

CLARK COUNTY 2016 ANTIBIOGRAM

Antibiotic resistance continues to be a growing problem throughout the United States. Many communities conduct their own surveillance activities to monitor antibiotic resistance patterns in health care and community-associated infections. In Clark County, the Southern Nevada Health District created a countywide 2016 antibiogram as part of the effort to combat the problem of antibiotic resistance in our community.

An antibiogram is an overall profile of antimicrobial susceptibility testing results of a specific microorganism to a panel of antimicrobial drugs. The antibiogram can aid medical professionals in selecting the best empiric antimicrobial treatment while susceptibility results are pending, and to detect and monitor trends in antibiotic resistance in the community.

The Clark County 2016 Antibiogram represents antibiotic susceptibility testing results reported by eight hospital laboratories and one commercial laboratory in Clark County to the Health District for the time period of January 1 to December 31, 2016. It summarizes the antibiotic resistance patterns among the most common microorganisms detected in 2016. Two types of antibiograms were created based on inpatient data in acute care settings and outpatient data in the community. In addition, two versions of each antibiogram were created: a printable at-a-glance PDF and a single organism online document.

The Clark County 2016 Antibiogram has been posted in an easy to use data website maintained by the Health District.

HOSPITAL INPATIENT ANTIBIOGRAM 2016, CLARK COUNTY

Organism	Number of Isolates/Tests	Antibiotic Susceptibility (%)																	
		Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid	Ampicillin	Ampicillin-sulbactam	Cefazolin	Cefepime	Cefotaxime	Ceftriaxone	Cefuroxime	Clindamycin	Ciprofloxacin	Daptomycin	Linezolid	Meropenem	Piperacillin-tazobactam	Vancomycin	Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	
Enterococcus faecalis	349	88.2	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	
Enterococcus faecium	85	88.2	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	
Staphylococcus saprophyticus	53	88.2	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	
Staphylococcus aureus	4802	88.2	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	
Staphylococcus, coagulase negative	589	88.2	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	
Staphylococcus lugdunensis	61	88.2	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	
Streptococcus pneumoniae	116	88.2	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	88.8	

Antibiogram 2016

Antibiogram - **Staphylococcus aureus**

- Gram Positive
- Inpatient in acute care settings
- Number of Isolates Identified : 4,802

Antibiotic	Percent Susceptible	Number of Isolates Tested
Amikacin		
Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid	75.9	4,577
Ampicillin	31.0	4,208
Ampicillin-sulbactam	88.1	4,714
Astreanam		
Cefazolin	83.6	1,465
Cefepime		
Cefotaxime		
Cefazidime		
Ceftriaxone	81.6	4,208
Cefuroxime		
Cephalothin		
Chloramphenicol	88.9	1,329
Ciprofloxacin	81.9	3,257
Clindamycin	78.9	4,727
Daptomycin	99.7	4,473

The Clark County 2016 Antibiogram is available in PDF (above) and online (left) versions

References
 CDC Antibiotic Awareness
www.cdc.gov/getsmart/week

Clark County 2016 Antibiogram
www.snhd.info/stats-reports/antibiogram