

Percentage of susceptible Organisms Isolated From Stool and Rectal Swab, 4 hospitals, Jan - Dec 2017

Organism	TOTAL ISOLATES	BETA - LACTAMS													CARBAPENEMS		QUINOLONES				AMINOGLYCOSIDES			GLYCOPEPTIDES		MISCELLANEOUS							
		PENICILLIN	AMPICILLIN	AMOXICILLIN/ CLAVULANIC ACID	AMPICILLIN / SULBACTAM	PIPERACILLIN / TAZOBACTAM	CEFZAZOLIN (A)	CEFZAZOLIN (U)	CEF UROXIME SODIUM (parenteral)	CEFOTAXIME	CEFTAZIDIME	CEFTRIAXONE	CEFEPIME	OXACILIN	CEFOXITIN	IMPENEM	MEROPENEM	NALIDIXIC ACID	CIPROFLOXACIN	LEVOFLOXACIN	NORFLOXACIN	OFLOXACIN	AMIKACIN	GENTAMICIN	NETILMICIN	VANCOMYCIN BY MIC	TEICoplanin	CLINDAMYCIN	ERYTHROMYCIN	NITROFURANTOIN	CHLORAMPHENICOL	CO-TRIMOXAZOLE	TETRACYCLINE
<i>Salmonella, typhoidal</i>	.		.															.	.		.										.		
<i>Shigella spp.</i>	.		.															.	.		.										.		
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	.	.										.						.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Vibrio cholerae (all serotypes)</i>	.	.																												.	.	.	
<i>Vibrio cholerae O1</i>	.	.																												.	.	.	
<i>Vibrio cholerae non O1, non O139</i>	.	.																												.	.	.	
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	.		.	.		.	.	.								.	.	.
<i>Vibrio spp.</i>	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	.		.	.		.	.	.								.	.	.