

HNELHD Cumulative Antibiograms 2019: JHH Commentary

Blood Cultures

The Therapeutic Guidelines: *Antibiotics* recommends gentamicin and flucloxacillin with the addition of vancomycin for patients with increased risk of MRSA and the addition of ceftriaxone for patients with suspected *Neisseria meningitidis* infection for the empirical treatment of adults presenting with community-acquired sepsis or septic shock without an apparent source of infection.

The predominant pathogens isolated from blood cultures collected in the John Hunter Hospital (JHH) were *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Escherichia coli* isolates demonstrated very high rates of susceptibility to gentamicin (91% susceptibility) and the *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates demonstrated high rates of susceptibility to flucloxacillin (86% susceptibility) and vancomycin (100% susceptibility).

Another Gram-positive organism of note that was isolated included *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. The breakpoint for penicillin susceptibility for treating *Streptococcus pneumoniae* meningitis is an MIC \leq 0.06 mg/L. Pneumococcal infections outside the central nervous system with MICs \leq 2 mg/L will respond to high dose penicillin or other narrow spectrum β -lactam antibiotics.

A carbapenemase-producing *Enterobacteriales* (CPE; previously known as carbapenemase producing *Enterobacteriaceae*) organism identified as a meropenem resistant *Enterobacter cloacae* carrying the bla-IMP-like metallo- β -lactamase gene, that were isolated from the blood clinical isolates collected in the JHH.

For details of the methods used in this analysis see Cumulative Antibiograms 2019: Overview.

Urinary Isolates

The Therapeutic Guidelines: *Antibiotics* recommends: trimethoprim or nitrofurantoin as first-line empiric therapy for the treatment of acute uncomplicated cystitis in non-pregnant women; amoxicillin/clavulanate or trimethoprim or cefalexin or trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole for the treatment of non-severe pyelonephritis in adults (non-pregnant); and intravenous therapy with ampicillin and gentamicin for severe pyelonephritis in adults (non-pregnant).

The predominant pathogen isolated from urine samples collected in the JHH was *Escherichia coli* which demonstrated mixed rates of susceptibility to first line oral agents for cystitis and non-severe pyelonephritis (77% trimethoprim susceptibility, 99% nitrofurantoin susceptibility and 84% cefalexin susceptibility). The isolates had mixed susceptibility to first line intravenous therapy options for severe pyelonephritis (95% gentamicin susceptibility and 57% ampicillin susceptibility). However, when provided as combination therapy (in accordance with guideline recommendations), ampicillin and gentamicin provided effective coverage for likely causative organisms and remain recommended for use.

Other Gram-negative organisms frequently isolated included: *Klebsiella* species, *Proteus mirabilis*, other *Enterobacteriales* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. *Klebsiella* species isolates showed very high susceptibility to the first line intravenous option gentamicin (100% susceptibility) and mixed susceptibility to trimethoprim (93% susceptibility) and augmentin (73% susceptibility) as a suitable oral options. Isolates of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolates demonstrated very high rates of susceptibility to the first line intravenous therapy option (92% gentamicin susceptibility) as well as ciprofloxacin and norfloxacin as a suitable oral options (89% and 95% susceptibility respectively).

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Enterococci were the predominant Gram-positive organism isolated from urinary samples comprising 57 *Enterococcus faecium* and 300 isolates from other *Enterococcus* species. Of the isolates, the other *Enterococcus* species demonstrated high rates of susceptibility to first line oral agents (99% amoxicillin susceptibility and 100% nitrofurantoin susceptibility) and empiric and directed intravenous therapies (99% ampicillin susceptibility and 98% vancomycin susceptibility). Notably, only 1.5% of these isolates were vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* (VRE). However, 50% of the *Enterococcus faecium* isolates were vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* (VRE) and demonstrated almost complete resistance to ampicillin.

There were 6 meropenem-resistant carbapenemase-producing *Enterobacteriales* (CPEs) organisms isolated from the urine isolates that were identified as a *Enterobacter cloacae* all carrying the bla-IMP-like metallo- β -lactamase gene.

For details of the methods used in this analysis see Cumulative Antibiograms 2019: Overview.

Other Isolates Commentary

The Cumulative Antibiogram for “Other Isolates” provides summary data of antibiotic resistance patterns for organisms obtained from sites other than blood and urine. Chiefly these bacteria are collected from skin, soft tissue, respiratory track and surgical sites.

The predominant pathogen isolated from the samples collected in the JHH was *Staphylococcus aureus*. The Therapeutic Guidelines: *Antibiotics* recommends flucloxacillin as first-line empiric therapy for the treatment of most skin and soft tissue infections for patients who are not at increased risk of community-associated methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA). The samples demonstrated high rates of susceptibility to flucloxacillin (81% susceptibility) as the recommended first line oral agent and cefalexin as the second line agent recommended for use in penicillin hypersensitivity. First line oral agents for the treatment of MRSA demonstrated high rates of susceptibility (84% clindamycin susceptibility, 97% sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim susceptibility and 96% doxycycline susceptibility).

Another Gram-positive organism of note that was isolated included *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. The breakpoint for penicillin susceptibility for treating *Streptococcus pneumoniae* meningitis is an MIC \leq 0.06 mg/L; 82% of the isolates tested were susceptible to benzylpenicillin. Pneumococcal infections outside the central nervous system with MICs \leq 2 mg/L will respond to high dose penicillin or other narrow spectrum β -lactam antibiotics.

The most frequently isolated Gram-negative organisms were *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Escherichia coli* and *Pseudomonas*. The *Haemophilus influenzae* isolates (likely respiratory sources) had very high rates of susceptibility to ceftriaxone (96%) and doxycycline (99%) and high susceptibility to amoxicillin/clavulanate (84%). Isolates of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolates demonstrated high rates of susceptibility to the first line intravenous therapy options (80% gentamicin and 87% ceftazidime susceptibility) as well as ciprofloxacin as a suitable oral option (85% susceptibility).

There were 2 meropenem-resistant carbapenemase-producing *Enterobacteriales* (CPEs) organisms isolated from the other clinical isolates that were identified as a *Klebsiella* species and *Enterobacter cloacae* all carrying the bla-IMP-like metallo- β -lactamase gene.

For details of the methods used in this analysis see Cumulative Antibiograms 2019: Overview.