

Organism ( No. tested # )	Penicillin	Ceftriaxone	Amoxicillin	Flucloxacillin <sup>1</sup>	Erythromycin	Clindamycin	Mupirocin	Fusidic Acid	Rifampicin	Tetracycline	Cotrimoxazole	Gentamicin <sup>2</sup>	Nitrofurantoin *	Ciprofloxacin	Trimethoprim *	Doxycycline
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> methicillin susceptible (1373)	15			S	90	79	99	93	100	97	98	97	99	93	98	97
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> methicillin resistant (278)	R			R	83	88	100	67	98	93	99	94		80		98
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> (163)				39	52	70		48	96	86	62	72		75		87
<i>Staphylococcus lugdunensis</i> (68)	38			78	94	94		88	100	92	99	90		100		100
coagulase neg. staphylococci other than <i>S.epidermidis</i> , <i>S. lugdunensis</i> & <i>S.saprophyticus</i> (244)				51	66	76		56	97	88	78	78				96
<i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</i> <sup>3</sup> (60)													100	100	95	
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> (50 blood cultures & 1 Aspirate)					98					94	45					
Meningitis	49 <sup>4</sup>	100 <sup>6</sup>														
Infections other than meningitis	100 <sup>5</sup>	100 <sup>7</sup>														
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> (Group A) (45)	S				93	96				71	98					
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> (Group B) (68)	S				75	78				32	100					
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i> <sup>8</sup> (159)			4										17			
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> <sup>8</sup> (413)			100										100			

S = usually or always susceptible

R = usually or always resistant

# All organisms were not tested against all antibiotics

\* Tested against urinary isolates only. Nitrofurantoin should not be used for complicated urinary tract infections. Trimethoprim should not be used for complicated urinary tract infections.

- 1 Flucloxacillin resistant staphylococci are resistant to all beta-lactam antibiotics ( penicillins, beta-lactam/beta-lactamase inhibitor combinations, cepheems and carbapenems).
- 2 Gentamicin monotherapy should not be used to treat gram positive infections.
- 3 The majority of strains of *S.saprophyticus* are treatable with penicillin.
- 4 For patients with meningitis, 51% of isolates were resistant to parenteral penicillin (MIC > 0.06mg/L).
- 5 For patients with infections other than meningitis, 49% of isolates were susceptible and 51% were susceptible increased exposure to parenteral penicillin. No isolates were resistant to parenteral penicillin (MIC > 2mg/L).
- 6 For patients with meningitis, no isolates were resistant to ceftriaxone (MIC > 0.5mg/L).
- 7 For patients with infections other than meningitis, 100% of isolates were susceptible, 0% were susceptible increased exposure, 0% were resistant to ceftriaxone.
- 8 Enterococci are not tested routinely against cephalosporins, cotrimoxazole, clindamycin and gentamicin (except for synergy with penicillin) and should be regarded as resistant.