Valley Medical Laboratories Antibiogram - 2020

Information in this antibiogram is derived from antimicrobial susceptibility testing performed by Valley Medical Laboratories from January 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019 as per the Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute(CLSI) document M39-A4. This is only a guide. Culture and and susceptibility testing are required for accurate determination of etiology and antimicrobial susceptibility (especially in isolate groups of <30).

Skin and Soft Tissue Pathogens

ORGANISM	Number of isolates tested	ANTIBIOTIC (% susceptible)									
		Ampicillin	Ceftriaxone	Cephalexin	Clindamycin	Cloxacillin	Linezolid	Penicillin	Tetracycline[1]	TMP - SMX	Vancomycin
Staphylococcus aureus (MSSA)	**925**			100%	87%	100%			95%	97%	100%
Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	**87**	**R**	**R**	**R**	74%	**R**	100%	**R**	91%	95%	100%
Group A Streptococcus[2]	**185**	100%	100%	100%				100%		**R**	100%
Group B Streptococcus[2]	**160**	100%	100%	100%				100%		**R**	100%

TMP-SMX = trimethoprim-sulphamethoxazole
MSSA = methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus*
MRSA = methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*
R - The organism is inherently resistant to the antibiotic indicated **OR** is not recommended due to poor clinical response and /or poor activity

[1]Isolates susceptible to tetracycline are predictably susceptible to doxycycline; however, some isolates that are resistant to tetracycline may be susceptible to doxycycline

[2]Groups A, B, C and G streptococcal isolates are predicatably susceptible to penicillin, amoxicillin and caphalosporins; therefore, antimicrobial susceptibility testing is not routinely performed

GOOD CHOICE if 90-100% of isolates are susceptible to the antibiotic indicated
INTERMEDIATE CHOICE if 51-89% of isolates are susceptible to the antibiotic indicated
POOR CHOICE if 0-50% of isolates are susceptible to the antibiotic indicated