

2016 ANTIBIOGRAM

Fraser Health Authority



This antibiogram is provided as a guide for empiric therapy.

Choice of drug should be made according to local susceptibility data, efficacy, site of infection, toxicity and cost considerations.

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General Comments

Staphylococcus aureus. Cloxacillin has superior efficacy to vancomycin against methicillin-susceptible *S.aureus*; restrict vancomycin to MRSA or anaphylactoid-type hypersensitivity to beta-lactams. In cases of *S.aureus* bacteremia, Infectious Disease consult is recommended.

Enterococcus species is resistant to cephalosporins, clindamycin, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (TMP-SMX), ertapenem and meropenem. *Enterococcus* sp. that test susceptible to ampicillin is also susceptible to amoxicillin, amoxicillin-clavulanate, and piperacillin-tazobactam (if needing broad coverage for polymicrobial infection).

E. faecalis is generally susceptible to ampicillin.

E. faecium is resistant to all carbapenems and is usually not susceptible to fluoroquinolones. Vancomycin resistance is significant.

Streptococcus agalactiae (Group B Streptococcus) is generally susceptible to penicillins and cephalosporins.

Streptococcus anginosus is generally susceptible to beta-lactams.

Streptococcus pyogenes are predictably susceptible to penicillins and cephalosporins. It is resistant to TMP-SMX and ciprofloxacin. It is variably susceptible to clindamycin and macrolides.

E. coli has significant resistance to ciprofloxacin and TMP-SMX.

Acinetobacter baumannii is generally susceptible to meropenem and aminoglycosides.

B.fragilis group is generally susceptible to metronidazole, beta-lactam inhibitors and carbapenems. Resistance to clindamycin is significant.