

Bronson Healthcare

2020-21 ( Two-Year) Antibiotic Activity Summary

Antibiogram

Bronson South Haven Hospital Inpatients and Emergency Department

Percent of strains susceptible:

Gram Negative Enteric Bacteria	No. Tested	Ampicillin/Sulbactam	Piperacillin/tazobactam	Aztreonam	Cefazolin	Cefoxitin	Ceftriaxone	Cefepime	Meropenem	Gentamicin	Tobramycin	Amikacin	Levofloxacin	Sulfa/Trimethoprim	Nitrofurantoin	Tetracycline
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	480	69	99	96	96	95	96	96	100	95	95	100	87	79	97	80
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	69	90	97	99	99	97	99	99	100	99	99	100	96	99	36	88
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	44	95	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	93	95	R	R

Streptococci	No. Tested	Penicillin/ampicillin	Erythromycin	Clindamycin	Levofloxacin	Vancomycin	Tetracycline	Linezolid
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	30	100	R	93	100	100	R	100

Staphylococcus aureus	No. Tested	Penicillin/ampicillin	Oxacillin/nafcillin	Erythromycin	Clindamycin	Gentamicin*	Levofloxacin	Sulfa/Trimethoprim	Vancomycin	Rifampin*	Tetracycline	Minocycline	Linezolid	Nitrofurantoin
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	73	R	49	37	89	99	62	93	100	100	92	100	100	99

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

Enterococci	No. Tested	Penicillin/ampicillin	Levofloxacin	Vancomycin	Linezolid	Nitrofurantoin	Gentamicin Synergy	Streptomycin Synergy
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	58	100	90	100	100	98	89	96

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  
[vanenk@bronsonhq.org](mailto:vanenk@bronsonhq.org)

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