Table I.
Gram-Negative Bacilli [1]

Outpatient Practices
2025

		Penicillins					Cephalosporins						Monobactam	Carbapenems		Aminoglycosides			Others				
	Number Tested	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	Minocycline	Nitrofurantoin [4]	Trimeth/Sulfa
Citrobacter amalonaticus group [5]	13	R	46	31	*	*		8	77	8	69	62	*	100	100	*	92	100	92	92	*	92	77
Citrobacter freundii complex [6]	88	R	R	R	80	10		R	97	2	78	75	70	99	100	100	94	94	84	85	90	97	86
Citrobacter koseri	112	R	98	99	*	*		97	99	0	99	97	*	100	100	*	100	99	98	98	*	82	98
Enterobacter cloacae complex [7]	121	R	R	R	90	0		R	92	4	74	66	90	92	99	100	98	98	93	94	100	30	89
Escherichia coli	5823	55	89	64	98	1	90	74	94	1	95	93	95	99	99	99	92	93	79	82	94	98	77
Hafnia alvei	10	R	R	R	*	*		R	100	0	80	60	*	90	100	*	100	100	90	90	*	*	90
Klebsiella aerogenes	142	R	R	R	77	0		R	99	1	87	86	62	98	100	100	100	100	96	96	100	29	97
Klebsiella oxytoca	94	R	94	76	*	*		23	91	2	93	90	*	97	100	*	95	95	89	93	*	88	89
Klebsiella pneumoniae	992	R	95	83	100	0	94	85	95	1	95	94	100	99	100	100	98	97	91	95	79	52	89
Kluyera ascorbata	10	10	90	60	*	*		90	100	0	90	100	*	100	100	*	100	100	50	50	*	100	60
Morganella morganii	41	R	R	5	*	*		R	98	2		93	*	100	100	*	98	98	93	93	*	R	98
Proteus mirabilis	416	87	97	94	100	0	94	78	97	1	99	97	86	99	99	100	95	95	88	89	R	R	85
Proteus vulgaris	13	R	92	85	*	*		R	85	0	100	38	*	100	100	*	100	100	100	100	R	R	92
Providencia rettgeri	10	R	R	20	*	*		R	80	20		90	*	100	100	*	100	100	100	100	R	R	100
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	186	R	R	R	97			R	96		98	R	87	R	96	96		98	90	86	R	R	R
Serratia marcescens	23	R	R	R	*	*		R	87	9	43	43	*	100	100	*	96	87	91	91	*	R	100
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia	15	R	R	R	R	R		R				R	R	R	R	R	R	R		87			100

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] C. amalonaticus group consists of the species C. amalonaticus and C. farmeri.
[6] C. freundii complex consists of the species C. braakii, C. freundii, C. murliniae, C. sedlaki, C. werkmanii, and C. youngae.
[7] 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]

Outpatient Practices
2025

		Penicillins				Cephalosporins		Gram + Coverage						Others			
	Number Tested	Amoxicillin/Clavulanate	Ampicillin	Oxacillin	Penicillin	Cefazolin	Ceftriaxone	Gentamicin Synergy	Clindamycin [2,3]	Erythromycin [3]	Vancomycin	Linezolid	Daptomycin [4]	Levofloxacin	Nitrofurantoin [3]	Tetracycline	Trimeth/Sulfa
Staphylococcus aureus	557	66		66		66			82	52	100	99	99	81		93	98
Methicillin-resistant S. aureus	189	0		0		0			79	26	100	99	99	57		93	96
Methicillin-susceptible S. aureus	368	100		100		100			83	66	100	100	100	93		94	99
Staphylococcus epidermidis	349	47		47		47			59	36	100	99	100	86	99	77	62
Staphylococcus haemolyticus	44	36		36		36			*	*	100	100	100	75	100	64	80
Staphylococcus hominis	24	54		54		54			*	*	100	100	100	96	100	79	67
Staphylococcus lugdunensis	76	71		71		71			88	81	100	100	100	99	100	92	97
Staphylococcus simulans	20	80		80		80			*	*	100	100	100	85	100	100	100
Other coaglase-negative staphylococci	29	57		57		57			80	90	100	100	100	90	100	90	90
Enterococcus faecalis	77		99		99	R	R	81	R	22	97	100	100		100	30	R
Group B Streptococcus (S. agalactiae)	58		100		100		100		32	19	100			100		12	R
Streptococcus anginosus [5]	11		100		100		100		82	27	100			100		36	
Streptococcus constellatus [5]	10		100		90		100		90	80	100			100		80	
Streptococcus pneumoniae	13	92			See Table III		See Table III		100	50	100			100		100	85
Viridans streptococci	16		81		73		100		*	*	100			100		69	
Aerococcus urinae	147		93		95		96		*	*	100			75		77	R
Aerococcus viridans	28		93		86		89		*	*	100			68		86	86

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: 11% inducible resistance, 9% constitutive resistance; MSSA: 15% inducible resistance, 2% constitutive resistance; Coag-neg Staph (all species): 6% inducible resistance, 14% constitutive resistance.
[3] Clindamycin and erythromycin data are based on non-urine isolates only. Nitrofurantoin susceptibility is based on urine isolates only.
[4] For E. faecium only, daptomycin interpretation of SDD is based on dosage regimen of 8-12 mg/kg administered every 24 hours and is intended for serious E. faecium infections only. There is no S category for E. faecium with daptomycin. For other Enterococcus species, daptomycin interpretation of S is based on a dosage regimen of 6 mg/kg administered every 24 hours.
[5] S. anginosus, S. constellatus, and S. intermedius together comprise the S. anginosus complex.

Table III.
Streptococcus pneumoniae
Penicillin & Ceftriaxone

Outpatient Practices
2025

	Penicillin - IV meningitis	Penicillin - IV non-meningitis	Penicillin - Oral	Ceftriaxone - IV meningitis	Ceftriaxone - IV non-meningitis
Percent Susceptible	62	100	62	92	100
Percent Intermediate	-	0	23	8	0
Percent Resistant	38	0	15	0	0