Table I.
Gram-Negative Bacilli [1]

Norton Children's Medical Center
2025

		Penicillins					Cephalosporins						Monobactam	Carbapenems		Aminoglycosides			Others				
	Number Tested	Ampicillin	Amoxicillin/Clavulanate	Ampicillin/Sulbactam	Piperacillin/Tazobactam (%S) [2]	Piperacillin/Tazobactam (%SDD) [2]	Oral cephalosporins for uncomplicated UTI	Cefazolin	Cefepime (%S) [3]	Cefepime (%SDD) [3]	Ceftazidime	Ceftriaxone	Aztreonam	Ertapenem	Meropenem	Amikacin	Gentamicin	Tobramycin	Ciprofloxacin	Levofloxacin	Minocycline	Nitrofurantoin [4]	Trimeth/Sulfa
Escherichia coli	125	53	90	65	100	0	96	77	99	0	99	98	100	99	100	100	90	94	84	90	93	98	78
Proteus mirabilis	12	83	92	100	*	*	92	75	100	0	100	100	*	100	100	*	100	100	100	100	R	R	92

For antimicrobials listed, number shown is the percentage of unique isolates susceptible by current CLSI breakpoints, unless otherwise noted.
Please exercise discretion when data are reviewed for species with fewer than 30 isolates due to reduced statistical validity.
*Data is not shown for species or species/antimicrobial combinations that have fewer than 10 isolates.
A value of R indicates that this organism is intrinsically resistant to the antimicrobial agent.

[1] All organisms in this table are intrinsically resistant to oxacillin, penicillin, clindamycin, erythromycin, vancomycin, linezolid, and daptomycin.
[2] Interpretation of Susceptible (S) is based on dosage regimen of 3.375-4.5g administered every 6 hours as a 30 minute infusion. Interpretation of Susceptible Dose-Dependent (SDD) is based on a dosage regimen of 4.5g administered every 6 hours as a 3 hour infusion or 4.5g administered every 8 hours as a 4 hour infusion.
[3] Interpretation of Susceptible (S) is based on dosage regimen of 1g administered every 12 hours. Interpretation of Susceptible Dose-Dependent (SDD) is based on 2g administered every 8 hours.
[4] Nitrofurantoin susceptibility is based on urine isolates only.

Table II.
Gram-Positive Cocci [1]

Norton Children's Medical Center 2025

		Penicillins				Cephalosporins			Gram + Coverage						Others		
	Number Tested	Amoxicillin/Clavulanate	Ampicillin	Oxacillin	Penicillin	Cefazolin	Ceftriaxone	Gentamicin Synergy	Clindamycin [2,3]	Erythromycin [3]	Vancomycin	Linezolid	Daptomycin	Levofloxacin	Nitrofurantoin [3]	Tetracycline	Trimeth/Sulfa
Staphylococcus aureus	55	56		56		56			81	47	100	100	100			93	100
Methicillin-resistant S. aureus	24	0		0		0			87	35	100	100	100			92	100
Methicillin-susceptible S. aureus	31	100		100		100			77	57	100	100	100			94	100
Staphylococcus epidermidis	14	43		43		43			*	*	100	100	100		92	86	79
Enterococcus faecalis	15		100		100	R	R	80	R	*	100	100	100		100	33	R

For antimicrobials listed, number shown is the percentage of unique isolates susceptible by current CLSI breakpoints, unless otherwise noted.
Please exercise discretion when data are reviewed for species with fewer than 30 isolates due to reduced statistical validity.
*Data is not shown for species or species/antimicrobial combinations that have fewer than 10 isolates.
A value of R indicates that this organism is intrinsically resistant to the antimicrobial agent.

[1] All organisms in this table are intrinsically resistant to aztreonam. All Enterococcus species are intrinsically resistant to cephalosporins, clindamycin, trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole, and aminoglycosides (except for synergy).
[2] MRSA: 9% inducible resistance, 4% constitutive resistance; MSSA: 23% inducible resistance, 0% constitutive resistance

[3] Clindamycin and erythromycin data are based on non-urine isolates only. Nitrofurantoin susceptibility is based on urine isolates only.