

(2025) DUH ADULT INPATIENT ANTIBIOGRAM

This data represents the most recent cumulative percent susceptibility that are annually updated and reported. This data is relevant only for use with current culture results for initial empiric therapy when definitive antimicrobial susceptibility results are not yet available. Refer to final susceptibility results when available.

TABLE 1. (2025) DUH Adult Inpatient, Staphylococci (All Sources), % Susceptible

Organisms	Isolate No.	Oxacillin ^a	Clindamycin	Erythromycin	Linezolid	Vancomycin	Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline ^b
Methicillin Susceptible Staphylococcus aureus (MSSA)	639	100	78 ^c	66	100	100	97	92
Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	455	0	73 ^d	13	100	100	80	77
Staphylococcus lugdunensis	86	80	87	76	100	100	100	88
Coagulase-negative Staphylococcus (CoNS) ^e	255	35	51	33	99	100	49	72

^aOxacillin infers susceptibility to nafcillin and cefazolin.

^bIsolates susceptible to tetracycline are also considered susceptible to doxycycline and minocycline for treating uncomplicated skin infections.

^c19% of MSSA clinical isolates had inducible resistance to clindamycin.

^d5% of MRSA clinical isolates had inducible resistance to clindamycin.

^eThese numbers do not include Staphylococcus lugdunensis.

TABLE 2. (2025) DUH Adult Inpatient, Enterococci (All Sources)^a, % Susceptible

Organisms	Isolate No.	Ampicillin	Daptomycin ^b	Vancomycin	Linezolid	Nitrofurantoin ^c
Enterococcus faecalis	381	100	98	97	100	99
Enterococcus faecium	114	11	94	39	89	53

^aIncludes Enterococcus faecalis and faecium only; Other Enterococcus spp (N=13) are not included in this TABLE.

^bCalculation based on E. faecalis (N=261) and E. faecium (N=97) isolates tested and reported.

^cCalculation based on E. faecalis (N=188) and E. faecium (N=17) urine isolates only.

TABLE 3. (2025) DUH Adult Inpatient, Gram-negative Bacilli (Non-Urine Sources Only)^a, % Susceptible

Organisms	Isolate No.	Penicillin and Combination β-lactam			Cephalosporins				Carba	Aminoglycosides			Fluoroquinolones		Tetracyclines	Folate Synthesis
					1st	3rd		4th								
		Ampicillin	Ampicillin- Sulbactam	Piperacillin- Tazobactam	Cefazolin	Ceftriaxone	Ceftazidime	Cefepime	Meropenem	Gentamicin	Tobramycin	Amikacin	Ciprofloxacin	Levofloxacin	Minocycline	Trimethoprim- Sulfamethoxazole
Acinetobacter spp.	39	R	90	—	R	69	92	87	92	92	95	100	85	85	—	92
Citrobacter freundii complex ^b	47	R	R	77	R	57	60	87	91	94	87	100	83	89	—	81
Citrobacter koseri ^b	42	R	98	98	95	98	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	98
Enterobacter cloacae complex	197	R	R	78	R	70	77	93	98	98	99	100	97	98	—	87
Escherichia coli	357	47	59	95	68	80	85	84	100	88	90	100	71	71	—	73
Klebsiella (Enterobacter) aerogenes	58	R	R	72	R	74	74	93	95	98	98	98	98	100	—	98
Klebsiella oxytoca	70	R	64	86	20	81	94	91	100	93	93	100	99	100	—	87
Klebsiella pneumoniae complex	290	R	60	83	62	74	75	76	99	89	86	100	80	91	—	71
Morganella morganii ^b	54	R	R	100	R	93	89	98	100	94	98	100	93	94	—	91
Proteus mirabilis	126	85	91	99	67	98	100	100	100	92	95	100	90	92	—	88
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	401	R	R	89	R	R	90	90	90	—	98	—	89	88	—	R
Serratia marcescens	128	R	R	100	R	98	99	99	100	100	95	99	97	100	—	97
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia	117	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	R	R	R	85	81	98

^aNon-urine sources include blood, respiratory, tissue, wound, and CSF.^bCalculated using multi-year data (includes 1/2024-12/2025) due to low annual isolate numbers.

TABLE 4. (2025) DUH Adult Inpatient, Gram-negative Bacilli (Urine Source Only), % Susceptible

Organisms	Isolate No.	Penicillin and Combination β-lactam				Cephalosporins						Carba	Aminoglycosides			Other Agents		
						1st		2nd		3rd	4th							
		Ampicillin	Ampicillin- Sulbactam	Amoxicillin- Clavulanate	Piperacillin- Tazobactam	Cefazolin (Uncomplicated UTI) ^{b, c}	Cefazolin	Cefuroxime (Oral)	Cefuroxime (Parenteral)	Ceftriaxone	Cefepime	Meropenem	Gentamicin	Tobramycin	Amikacin	Ciprofloxacin	Nitrofurantoin	Trimethoprim- Sulfamethoxazole
Citrobacter freundii complex	45	R	R	R	96		R		R	78	98	100	89	89	100	89	91	76
Citrobacter koseri ^a	45	R	96	96	96		91		80	98	98	100	100	100	100	100	84	100
Enterobacter cloacae complex	83	R	R	R	69		R		R	58	84	98	98	98	100	89	42	92
Escherichia coli	1180	52	62	86	98	84	73	74	83	85	87	100	90	93	100	75	96	72
Klebsiella (Enterobacter) aerogenes	60	R	R	R	83		R		R	80	97	98	97	98	100	93	43	97
Klebsiella oxytoca	53	R	60	94	94		25		85	85	91	100	91	91	100	94	96	83
Klebsiella pneumoniae complex	460	R	72	86	88	80	73	69	79	82	85	98	92	90	99	86	56	78
Morganella morganii	38	R	13	R	97		R		R	84	100	100	87	100	100	82	R	71
Proteus mirabilis	226	85	92	96	99	92	65	92	95	95	96	98	92	95	99	84	R	83
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	207	R	R	R	90		R		R	R	88	92	—	99	99	88	—	R
Serratia marcescens	32	R	R	R	94		R		R	94	100	97	100	88	100	91	R	97

^aCalculated using multi-year data (includes 1/2024-12/2025) due to low annual isolate numbers.

^bThe interpretation of cefazolin susceptibility is different for E. coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, and Proteus mirabilis in uncomplicated versus complicated urinary tract infection (UTI).

^cCefazolin (Uncomplicated UTI) predicts susceptibility to other oral cephalosporins, including cephalexin, cefuroxime, and cefdinir when used for therapy of uncomplicated UTIs due to E. coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, and Proteus mirabilis.