



**SUSCEPTIBILITY  
PATTERNS OF  
— ALL INPATIENT —  
COMMON ISOLATES  
(including critical care units)**

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University of Toledo Medical Center

**Jan 2010 – December 2010**

**% SUSCEPTIBILITY OF COMMON GRAM NEGATIVE ISOLATES**  
 URINARY AND NON-URINARY **ALL INPATIENT ISOLATES** (includes critical care)

Jan 2010 – December 2010

<b>ORGANISM</b>	Total # tested	Aztreonam	Amikacin	Gentamicin	Tobramycin	Ampicillin	Amp/Sulbactam	Piperacillin / Tazobactam	Imipenem	Cefazolin	Cefepime	Ceftriaxone	Ciprofloxacin	TMX/SMX	◇ % ESBL positive
Acinetobacter baumannii	40		82	37	62		60	38	60		33		30		
Enterobacter cloacae	73	76	97	87	84			85	100		97	81	85	80	
Enterobacter aerogenes	15*	73	100	100	100			67	100		100	73	93	100	
Escherichia coli	557	93	99	86	87	45	53	92	100	84	94	93	66	73	6
Klebsiella pneumoniae	196	86	99	90	85		82	90	99	84	86	85	83	85	14
Proteus mirabilis	156	88	100	64	86	83	91	97	100	83	88	88	42	53	
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	225	51	92	65	85			81	80		77		64		

◇ ESBL = extended spectrum beta-lactamase

\* – number is lower than CLSI recommended number of isolates to be reported; to be interpreted with caution

**% SUSCEPTIBILITY OF COMMON GRAM POSITIVE ISOLATES**  
 URINARY AND NON-URINARY **ALL INPATIENT ISOLATES** (includes critical care)

Jan 2010 – December 2010

ORGANISM	Total # tested	Ampicillin	Benzylpenicillin	Clindamycin	Gentamicin**	Linezolid	Oxacillin	Rifampicin**	Tetracycline	TMX/SMX	Vancomycin
Staphylococcus aureus (MSSA and MRSA)	499		6	59	98	100	38	94	95	93	100
MRSA	296			47	97	100		99	96	88	100
Coagulase-negative Staphylococcus	293		7	60	74	100	34	97	77	61	100
Enterococcus faecalis	204	97	97			99			25		99
Enterococcus faecium	79	19	16			87			12		37
Streptococcus pneumoniae	22*		59			100			86		100

\* number is lower than CLSI recommended number of isolates to be reported; to be interpreted with caution

\*\* gentamicin and rifampin should never be used by themselves for treatment of Gram positive organisms



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**% SUSCEPTIBILITY OF COMMON GRAM NEGATIVE ISOLATES**  
 URINARY AND NON-URINARY IN-PATIENT ISOLATES – **Critical care**

January 2010 – December 2010

<b>ORGANISM</b>	Total # tested	Aztreonam	Amikacin	Gentamicin	Trobramycin	Ampicillin	Amp/Sulbactam	Pip/Tazobactam	Imipenem/ Meropenem	Cefazolin	Cefepime	Ceftriaxone	Ciprofloxacin	TMX/SMX	◇ % ESBL positive
Acinetobacter baumannii	10*		83	40	50		60	30	60		20		30		
Enterobacter cloacae	6*	86	100	86	86			93	100		93	93	86	86	
Enterobacter aerogenes	15*	67	100	100	100			67	100		100	67	100	100	
Escherichia coli	67	90	100	85	84	39	46	86	100	82	91	91	54	69	8
Klebsiella pneumoniae	36	75	97	86	78		72	86	97	75	75	75	67	81	25
Proteus mirabilis	21*	72	100	57	81	67	76	95	100	67	72	72	33	43	
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	64	39	84	50	73			67	65		69		53		

◇ ESBL = extended spectrum beta-lactamase

\* Number of isolates is too small to interpret

**% SUSCEPTIBILITY OF COMMON GRAM POSITIVE ISOLATES**  
 URINARY AND NON-URINARY IN-PATIENT ISOLATES – **Critical Care**

**January 2010 – December 2010**

<b>ORGANISM</b>	Total # tested	Ampicillin	Penicillin	Clindamycin	Gentamicin	Linezolid	Oxacillin	Rifampin	Tetracycline	TMX/SMX	Vancomycin
Staphylococcus aureus (MSSA and MRSA)	74			34	96	100	29	100	97	85	100
MRSA	53			21	92	100		100	96	81	100
Coagulase-negative Staphylococcus	42		2	45	64	100	26	95	72	55	100
Enterococcus faecalis	22*	100	100			100			27		96
Enterococcus faecium	19*	5	0			95			5		21
Streptococcus pneumoniae	<b>0</b>										

\* number is lower than CLSI recommended number of isolates to be reported (30); to be interpreted with caution

\*\* gentamicin and rifampin should never be used by themselves for treatment of Gram positive organisms