

HAI UTI 2020-2021 Data Source: NHSN	Percent (%) Susceptible to Specific Antibiotic																	
Gram -	Ampicillin	Amp/Sulb	Amox/Clav	Pip/Tazo	Cefazolin	Cefuroxime	Cefoxitin	Ceftazidime	Ceftriaxone	Cefepime	Ciprofloxacin	Meropenem	Gentamicin	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Aztreonam	Trim/Sulf	Amikacin
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> (n = 55)	9%		0%*	54%	7%*			53%	57%	77%	90%*	100%	96%	81%			84%	98%
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (n = 546)	46%	52%	73%	93%	74%	84%	52%*	82%	80%	83%	71%	99%	88%	69%	99%	82%	71%	99%
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> (n = 239)	4%	64%	66%	84%	77%	80%*		83%	80%	82%	83%	97%	91%	74%	95%	82%	83%	94%
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (n = 145)				85%				87%		85%	78%	82%	86%			59%		98%

	Percent Susceptible	
Gram +	Linezolid	Vancomycin
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> (n = 104)	97%	96%
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i> (n = 42)	94%	21%

Legend

- 100%-90% susceptible
- 89%-80% susceptible
- 79% or below susceptible
- Blank cells indicate inherent resistance, not typically clinically indicated, or too much uncertainty to display due to small sample size

*Based on <30 isolates

Note: Nitrofurantoin and Fosfomycin are not displayed here as they are not tracked by the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN). For many patients these may be the recommended antibiotic to treat UTIs.

For questions and comments, please contact the Healthcare Associated Infections and Antibiotic Resistance Program at the Philadelphia Department of Public Health at HAI.PDPH@Phila.gov

Data source: Antibiotic resistance profiles of HAI UTIs in Philadelphia reported to the NHSN in 2020 through September 2020