

WEST CHESTER HOSPITAL  
UC Health, Cincinnati, Ohio  
**2023 Antibiogram Preparation Information**

**General**

- The WCH Antibigrams for 2023 have been compiled using WHONET software from the World Health Organization.
- Only first isolates from patients in WCH inpatient locations or from the WC ED are included in these antibiograms.
- The primary susceptibility platform employed for testing in 2023 was the Biomerieux Vitek® 2 System.
- The drugs included in this antibiogram report are the drugs routinely tested and reported at UC Health. These drugs are selected based on a combination of the following: CLSI recommendations, the UC Health formulary, and availability of these drugs on the commercial susceptibility panels.
- Drugs not tested or not indicated for a given source or organism are left blank.
- Only organisms with 20 or more isolates are included on the antibiogram. CLSI recommends using 30 isolates as the cutoff, so those between 20 and 30 are shaded gray.
- If the percentage of susceptible isolates increased by  $\geq 10\%$  compared to the previous year's data, the table cell has been shaded green; a decrease by  $\geq 10\%$  compared to the previous year's data has been shaded red.
- Gram Positive Antibiogram Notes:
  - Results for *Staphylococcus aureus* are presented in aggregate and broken down based upon MRSA/MSSA.
  - Staphylococci may possess a resistance mechanism to lincosamides that is induced by exposure to macrolides. All *Staphylococcus* species are routinely screened for inducible clindamycin resistance. When this resistance is found, the interpretive result is modified to Resistant and no MIC value is reported.
  - Results listed for *Staphylococcus epidermidis* are based on isolates identified to species; this does not represent an aggregation of results for all coagulase-negative staphylococci.

Gram Positive Organism (# of patient isolates)	Ampicillin	Clindamycin	Doxycycline	Erythromycin	Levofloxacin	Linezolid	Oxacillin	Tetracycline	Trimethoprim/ Sulfamethoxazole	Vancomycin
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> (141)	100		19	11	75	99		17		99
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i> (33)	18		24	6	9	91		21		36
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (229)		74	93	47	84	100	58	83	90	100
<i>S. aureus</i> - MRSA (99)		66	85	15	46	100	0	74	83	100
<i>S. aureus</i> - MSSA (133)		80	99	70	91	100	100	91	96	100
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> (43)		41	79	16	42	100	31	74	58	100

If the percentage of susceptible isolates increased by  $\geq 10\%$  compared to the previous year's data, the table cell has been shaded green; a decrease by  $\geq 10\%$  compared to the previous year's data has been shaded red.

## Gram Negative Organisms

## Emergency &amp; Inpatient

## Percent Susceptible

Gram Negative Organism (# of patient isolates)	Ampicillin/ Sulbactam	Ampicillin	Cefazolin*	Cefepime	Ceftriaxone	Ciprofloxacin	Gentamicin	Levofloxacin	Meropenem	Piperacillin/ Tazobactam	Tobramycin	Trimethoprim/ Sulfamethoxazole
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> complex (59)				95	83	91	97	85	100	88	95	90
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (856)	62	48	76	91	85	75	90	69	99	95	90	72
<i>Klebsiella aerogenes</i> (24)				96	83	100	96	96	100	83	96	100
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i> (40)	68		45	95	93	93	95	98	100	90	93	95
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> (259)	71		79	88	83	82	91	75	99	93	90	86
<i>Morganella morganii</i> (21)	14			95	86	57	81	52	100	100	86	67
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i> (120)	88	69	70	91	87	69	93	69	100	100	94	83
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (172)				92		84	96	81	93	85	99	
<i>Serratia marcescens</i> (28)				96	96	96	100	93	100		96	100

\*Cefazolin values reflect the percentage of Non-Resistant isolates using an MIC breakpoint of  $\leq 4$   $\mu\text{g/mL}$

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