

YUKON TERRITORY
CUMULATIVE ANTIBIOGRAM FOR JANUARY 1, 2021 – DECEMBER 31, 2021

	N	PERCENTAGE OF ISOLATES SUSCEPTIBLE TO:										
		AMPICILLIN	CEFAZOLIN §	CEFTAZIDIME	CEFTRIAXONE	CIPROFLOXACIN	GENTAMICIN	MEROPENEM	NITROFURANTOIN*	PIP/TAZOBACTAM	TOBRAMYCIN	TRIMETH/SULFA
GRAM-NEGATIVES												
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> [1]	31	R	R	–	65	94	100	100	26	81	100	100
<i>Escherichia coli</i> [2]	972	60	93	–	96	80	98	100	97	96	98	73
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	31	R	52	–	74	77	77	100	84	77	77	77
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> [2]	86	R	88	–	91	83	92	95	35	91	92	87

Note 1: Organisms producing AmpC β -lactamases may develop resistance during prolonged therapy with 3rd cephalosporins

Note 2: 3% of *E. coli* and 8% of *K. pneumoniae* isolates produce Extended Spectrum β -lactamases (ESBL)

	N	PERCENTAGE OF ISOLATES SUSCEPTIBLE TO:									
		AMPICILLIN	CLINDAMYCIN	CLOXACILLIN	ERYTHROMYCIN	LINEZOLID	PENICILLIN	TETRACYCLINE	TRIMETH/SULFA	VANCOMYCIN	
GRAM-POSITIVES											
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MSSA)	327	–	72	100	70	100	11	96	96	100	
MRSA	64	R	84	R	28	100	R	84	89	100	
<i>Staphylococcus lugdunensis</i>	42	–	90	98	90	100	10	95	100	100	
Coagulase-negative staphylococci	40	–	53	53	35	100	9	–	–	100	
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	128	100	R	R	R	99	–	–	–	100	

LEGEND:

- N Number of isolates tested
- R This organism is inherently resistant to this antibiotic
- * Urine isolates only
- § Cefazolin predicts for oral cephalosporins in patients with uncomplicated UTI
- Antibiotic not tested and/or not indicated