CUMULATIVE ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY REPORT – AUCKLAND AND NORTHLAND COMMUNITY ISOLATES 2018

Organism	***Escherichia coli*** [+]	**ESBL producing *E. coli* (5.7% of *E. coli*)**	***Klebsiella, Enterobacter, Citrobacter, Serratia* group**	***Proteus, Providencia, Morganella* group**	***Haemophilus influenzae***	***Pseudomonas aeruginosa***	***Staphylococcus aureus***	**Methicillin resistant *S. aureus* (14% of *S. aureus*)**	***Streptococcus pyogenes***	***Streptococcus pneumoniae***	**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).

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