

2020-21 (Two-Year) Antibiotic Activity Summary  
Antibiogram

Bronson Children's Hospital (Pediatric, PICU, NICU)

Percent of strains susceptible:

	No. Tested	Ampicillin/Sulbactam	Piperacillin/tazobactam	Aztreonam	Cefazolin	Cefoxitin	Ceftioxone	Cefepime	Meropenem	Gentamicin	Tobramycin	Amikacin	Levofloxacin	Sulfa/Trimethoprim	Nitrofurantoin	Tetracycline
<b>Gram Negative Enteric Bacteria</b>																
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	61	52	98	98	98	97	98	98	100	87	93	100	87	70	98	80
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	32	94	100	97	97	97	97	97	100	97	97	100	100	100	28	91

	No. Tested	Piperacillin/tazobactam	Cefepime	Meropenem	Gentamicin	Tobramycin	Amikacin	Levofloxacin
<b>Gram Negative Non-enteric Bacteria</b>								
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	47	93	81	94	89	98	100	77

	No. Tested	Penicillin/ampicillin	Oxacillin/nafcillin	Erythromycin	Clindamycin	Gentamicin*	Levofloxacin	Sulfa/Trimethoprim	Vancomycin	Rifampin*	Tetracycline	Minocycline	Linezolid	Nitrofurantoin
<b>Staphylococci</b>														
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	155	R	77	52	81	100	84	98	100	99	97	100	100	100
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	27	R	30	R	93	74	85	81	100	96	93	100	100	100

\*Rifampin and gentamicin should be used only in combination with another agent

R denotes intrinsic resistance

Dosing recommendations are generalized; dosing should be optimized for each patient.

Adam Warner, PharmD  
Antimicrobial Stewardship Pharmacist  
(269) 341-6230  
[warnera@bronsonhq.org](mailto:warnera@bronsonhq.org)

Richard A. Van Enk, Ph.D.  
Epidemiologist  
(269) 341-6316  
[vanenkr@bronsonhq.org](mailto:vanenkr@bronsonhq.org)

Eric Parnell  
Laboratory Supervisor  
(269) 341-8845  
[parnelle@bronsonhq.org](mailto:parnelle@bronsonhq.org)