

Table I. Gram-Negative Bacilli [1] Norton Outpatient Practices 2024	Number Tested	Penicillins					Cephalosporins					Monobactam	Carbapenems			Aminoglycosides			Others			
		Ampicillin	Amoxicillin/Clavulanate	Ampicillin/Sulbactam	Piperacillin/Tazobactam (%S) [2]	Piperacillin/Tazobactam (%SDD) [2]	Oral cephalosporins for uncomplicated UTI	Cefazolin	Cefepime (%S) [3]	Cefepime (%SDD) [3]	Ceftazidime	Ceftriaxone	Aztreonam	Ertapenem	Meropenem	Amikacin	Gentamicin	Tobramycin	Ciprofloxacin	Levofloxacin	Nitrofurantoin [4]	Trimeth/Sulfa
Acinetobacter baumannii complex [5]	22	R	R	77			R	91	91		R			95	*	82	91	95	100		73	
Other Acinetobacter species	11	R	R	92				83	92					100	*	100	92	100	100		75	
Citrobacter amalonaticus group [6]	20	R	75	60	*	*	15	95	0	95	50	*	100	100	*	100	100	90	95	65	85	
Citrobacter freundii complex [7]	149	R	R	R	99	0	R	97	1	87	82	99	99	100	99	98	97	91	95	96	92	
Citrobacter koseri	200	R	98	98	99	0	96	100	0	98	98	99	100	100	99	99	99	98	99	88	99	
Enterobacter cloacae complex [8]	210	R	R	R	76	3	R	91	3	82	71	74	90	100	100	95	95	91	95	23	89	
Escherichia coli	10022	55	89	65	98	1	91	75	95	1	95	94	99	99	99	92	94	81	83	98	78	
Hafnia alvei	14	R	R	R	*	*	R	100	0	86	71	*	100	100	*	100	100	93	93	92	93	
Klebsiella aerogenes	228	R	R	R	99	0	R	97	2	93	88	99	98	99	99	99	99	96	97	28	96	
Klebsiella oxytoca	192	R	92	79	*	*	22	93	4	97	91	*	100	100	*	95	96	90	94	92	90	
Klebsiella pneumoniae	1457	R	95	87	96	2	95	88	96	1	96	95	99	99	100	98	97	90	96	52	91	
Klebsiella variicola	12	R	92	92	*	*	83	100	0	100	100	*	100	100	*	100	100	83	92	58	92	
Kluyera ascorbata	10	30	70	60	*	*	50	100	0	100	100	*	100	100	*	100	100	60	70	*	60	
Morganella morganii	65	R	R	3	*	*	R	95	3	82	88	*	100	100	*	94	92	88	88	R	89	
Proteus mirabilis	642	85	97	93	98	2	95	77	98	1	99	98	90	99	99	95	95	91	92	R	86	
Proteus vulgaris	17	R	94	71	*	*	R	100	0	100	71	*	100	100	*	100	100	100	100	R	82	
Providencia rettgeri	15	R	R	53	*	*	R	93	7	47	87	*	100	100	*	93	87	87	87	R	87	
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	323	R	R	R	98		R	95	97	R		87	R	96	90		98	88	88	R	R	
Salmonella species	10	100					R	100	100	100			100	100	R	R	R	100				
Serratia marcescens	71	R	R	R	66	3	R	94	4	44	54	60	99	100	97	94	93	89	97	R	97	
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia	31	R	R	R	R	R	R				R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94			94	

For antimicrobials listed, number shown is the percentage of unique isolates susceptible by current CLSI breakpoints, unless otherwise noted.

Please exercise discretion when data are reviewed for species with fewer than 30 isolates due to reduced statistical validity.

*Data is not shown for species or species/antimicrobial combinations that have fewer than 10 isolates.

A value of R indicates that this organism is intrinsically resistant to the antimicrobial agent.

[1] All organisms in this table are intrinsically resistant to oxacillin, penicillin, clindamycin, erythromycin, vancomycin, linezolid, and daptomycin.

[2] Interpretation of Susceptible (S) is based on dosage regimen of 3.375-4.5g administered every 6 hours as a 30 minute infusion. Interpretation of Susceptible Dose-Dependent (SDD) is based on a dosage regimen of 4.5g administered every 6 hours as a 3 hour infusion or 4.5g administered every 8 hours as a 4 hour infusion.

[3] Interpretation of Susceptible (S) is based on dosage regimen of 1g administered every 12 hours. Interpretation of Susceptible Dose-Dependent (SDD) is based on 2g administered every 8 hours.

[4] Nitrofurantoin susceptibility is based on urine isolates only.

[5] A. baumannii complex consists of the species A. baumannii, A. calcoaceticus, A. nosocomialis, and A. pittii.

[6] C. amalonaticus group includes C. amalonaticus and C. farmeri.

[7] C. freundii complex consists of the species C. braakii, C. freundii, C. murlinae, C. sedlaki, C. werkmanii, and C. youngae.

[8] E. cloacae complex consists of the species E. asburiae, E. cloacae, E. hormaechei, E. kobei, E. ludwigii, and E. nimipressuralis.

Table II. Gram-Positive Cocci [1] Norton Outpatient Practices 2024	Number Tested	Penicillins				Cephalosporins		Gram + Coverage						Others				
		Amoxicillin/Clavulanate	Ampicillin	Oxacillin	Penicillin	Cefazolin	Ceftriaxone	Gentamicin Synergy	Clindamycin [2,3]	Erythromycin [3]	Azithromycin [3]	Vancomycin	Linezolid	Daptomycin [4]	Levofloxacin	Nitrofurantoin [3]	Tetracycline	Trimeth/Sulfa
Staphylococcus aureus	1350	66		66		66			81	48		99	99	99			93	99
Methicillin-resistant S. aureus	454	0		0		0			74	19		99	99	99			96	98
Methicillin-susceptible S. aureus	896	100		100		100			84	63		100	100	99			91	100
Staphylococcus epidermidis	567	51		51		51			59	16		100	99	99		99	81	66
Staphylococcus haemolyticus	70	36		36		36			*	*		70	100	99		99	69	61
Staphylococcus hominis	31	52		52		52			*	*		100	100	100		97	71	71
Staphylococcus lugdunensis	130	85		85		85			80	79		99	99	99		100	90	98
Staphylococcus simulans	51	61		61		61			*	*		100	100	100		100	94	96
Other coagulase-negative staphylococci	47	62		62		62			71	64		100	100	98		97	81	85
Enterococcus faecalis	170		99		99	R	R	85	R	22		99	100	99		98	24	R
Other Enterococcus species	21		76		76	R	R	95	R	*		76	100	71		83	67	R
Group B Streptococcus (S. agalactiae)	277		100		100		100		41	29	30	100			99		11	R
Streptococcus anginosus [5]	37		100		100		100		81	35	35	100			97		27	
Streptococcus constellatus [5]	18		100		100		100		78	67	67	100			100		78	
Streptococcus intermedius [5]	21		100		100		100		71	57	57	100			100		71	
Streptococcus pneumoniae	24	100			See Table III		See Table III		85	50	55	100			100		88	75
Viridans streptococci	33		41		76		97		80	40	50	100			94		58	
Aerococcus urinae	187		95		95		97		*	*	*	100			71		81	R
Aerococcus viridans	27		89		85		96		*	*	*	100			74		93	89

For antimicrobials listed, number shown is the percentage of unique isolates susceptible by current CLSI breakpoints, unless otherwise noted.

Please exercise discretion when data are reviewed for species with fewer than 30 isolates due to reduced statistical validity.

*Data is not shown for species or species/antimicrobial combinations that have fewer than 10 isolates.

A value of R indicates that this organism is intrinsically resistant to the antimicrobial agent.

[1] All organisms in this table are intrinsically resistant to aztreonam. All Enterococcus species are intrinsically resistant to cephalosporins, clindamycin, trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole, and aminoglycosides (except for synergy).

[2] MRSA: 13% inducible resistance, 12% constitutive resistance; MSSA: 14% inducible resistance, 2% constitutive resistance; Coag-neg Staph (all species): 6% inducible resistance, 19% constitutive resistance.

[3] Clindamycin and erythromycin data are based on non-urine isolates only. Nitrofurantoin susceptibility is based on urine isolates only.

[4] Percent susceptibility for other Enterococcus species Includes E. faecium strains that are SDD.

[5] S. anginosus, S. constellatus, and S. intermedius together comprise the S. anginosus complex.

Table III.
Streptococcus
pneumoniae
Penicillin & Ceftriaxone

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	Penicillin - IV meningitis	Penicillin - IV non-meningitis	Penicillin - Oral	Ceftriaxone - IV meningitis	Ceftriaxone - IV non-meningitis
Percent Susceptible	79	100	79	92	100
Percent Intermediate	-	0	13	8	0
Percent Resistant	21	0	8	0	0