

CUMULATIVE ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY REPORT – AUCKLAND AND NORTHLAND COMMUNITY ISOLATES 2018

Organism	<i>Escherichia coli</i> [#]	ESBL producing <i>E. coli</i> (5.7% of <i>E. coli</i>)	<i>Klebsiella</i> , <i>Enterobacter</i> , <i>Citrobacter</i> , <i>Serratia</i> group	<i>Proteus</i> , <i>Providencia</i> , <i>Morganella</i> group	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Methicillin resistant <i>S. aureus</i> (14% of <i>S. aureus</i>)	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	Enterococci
Number tested [#]	37778	2157	6080	2044	1322	2350	38123	5481	1410	430	2192
Amoxicillin	48	R	R	71	75	R		R	S		97
Cefalexin	92	R		85		R	^	R	S		R
Ciprofloxacin	89	37	90	95		90					94*
Clindamycin							90	85		88	
Amoxicillin-clavulanate	89	73	70	87	89	R	^	R	S		
Cotrimoxazole			93		79	R	99	99		77	R
Erythromycin							88	80		85	
Flucloxacillin							86	R	S		
Fosfomycin*		96									
Fusidic acid							78	40			
Mecillinam*		95									
Mupirocin							93	95			
Nitrofurantoin ^{*,a}	99	97	80	R		R	100	S			99
Penicillin						R				93	
Tetracycline				R	85	R	98	97	70	84	
Trimethoprim*	69	29	78	75		R	91				

Numbers denote % susceptible

	>90% isolates susceptible
	70-89% isolates susceptible
	<70% isolates susceptible
S	Predictable susceptibility
R	Predictable resistance

All organisms were not tested against all antibiotics

* Tested against urinary isolates only

^a *Serratia* spp. are intrinsically resistant to nitrofurantoin.

^ *S. aureus* susceptible to flucloxacillin are also susceptible to cefalexin and amoxicillin-clavulanate

- Note:**
1. In Northland 4.8% of *E. coli* are ESBL producers and 13% of *S. aureus* are methicillin resistant.
 2. Urinary tract infections caused by *S. saprophyticus* will usually respond to most agents commonly used to treat urinary tract infections (e.g. nitrofurantoin, amoxicillin-clavulanate, cephalosporins).

Author: Dr Gary McAuliffe. Clinical Microbiologist, Labtests, February 2019