

Supplemental Table 1. Antibiogram With Antimicrobial Agents Listed Alphabetically: Gram-Negative Isolates

Memorial Medical Center
1 January - 31 December 2020 Antibiogram^a
Percent Susceptible

Organism	Number of Strains	Amikacin	Ampicillin	Cefazolin (systemic ^b)	Cefazolin (urine ^c)	Cefepime	Ceftriaxone	Ceftazidime	Ciprofloxacin	Ertapenem	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Piperacillin-tazobactam	Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	Tobramycin
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	32	60	R	R	R	33	34	42	41	R	57	60	46	48	59
<i>Citrobacter freundii</i>	49	100	R	R	R	81	72	67	90	98	96	99	83	67	97
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	76	99	R	R	R	78	61	62	92	89	90	99	77	84	90
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	1433	99	35	68	87	92	93	90	72	99	91	99	94	73	92
<i>Klebsiella</i> (formerly <i>Enterobacter</i>) <i>aerogenes</i>	31	100	R	R	R	81	68	60	92	99	91	99	74	95	91
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	543	99	R	72	89	93	91	87	84	99	94	95	86	81	94
<i>Morganella morganii</i>	44	100	R	R	R	94	85	81	89	98	100	99	96	75	100
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	88	100	87	80	92	99	99	92	79	100	90	100	70	73	93
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	397	97	R	R	R	88	R	86	75	R	80	80	85	R	83
<i>Salmonella</i> spp.	32	-	88	-	-	98	97	97	90	100	-	100	91	86	-
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	50	100	R	R	R	95	87	80	95	99	94	99	94	91	89
<i>Shigella</i> spp.	33	-	64	-	-	98	98	96	90	100	-	100	91	69	-
<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i>	72	R	R	R	R	-	R	63	6	R	R	R	-	98	R

Abbreviation: R, intrinsic resistance.

Symbol: -, drug not tested or drug not indicated.

^a The percent susceptible for each organism/antimicrobial agent combination was generated by including the first isolate of that organism encountered in a given patient.

^b Cefazolin (systemic) refers to application of susceptibility breakpoint minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) ≤ 2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ and applies to the treatment of patients with infections other than uncomplicated urinary tract infections (UTIs).

^c Cefazolin (urine) refers to application of urinary susceptibility breakpoint MIC ≤ 16 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (using a cefazolin dosage regimen of 1 g intravenously [IV] every 12 hours) and can be used to predict susceptibility for oral cefaclor, cefdinir, cefpodoxime, cefprozil, cefuroxime, cephalixin, and loracarbef when used for therapy of uncomplicated UTIs due to *E. coli*, *K. pneumoniae*, and *P. mirabilis*. Cefazolin as a surrogate may overcall resistance to cefdinir, cefpodoxime, and cefuroxime. If cefazolin tests resistant, these drugs should be tested individually if needed for therapy.