) 2016 PERCENT OF STRAINS SUSCEPTIBLE																					
		Penicillins					Cephalosporins			Aminoglycosides			Carbapenems		Miscellaneous								
		Ampicillin	Ampicillin Sulbactam	Oxacillin	Penicillin	Piperacillin Tazobactam	Cefazolin	Ceftriaxone	Cefepime	Amikacin	Gentamicin	Tobramycin	Meropenem	Ertapenem	Clindamycin	Erythromycin	Ciprofloxacin	Moxifloxacin	Linezolid	Trimethoprim sulfamethoxazole	Vancomycin	Tetracycline	Nitrofurantoin (urine only)
Citrobacter freundii	73				86		82	100	100	96	97	100	100			97			85			92	
Enterobacter aerogenes	77				88		94	100	100	100	100	100	100			100			99				
Enterobacter cloacae complex	79				84		82	97	100	96	97	97	91			89			89			28	
Escherichia coli	2558	58	65		96	93	96	96	100	92	92	100	100			82			79			93	
Klebsiella oxytoca	84		58		96	80	96	96	100	99	99	99	100			99			99			55	
Klebsiella pneumoniae	528		86		96	96	98	98	100	98	97	99	100			98			89			28	
Proteus mirabilis	223	87	90		100	95	99	99	100	95	96	100	100			82			84				
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	313				86			90	89	83	93	90				81							
Serratia marcescens	61						97	98	100	95	80	98	98			93			93				
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia	36																		100				
Enterococcus faecalis	366	100																100		98	30	99	
Enterococcus faecium	36	19																100		36	14	14	
Staphylococcus aureus	734			66										70	46				98	100	95		
Streptococcus pneumoniae*	38				92		84								55		100		72	100			

* if there is low level of resistance to penicillin (MIC >0.25 but < 2 mg/ml), a β -lactam may be effective outside the central nervous system.