Te Whatu Ora
Health New Zealand
Waitematā

Cumulative Antimicrobial Susceptibility Report
Gram Positive Organisms % Susceptible (S/I)

01 January - 31 December 2023

≥ 90% susceptible (S/I); 70-89% susceptible (S/I); < 70% susceptible (S/I)

Organism (No. tested [#])	Penicillin	Ceftriaxone	Amoxycillin	Flucloxacillin [1]	Erythromycin	Clindamycin	Mupirocin	Fusidic Acid	Rifampicin	Tetracycline	Cotrimoxazole	Gentamicin [2]	Nitrofurantoin *	Ciprofloxacin	Trimethoprim *	Doxycycline	Vancomycin
Staphylococcus aureus **methicillin susceptible (1663)**	11			S	91	78	98	91	100	98	97	97	100	93	93	98	
Staphylococcus aureus **methicillin resistant (358)**	R			R	79	86	100	80	100	87	92	90		81		95	
Staphylococcus epidermidis **(191)**				33	41	68		43	95	78	46	60		72		87	
Staphylococcus lugdunensis **(79)**	47			75	96	91		97	99	91	100	95		98		100	
coagulase neg. staphylococci other than *S.epidermidis, S. lugdunensis* and *S.saprophyticus* (370)				53	65	80		63	98	87	76	78				87	
Staphylococcus saprophyticus [3] **(83)**			89										100	98	95		
Streptococcus pneumoniae **(58 blood cultures, 2 joint aspirates & 1 CSF)**					88					85	54						
Meningitis	48 [3]	100 [5]															
Infections other than meningitis	100 [4]	100 [6]															
Streptococcus pyogenes **(Group A) (87)**	S				99	99				83	98						
Streptococcus agalactiae **(Group B) (82)**	S				71	76				29	100						
Enterococcus faecium [7] **(172)**			3										17				100
Enterococcus faecalis [7] **(586)**			100										100	96			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, cephems and carbapenems).

2 Gentamicin monotherapy should not be used to treat gram positive infections.

3 For patients with meningitis, 52% of isolates were resistant to parenteral penicillin (MIC > 0.06mg/L).

4 For patients with infections other than meningitis, 48% of isolates were susceptible (MIC ≤ 0.06mg/L) and 52% were susceptible to increased exposure to parenteral penicillin. No isolates were resistant to parenteral penicillin (MIC > 2mg/L).

5 For patients with meningitis, no isolates were resisatnt to ceftriaxone (MIC > 0.5mg/L).

6 For patients with infections other than meningitis, 100% of isolates were susceptible (MIC ≤ 0.5mg/L), 0% were susceptible increased exposure, 0% were resistant to ceftriaxone (MIC > 2mg/L).

7 Enterococci are not tested routinely against cephalosporins, cotrimoxazole, clindamycin and gentamicin (except for synergy with penicillin) and should be regarded as resistant.