



# ANTIBIOPGRAMMA 2012

**Nuovi criteri interpretativi e  
istruzioni per l'uso**

**Cosa cambia con l'adozione dello standard  
europeo EUCAST**

**Come utilizzare nella pratica clinica le indicazioni  
dell'antibiogramma**

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## **PREMESSA**

I diversi standard a valenza nazionale utilizzati in vari paesi europei per l'interpretazione dell'antibiogramma sono stati recentemente unificati e armonizzati in un unico sistema europeo ad opera dell'EUCAST (European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing).

Anche i laboratori di microbiologia italiani stanno adottando le nuove Linee guida EUCAST, in considerazione del fatto che quello europeo è l'unico standard ufficialmente riconosciuto dalla European Medicines Agency (EMA), l'istituzione che autorizza l'immissione dei farmaci in tutti i Paesi dell'Unione europea stabilendone anche la posologia di riferimento.

Il laboratorio di microbiologia dell'Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria "Ospedali Riuniti" di Trieste utilizzerà lo standard EUCAST a partire dal 1 luglio 2012.

Questo opuscolo vuole presentare le principali implicazioni derivanti dal cambiamento dei criteri interpretativi e fornire alcune indicazioni per un corretto utilizzo clinico dell'antibiogramma.

## **COS'È L'ANTIBIOGRAMMA**

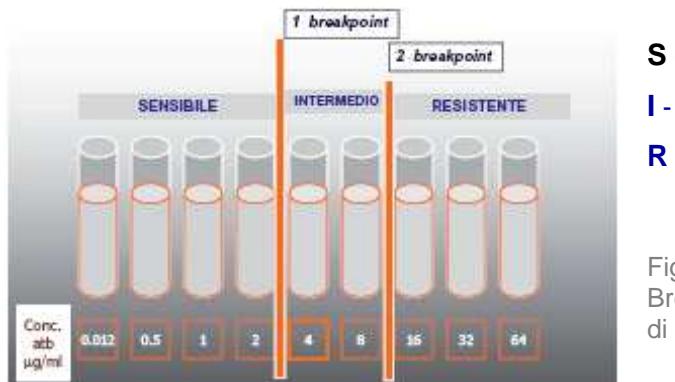
L'antibiogramma è un test che permette la valutazione del profilo di sensibilità batterica in vitro a vari antibiotici; si esegue esponendo concentrazioni standard del microrganismo in esame a una serie di ben definite concentrazioni di farmaci.

Le metodiche più largamente utilizzate dai laboratori di microbiologia clinica sono la diffusione in agar secondo Kirby-Bauer (manuale) e la microdiluizione in brodo (automatizzabile).

La prima metodica prevede la valutazione, su terreno agarizzato, dei diametri degli aloni di inibizione che circondano il punto di deposizione di dischetti

antibiotati; la seconda permette di ottenere, per le varie molecole testate, la minima concentrazione inibente (MIC), intesa come la più bassa concentrazione del farmaco in grado di inibire la crescita in vitro del microrganismo saggiato.

I diametri degli aloni di inibizione o le MIC vengono poi rapportati a valori soglia (breakpoint) fissati da alcune Istituzioni scientifiche per le diverse combinazioni microrganismo-antibiotico. Attraverso il confronto con i breakpoint, i risultati ottenuti possono essere tradotti nelle cosiddette categorie di interpretazione:



**S** - sensibile  
**I** - intermedio  
**R** - resistente

Figura 1  
Breakpoint e categorie di interpretazione

## BREAKPOINT

Per ogni combinazione microrganismo-antibiotico vengono fissati 2 breakpoint (se sono previste 3 categorie di interpretazione: S-I-R) o un solo breakpoint (se sono previste 2 categorie di interpretazione: S-R).

I breakpoint sono fissati in funzione di un complesso insieme di parametri:

- microbiologici (es. distribuzione delle MIC o degli aloni di inibizione dei ceppi selvaggi, cioè privi di meccanismi di resistenza acquisiti);

- ✚ farmacologici (es. dosaggio del farmaco terapeuticamente utilizzabile e concentrazioni sieriche ottenibili);
- ✚ clinici (es. studi di efficacia clinica).

## CATEGORIE S/I/R E CORRELAZIONE CLINICA

La correlazione fra le indicazioni ottenibili dai test in vitro e la reale efficacia clinica delle molecole nel singolo caso non è ovviamente assoluta, dipendendo da un insieme complesso di fattori fra i quali grande rilievo hanno:

- ✚ l'effettivo ruolo clinico del microrganismo esaminato;
- ✚ la sede dell'infezione e la possibilità del farmaco di raggiungerla in concentrazioni adeguate;
- ✚ il dosaggio e la corretta modalità e tempistica di somministrazione dell'antibiotico anche in relazione alle caratteristiche farmacocinetiche e farmacodinamiche.

Usualmente si considera l'indicazione S come predittiva dell'efficacia del farmaco (se correttamente somministrato), R corrisponde a un'improbabile efficacia del farmaco, I esprime una scarsa sensibilità (quindi una lieve resistenza) ammettendo dunque che il farmaco possa risultare efficace solo qualora si concentri particolarmente nella sede di infezione o sia utilizzato a dosaggi sufficientemente elevati.

## MIC (MINIMA CONCENTRAZIONE INIBENTE)

Quando disponibile, la MIC può costituire, se correttamente interpretata e utilizzata, uno strumento di grande utilità per la scelta della migliore strategia terapeutica, soprattutto in caso di particolari criticità relative a:

- ✚ sede di infezione (sangue, sistema nervoso centrale, polmone, tessuti profondi, ecc);
- ✚ condizioni cliniche del paziente;
- ✚ microrganismi multi-resistenti (MDR).

Per interpretarla in modo corretto occorre anzitutto considerare che:

- ✚ valori preceduti da segno  $\leq$  indicano che la crescita del microrganismo è stata inibita dalla più bassa concentrazione dell'antibiotico utilizzata per il test; esprimono quindi una notevole sensibilità indipendentemente dall'entità del valore numerico

#### **ESEMPIO A**

MIC antibiotico X  $\leq$  8

MIC antibiotico Y  $\leq$  0,5

Il microrganismo si è dimostrato tanto sensibile a X quanto a Y.

- ✚ se non preceduto da tale segno, il valore della MIC dovrebbe essere valutato anche in relazione alla “distanza” dal valore del breakpoint fra la categoria S e quella I o R (limite di sensibilità), tenendo presente che vengono testate concentrazioni “al raddoppio”.

#### **ESEMPIO B**

MIC antibiotico X = 1 con breakpoint = 8

MIC antibiotico Y = 1 con breakpoint = 2

X è l'antibiotico con la MIC più favorevole.

#### **ESEMPIO C**

MIC antibiotico X = 0,5 con breakpoint = 1

MIC antibiotico Y = 2 con breakpoint = 32

Y è l'antibiotico con la MIC più favorevole.

Nell'Allegato 1 a questo documento è possibile consultare i limiti di sensibilità delle principali combinazioni microrganismo-antibiotico.

## CLSI ED EUCAST

I valori di breakpoint possono differire a seconda delle valutazioni effettuate dalle diverse Istituzioni scientifiche. In Italia, mancando uno standard di riferimento nazionale, i laboratori di microbiologia hanno sempre adottato le linee guida fornite dal Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute statunitense (CLSI, ex NCCLS)<sup>1</sup>; è però in atto il passaggio all'adozione dei nuovi breakpoint europei recentemente proposti dallo European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (EUCAST) <sup>2</sup>.

Questo passaggio comporterà alcune modifiche nell'interpretazione degli antibiogrammi; in particolare:

- per alcune specifiche combinazioni microrganismo-antibiotico è previsto un abbassamento dei breakpoint, con un'interpretazione dell'antibiogramma leggermente più “restrittiva”; di conseguenza alcuni isolati che prima venivano refertati come S risulteranno I o R
- saranno eliminate dalla refertazione alcune combinazioni microrganismo-antibiotico:
  - ✓ perché ritenute non opportune in ambito terapeutico,
  - ✓ perché il microrganismo presenta una resistenza naturale al farmaco (ad esempio *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* resistente ad ampicillina, amoxicillina-acido clavulanico, trimetoprim-sulfametoazolo, *Proteus mirabilis* resistente a colistina, tetraciclina/tigeciclina, ecc.). In Allegato 2 è possibile consultare le più comuni resistenze naturali,
  - ✓ perché non ci sono evidenze di correlazione tra efficacia dell'antibiotico in vitro e in vivo;
- per alcuni meccanismi di resistenza noti (ad es. *Staphylococcus aureus* meticillino-resistente, Enterobatteri produttori di ESBL)

verranno più modificate le categorie interpretative ma comparirà a referto una nota riguardante gli antibiotici che potrebbero non avere efficacia terapeutica *in vivo* in infezioni gravi (vedi paragrafo “Note interpretative”).

## NOTE INTERPRETATIVE

In alcuni casi il referto può essere integrato da note o commenti utili per interpretare e utilizzare meglio i risultati analitici.

Ad esempio per il riscontro di MIC delle cefalosporine inferiori o uguali al limite di sensibilità in ceppi produttori di beta-lattamasi a spettro esteso (**ESBL**) viene aggiunto un commento che segnala la **possibilità di un insuccesso terapeutico** se tali molecole fossero utilizzate per la terapia di infezioni gravi; in particolare, leggerete la nota:

“Ceppo produttore di beta-lattamasi a spettro esteso (**ESBL**); ad eccezione dei carbapenemi, la terapia con beta-lattamici (incluse cefalosporine a spettro esteso e aztreonam) potrebbe risultare inefficace anche se *in vitro* il ceppo appare sensibile.”

## MOLECOLE REFERTATE

Non essendo possibile testare tutti gli antibiotici utilizzabili, di norma vengono previste nei diversi profili dell’antibiogramma le molecole effettivamente indispensabili, oppure quelle “di riferimento”, la cui valutazione può essere predittiva dell’attività di altre molecole non testate (es. l’attività della oxacillina nei confronti di uno stafilococco è predittiva del comportamento delle penicilline associate ad inibitore, delle cefalosporine e dei carbapenemi,

oppure la penicillina nei confronti di streptococchi di gruppo A, B, C e G è predittiva per ampicillina e amoxillina) 3.

## **IL RUOLO DEL MICRORGANISMO**

Deve tuttavia essere sempre considerato che la riferitazione di un antibiogramma non è di per sé indicativa della reale necessità di intraprendere un'antibioticoterapia.

La decisione di iniziare, continuare o modificare la terapia antibiotica può avvalersi del contributo del laboratorio di microbiologia ma deve sempre innanzitutto basarsi su un'attenta valutazione clinica.

**Per ulteriori informazioni, restiamo a vostra disposizione.**

**Potete consultare il sito: [www.eucast.org](http://www.eucast.org)**



## **BIBLIOGRAFIA**

Antibiogramma 2011 Nuovi criteri interpretativi e istruzioni per l'uso Regione Emilia Romagna

1 CLSI Performance Standards for Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing.  
20th Informational Supplement - M100 S20. January 2010.

2 <http://www.eucast.org/>

3 Courvalain P., Leclercq R., Rice L.B. Antibiogram. ASM Press, 2010.

## **ALLEGATO 1: VALORI DI BREAKPOINT**

Valori di breakpoint per la definizione della sensibilità riferiti alle principali combinazioni microrganismo-antibiotico secondo EUCAST (2.0 valid from 2012-01-01).

Nella colonna "EUCAST" troverete i valori che dal 1 luglio applicheremo nei referti, nella colonna CLSI (CLSI. Performance Standards for Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing; Twenty-Second Informational Supplement. CLSI document M100-S22. Wayne, PA: Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute; 2012) i valori utilizzati in passato.

### **Generale Notes:**

"-" indicates that susceptibility testing is not recommended as the species is a poor target for therapy with the drug. Isolates may be reported as R without prior testing.

"IE" indicates that there is insufficient evidence that the species in question is a good target for therapy with the drug. An MIC with a comment but without an accompanying S, I or R categorisation may be reported

<b>ENTEROBACTERIACEAE</b>	<b>EUCAST</b>		<b>CLSI</b>	
<b>PENICILLINS</b>	<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>		<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>	
	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R &gt;</b>	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R ≥</b>
<b>Ampicillin</b>	8	8	8	32
<b>Amoxicillin-clavulanate</b>	8	8	8/4	32/16
<b>Piperacillin-tazobactam</b>	8	16	16/4	128/4

CEPHALOSPORINS	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Cefepime	1	4	8	32
Cefotaxime	1	2	1	4
Ceftazidime	1	4	4	16
Ceftriaxone	1	2	1	4

CARBAPENEMS	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Ertapenem	0.5	1	0.5	2
Imipenem	2	8	1	4
Meropenem	2	8	1	4

FLUOROQUINOLOONES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Ciprofloxacin	0.5	1	1	4
Levofloxacin	1	2	2	8
Norfloxacin	0.5	1	4	16

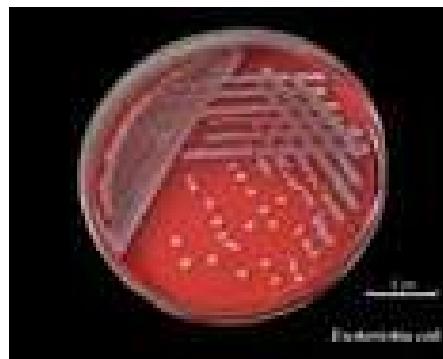
AMINOGLYCOSIDES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Amikacin	8	16	16	64
Gentamicin	2	4	4	16
Tobramycin	2	4	4	16

TETRACYCLINES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Tetracycline	-	-	4	16
Tigecycline <sup>1</sup>	1	2	-	-

MISCELLANEOUS AGENTS	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Colistin	2	2	-	-
Fosfomycin iv	32	32	64	256
Nitrofurantoin (uncomplicated UTI only)	64 <sup>2</sup>	64 <sup>2</sup>	32	128
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole <sup>2</sup>	2	4	2/38	4/76

**Note 1** - Tigecycline has decreased activity against *Moraganella* spp and *Providencia* spp.

**Note 2** - Breakpoint relate to *E.coli* only



PSEUDOMONAS SPP.	EUCAST	CLSI
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PENICILLINS	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Piperacillin	16	16	16	128
Piperacillin-tazobactam	16	16	16/4	128/4

CEPHALOSPORINS	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Cefepime	8	8	8	32
Ceftazidime	8	8	8	32

CARBAPENEMS	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Ertapenem	-	-	-	-
Imipenem	4	8	2	8
Meropenem	2	8	2	8

FLUOROQUINOLONES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Ciprofloxacin	0.5	1	1	4
Levofloxacin	1	2	2	8

AMINOGLYCOSIDES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Amikacin	8	16	16	64
Gentamicin	4	4	4	16
Tobramycin	4	4	4	16

MISCELLANEOUS	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Colistin	4	4	2	8

STENOTROPHOMONAS MALTOPHILIA	EUCAST	CLSI
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FLUOROQUINOLONES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Levofloxacin	-	-	2	8

TETRACYCLINES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Minocycline	-	-	4	16

MISCELLANEOUS	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	4	4	2/38	4/76

ACINETOBACTER SPP.	EUCAST	CLSI
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PENICILLINS <sup>1</sup>	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Ampicillin-sulbactam	IE	IE	8/4	32/16
Piperacillin	IE	IE	16	128
Piperacillin-tazobactam	IE	IE	16/4	128/4

CARBAPENEMS	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Ertapenem	-	-	-	-
Imipenem	2	8	4	16
Meropenem	2	8	4	16

FLUOROQUINOLONES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Ciprofloxacin	1	1	1	4
Levofloxacin	1	2	2	8

AMINOGLYCOSIDES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Amikacin	8	16	16	64
Gentamicin	4	4	4	16
Tobramycin	4	4	4	16

TETRACYCLINES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Tigecycline	IE	IE	-	-

MISCELLANEOUS	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Colistin	2	2	2	4
Rifampicin	-	-	-	-
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	2	4	2/38	4/76

**Note 1:** Susceptibility testing of *Acinetobacter* spp. to penicillins is unreliable. In most instances *Acinetobacter* spp. are resistant to penicillins.

<b><i>STAPHYLOCOCCUS SPP.</i></b>	<b>EUCAST</b>	<b>CLSI</b>
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<b>PENICILLINS</b>	<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>		<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>	
	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R &gt;</b>	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R ≥</b>
<b>Benzylpenicillin</b>	0.12 <sup>1</sup>	0.12 <sup>1</sup>	0.12 <sup>A</sup>	0.25 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Ampicillin</b>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	0.25	0.5
<b>Ampicillin-sulbactam</b>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	8/4	32/16
<b>Amoxicillin</b>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>A</sup>	Note <sup>A</sup>
<b>Amoxicillin-clavulanate</b>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	4/2	8/4
<b>Piperacillin</b>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>A</sup>	Note <sup>A</sup>
<b>Piperacillin-tazobactam</b>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	8/4	16/4
<b>Oxacillin<sup>2</sup></b>	Note <sup>2</sup>	Note <sup>2</sup>	0.25	0.5

<b>CEPHALOSPORINS</b>	<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>		<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>	
	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R &gt;</b>	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R ≥</b>
<b>Cefepime</b>	Note <sup>3</sup>	Note <sup>3</sup>	8	32
<b>Cefotaxime</b>	Note <sup>3</sup>	Note <sup>3</sup>	8	64
<b>Cefoxitin (screen)<sup>3</sup></b>	Note <sup>3</sup>	Note <sup>3</sup>	8	16

<b>CARBAPENEMS<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>		<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>	
	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R &gt;</b>	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R ≥</b>
<b>Ertapenem</b>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	2	8
<b>Imipenem</b>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	4	16
<b>Meropenem</b>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	4	16

FLUOROQUINOLONES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Ciprofloxacin	1	1	1	4
Levofloxacin	1	2	1	4

AMINOGLYCOSIDES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Amikacin	8	16	16	64
Gentamicin	1	1	4	16
Tobramycin	1	1	4	16

GLYCOPEPTIDES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Teicoplanin, <i>S. aureus</i>	2	2	8	32
Teicoplanin, Coagulase-negative staphylococci	4	4	8	32
Vancomycin, <i>S. aureus</i>	2	2	2	16
Vancomycin, Coagulase-negative staphylococci	4	4	4	32

MACROLIDES AND LINCOSAMIDES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Erythromycin <sup>4</sup>	1	2	0.5	8
Clindamycin	0.25	0.5	0.5	4

TETRACYCLINES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Tetracycline	1	2	4	16
Tigecycline	0.5	0.5	-	-

MISCELLANEOUS	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Daptomycin	1	1	1	
Fusidic acid	1	1	-	-
Linezolid	4	4	4	8
Rifampicin	0.06	0.5	1	4
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	2	4	2/38	4/76

**Note 1:** The beta-lactam (with or without inhibitor) susceptibility is inferred from the oxacillin susceptibility.

**Note 2:** S. aureus and S. lugdunensis with oxacillin MIC values >2 mg/L are mostly methicillin resistant due to the presence of the *mecA* gene. The corresponding oxacillin MIC for coagulase-negative staphylococci is >0.25 mg/L.

**Note 3:** Susceptibility of staphylococci to cephalosporins is inferred from the cefoxitin susceptibility except for ceftazidime, which do not have breakpoints and should not be used for staphylococcal infections. S. aureus and S. lugdunensis with cefoxitin MIC values >4 mg/L are mostly methicillin resistant due to the presence of the *mecA* gene. For coagulase-negative staphylococci other than S. lugdunensis the cefoxitin MIC is a poorer predictor of methicillin resistance than the disk diffusion test.

**Note 4:** Erythromycin can be used to determine susceptibility to azithromycin, clarithromycin and roxithromycin.

**Note A:** Penicillin should be used to test the susceptibility of all penicillinase-labile penicillins such as amoxicillin, piperacillin

<b>ENTEROCOCCUS SPP.</b>	<b>EUCAST</b>	<b>CLSI</b>
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IN ENDOCARDITIS, REFER TO NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL ENDOCARDITIS GUIDELINES FOR BREAKPOINTS FOR ENTEROCOCCUS SPP

<b>PENICILLINS<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>		<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>	
	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R &gt;</b>	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R ≥</b>
<b>Benzylpenicillin</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Ampicillin</b>	4	8	8	16
<b>Ampicillin-sulbactam<sup>2</sup></b>	4	8	Note <sup>A</sup>	Note <sup>A</sup>

<b>CEPHALOSPORINS</b>	<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>		<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>	
	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R &gt;</b>	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R ≥</b>
<b>Cefepime</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Cefotaxime</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Ceftazidime</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Ceftriaxone</b>	-	-	-	-

<b>CARBAPENEMS</b>	<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>		<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>	
	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R &gt;</b>	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R ≥</b>
<b>Ertapenem</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Imipenem</b>	4	8	Note <sup>A</sup>	Note <sup>A</sup>
<b>Meropenem</b>	-	-	-	-

AMINOGLYCOSIDES <sup>3</sup>	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Gentamicin	Note <sup>4</sup>	Note <sup>4</sup>	-	-
Tobramycin	IE	IE	-	-

GLYCOPEPTIDES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Teicoplanin	2	2	8	32
Vancomycin	4	4	4	32

TETRACYCLINES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Tetracycline	-	-	4	16
Tigecycline	0.25	0.5	-	-

MISCELLANEOUS	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Linezolid	4	4	2	8
Nitrofurantoin (uncomplicated UTI only)	64 <sup>5</sup>	64 <sup>5</sup>	32	128
Trimethoprim- sulfamethoxazole	0.03	1	-	-

**Note 1:** E. faecium resistant to penicillins can be considered resistant to all other beta-lactam agents including carbapenems.

**Note 2:** Susceptibility to ampicillin, amoxicillin and piperacillin with and without beta-lactamase inhibitor can be inferred from the ampicillin susceptibility test.

**Note 3:** Aminoglycoside monotherapy is ineffective against enterococci. There is synergism between aminoglycosides and beta-lactam agents against enterococci without acquired aminoglycoside resistance mechanisms.

**Note 4:** Isolates with gentamicin MIC >128 mg/L have acquired resistance mechanisms and can be reported as high-level aminoglycoside resistant (with the exception of streptomycin, which must be tested separately). There is no synergistic effect between aminoglycosides and beta-lactam agents in enterococci with high-level aminoglycoside resistance.

**Note 5:** Nitrofurantoin breakpoints are valid for *E. faecalis* only.

**Note A:** Ampicillin is the class representative for ampicillin and amoxicillin. Ampicillin result may be used to predict susceptibility to amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, ampicillin-sulbactam, piperacillin and piperacillin-tazobactam among non  $\beta$ -lactamase producing enterococci. Ampicillin can be used to predict imipenem susceptibility providing the species is confirmed to be *E. faecalis*.



<b>STREPTOCOCCUS GROUPS A, B, C AND G</b>	<b>EUCAST</b>	<b>CLSI</b>
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<b>PENICILLINS<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>		<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>	
	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R &gt;</b>	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R ≥</b>
Benzylpenicillin	0.25	0.25	0.12	
Ampicillin	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	0.25	0.25
Ampicillin-sulbactam <sup>2</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>A</sup>	Note <sup>A</sup>
Amoxicillin	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>A</sup>	Note <sup>A</sup>
Amoxicillin-clavulanate <sup>2</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>A</sup>	Note <sup>A</sup>

<b>CEPHALOSPORINS<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>		<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>	
	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R &gt;</b>	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R ≥</b>
Cefotaxime	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>A</sup>	Note <sup>A</sup>
Ceftazidime	-	-	-	-
Ceftriaxone	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>A</sup>	Note <sup>A</sup>
Cefuroxime	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>A</sup>	Note <sup>A</sup>

<b>FLUOROQUINOLONES</b>	<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>		<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>	
	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R &gt;</b>	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R ≥</b>
Ciprofloxacin	-	-	-	-
Levofloxacin	1	1	2	8

GLYCOPEPTIDES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Teicoplanin	2	2	2	
Vancomycin	2	2	1	

MACROLIDES AND LINCOSAMIDES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Erythromycin <sup>3</sup>	0.25	0.25	0.25	1
Clindamycin	0.5	0.5	0.25	1

TETRACYCLINES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Tetracycline	1	1	2	8

MISCELLANEOUS AGENTS	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Linezolid	2	2	2	
Nitrofurantoin (uncomplicated UTI only)	64 <sup>4</sup>	64 <sup>4</sup>	-	-

**Note 1:** The beta-lactam susceptibility of beta-haemolytic streptococcus groups A, B, C and G is inferred from the penicillin susceptibility.

**Note 2:** Streptococcus groups A, B, C and G do not produce beta-lactamase. The addition of a beta-lactamase inhibitor does not add clinical benefit.

**Note 3:** Erythromycin can be used to determine susceptibility to azithromycin, clarithromycin and roxithromycin.

**Note 4:** Nitrofurantoin breakpoints apply to *S. agalactiae* (group B streptococci) only.

**Note A:** An organism susceptible to penicillin can be considered susceptible to Ampicillin amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, ampicillin-sulbactam, piperacillin and piperacillin-tazobactam, cefotaxime, ceftazidime, ceftriaxone e cefuroxime.

<b>STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE</b>	<b>EUCAST</b>		<b>CLSI</b>	
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<b>PENICILLINS<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>		<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>	
	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R &gt;</b>	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R ≥</b>
<b>Benzylpenicillin (infections other than meningitis)</b>	0.06 <sup>2</sup>	2 <sup>2</sup>	2	8
<b>Benzylpenicillin (meningitis)</b>	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.12
<b>Ampicillin</b>	0.5 <sup>1</sup>	2 <sup>1</sup>	-	-
<b>Amoxicillin</b>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	2 <sup>A</sup>	8 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Amoxicillin-clavulanate</b>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	2/1 <sup>A</sup>	8/4 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Piperacillin</b>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	-	-
<b>Piperacillin-tazobactam</b>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	-	-

<b>CEPHALOSPORINS</b>	<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>		<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>	
	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R &gt;</b>	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R ≥</b>
<b>Cefotaxime</b>	0.5 <sup>1</sup>	2	1 <sup>A</sup> /0.5 <sup>B</sup>	4 <sup>A</sup> /2 <sup>B</sup>
<b>Ceftazidime</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Ceftriaxone</b>	0.5 <sup>1</sup>	2	1 <sup>A</sup> /0.5 <sup>B</sup>	4 <sup>A</sup> /2 <sup>B</sup>

CARBAPENEMS	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Ertapenem <sup>3</sup>	0.5	0.5	1	4
Imipenem <sup>3</sup>	2	2	0.12	1
Meropenem (infections other than meningitis)	2	2	0.25	1
Meropenem (meningitis)	0.25	1	0.25	1

FLUOROQUINOLONES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Ciprofloxacin	0.12	2	-	-
Levofloxacin <sup>4</sup>	2	2	2	8

GLYCOPEPTIDES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Teicoplanin	2	2	-	-
Vancomycin	2	2	1	

MACROLIDES AND LINCOSAMIDES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Erythromycin <sup>5</sup>	0.25	0.5	0.25	1
Clindamycin	0.5	0.5	0.25	1

TETRACYCLINES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Tetracycline	1	2	2	8

MISCELLANEOUS AGENTS	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Trimethoprim- sulfamethoxazole	1	2	0.5/9.5	4/76

**Note 1:** Most MIC values for penicillin, ampicillin, amoxicillin and piperacillin (with or without a beta-lactamase inhibitor) do not significantly differ and can be reported susceptible to beta-lactam agents that have been given breakpoints.

**Note 2:** In pneumonia, when a dose of 1.2 g x 4 is used, isolates with MIC ≤0.5 mg/L should be regarded as susceptible to benzylpenicillin. In pneumonia, when a dose of 2.4 g x 4 or 1.2 g x 6 is used, isolates with MIC ≤1 mg/L should be regarded as susceptible to benzylpenicillin. In pneumonia, when a dose of 2.4 g x 6 is used, isolates with MIC ≤2 mg/L should be regarded as susceptible.

**Note 3.** Not for meningitis (meropenem is the only carbapenem used for meningitis).

**Note 4:** The breakpoints for levofloxacin relate to high dose therapy.

**Note 5:** Erythromycin can be used to determine susceptibility to azithromycin, clarithromycin and roxithromycin.

**Note A:** non- meningitis

**Note B:** meningitis

<b>VIRIDANS GROUP STREPTOCOCCI</b>	<b>EUCAST</b>	<b>CLSI</b>
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IN ENDOCARDITIS, REFER TO NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL ENDOCARDITIS GUIDELINES FOR BREAKPOINTS FOR VIRIDANS GROUP STREPTOCOCCI.

<b>PENICILLINS</b>	<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>		<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>	
	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R &gt;</b>	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R ≥</b>
<b>Benzylpenicillin</b>	0.25	2	0.12	4
<b>Ampicillin</b>	0.5	2	0.25	8
<b>Amoxicillin-clavulanate</b>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	-	-

<b>CEPHALOSPORINS</b>	<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>		<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>	
	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R &gt;</b>	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R ≥</b>
<b>Cefotaxime</b>	0.5	0.5	1	4
<b>Ceftriaxone</b>	0.5	0.5	1	4

<b>CARBAPENEMS</b>	<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>		<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>	
	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R &gt;</b>	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R ≥</b>
<b>Ertapenem</b>	0.5	0.5	1	
<b>Imipenem</b>	2	2	-	-
<b>Meropenem</b>	2	2	0.5	

GLYCOPEPTIDES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Teicoplanin	2	2	-	-
Vancomycin	2	2	1	

MACROLIDES AND LINCOSAMIDES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Erythromycin	IE	IE	0.25	1
Clindamycin	0.5	0.5	0.25	1

**Note 1:** For isolates susceptible to benzylpenicillin, susceptibility can be inferred from benzylpenicillin or ampicillin. For isolates resistant to benzylpenicillin, susceptibility is inferred from ampicillin.

<b>HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE</b>	<b>EUCAST</b>	<b>CLSI</b>
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<b>PENICILLINS</b>	<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>		<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>	
	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R &gt;</b>	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R ≥</b>
<b>Benzylpenicillin</b>	IE	IE	IE	IE
<b>Ampicillin</b>	1	1	1	4
<b>Amoxicillin</b>	2	2	Note <sup>A</sup>	Note <sup>A</sup>
<b>Amoxicillin-clavulanate</b>	2	2	4/2	8/4

<b>CEPHALOSPORINS</b>	<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>		<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>	
	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R &gt;</b>	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R ≥</b>
<b>Cefotaxime</b>	0.12	0.12	2	
<b>Ceftazidime</b>	-	-	2	
<b>Ceftriaxone</b>	0.12	0.12	2	

<b>CARBAPENEMS</b>	<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>		<b>MIC breakpoint (mg/L)</b>	
	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R &gt;</b>	<b>S ≤</b>	<b>R ≥</b>
<b>Ertapenem<sup>1</sup></b>	0.5	0.5	0.5	
<b>Imipenem<sup>1</sup></b>	2	2	4	
<b>Meropenem (infections other than meningitis)</b>	2	2	0.5	
<b>Meropenem (meningitis)</b>	0.25	1	0.5	

FLUOROQUINOLOLONES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Ciprofloxacin	0.5	0.5	1	
Levofloxacin	1	1	2	

MACROLIDES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Erythromycin	0.5	16		

TETRACYCLINES	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Tetracycline	1	2	2	8

MISCELLANEOUS AGENTS	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	S ≤	R >	S ≤	R ≥
Rifampicin (for prophylaxis only)	1	1	1	4
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	0.5	1	0.5/9.5	4/76

**Note 1:** Not for meningitis (meropenem is the only carbapenem used for meningitis).

**Note A:** The results of ampicillin susceptibility tests should be used to predict the activity of amoxicillin.

## ALLEGATO 2: LE RESISTENZE NATURALI

Principali resistenze intrinseche nei batteri.

Tratto da:

### REVIEW

### EUCAST expert rules antimicrobial susceptibility testing

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**TABLE 1.** Intrinsic resistance in Enterobacteriaceae; Enterobacteriaceae are also intrinsically resistant to benzylpenicillin, glycopeptides, fusidic acid, macrolides (with some exceptions a), lincosamides, streptogramins, rifampicin, daptomycin, and linezolid

Rule no.	Organisms	Ampicillin	Amoxycillin clavulanate	Ticarcillin
1.01	<b>Citrobacter koseri</b>	R	–	R
1.02	<b>Citrobacter freundii</b>	R	R	–
1.03	<b>Enterobacter cloacae</b>	R	R	–
1.04	<b>Enterobacter aerogenes</b>	R	R	–
1.05	<b>Escherichia hermannii</b>	R	–	R
1.06	<b>Hafnia alvei</b>	R	R	–
1.07	<b>Klebsiella spp.</b>	R	–	R
1.08	<b>Morganella morganii</b>	R	R	–
1.09	<b>Proteus mirabilis</b>	–	–	–
1.10	<b>Proteus vulgaris</b>	R	–	–
1.11	<b>Proteus penneri</b>	R	–	–
1.12	<b>Providencia rettgeri</b>	R	R	–
1.13	<b>Providencia stuartii</b>	R	R	–
1.14	<b>Serratia marcescens</b>	R	R	–
1.15	<b>Yersinia enterocolitica</b>	R	R	R
1.16	<b>Yersinia pseudotuberculosis</b>	–	–	–

Rule no.	Organisms	Piperacillin	Cefazolin	Cefoxitin
1.01	<b>Citrobacter koseri</b>	R	–	–
1.02	<b>Citrobacter freundii</b>	–	R	R
1.03	<b>Enterobacter cloacae</b>	–	R	R
1.04	<b>Enterobacter aerogenes</b>	–	R	R
1.05	<b>Escherichia hermannii</b>	–	–	–
1.06	<b>Hafnia alvei</b>	–	R	–
1.07	<b>Klebsiella spp.</b>	–	–	–
1.08	<b>Morganella morganii</b>	–	R	–
1.09	<b>Proteus mirabilis</b>	–	–	–
1.10	<b>Proteus vulgaris</b>	–	R	–
1.11	<b>Proteus penneri</b>	–	R	–
1.12	<b>Providencia rettgeri</b>	–	R	–
1.13	<b>Providencia stuartii</b>	–	R	–
1.14	<b>Serratia marcescens</b>	–	R	–
1.15	<b>Yersinia enterocolitica</b>	–	R	R
1.16	<b>Yersinia pseudotuberculosis</b>	–	–	–

Rule no.	Organisms	Cefamandole	Cefuroxime	Aminoglycosides
1.01	<b>Citrobacter koseri</b>	–	–	–
1.02	<b>Citrobacter freundii</b>	–	–	–
1.03	<b>Enterobacter cloacae</b>	–	–	–
1.04	<b>Enterobacter aerogenes</b>	–	–	–
1.05	<b>Escherichia hermannii</b>	–	–	–
1.06	<b>Hafnia alvei</b>	–	–	–
1.07	<b>Klebsiella spp.</b>	–	–	–
1.08	<b>Morganella morganii</b>	–	R	–
1.09	<b>Proteus mirabilis</b>	–	–	–
1.10	<b>Proteus vulgaris</b>	R	R	–
1.11	<b>Proteus penneri</b>	R	R	–
1.12	<b>Providencia rettgeri</b>	–	–	–
1.13	<b>Providencia stuartii</b>	–	–	Noteb
1.14	<b>Serratia marcescens</b>	R	R	Notec
1.15	<b>Yersinia enterocolitica</b>	R	–	–
1.16	<b>Yersinia pseudotuberculosis</b>	–	–	–

Rule no.	Organisms	Tetracyclines/ tigecycline	PolymyxinB colistin	Nitrofurantoin
1.01	<b>Citrobacter koseri</b>	–	–	–
1.02	<b>Citrobacter freundii</b>	–	–	–
1.03	<b>Enterobacter cloacae</b>	–	–	–
1.04	<b>Enterobacter aerogenes</b>	–	–	–
1.05	<b>Escherichia hermannii</b>	–	–	–
1.06	<b>Hafnia alvei</b>	–	–	–
1.07	<b>Klebsiella spp.</b>	–	–	–
1.08	<b>Morganella morganii</b>	R	R	R
1.09	<b>Proteus mirabilis</b>	R	R	R
1.10	<b>Proteus vulgaris</b>	R	R	R
1.11	<b>Proteus penneri</b>	R	R	R
1.12	<b>Providencia rettgeri</b>	R	R	R
1.13	<b>Providencia stuartii</b>	R	R	R
1.14	<b>Serratia marcescens</b>	–	R	R
1.15	<b>Yersinia enterocolitica</b>	–	–	–
1.16	<b>Yersinia pseudotuberculosis</b>	–	R	–

**R.** resistant.

- a.** Azithromycin is effective *in vivo* for the treatment of typhoid fever, and erythromycin may be used to treat travellers' diarrhoea.
- b.** *Providencia stuartii* produces a chromosomal AAC(2')-Ia enzyme and should be considered to be resistant to clinically available aminoglycosides, except amikacin, arbekacin, and streptomycin. Some isolates express the enzyme poorly and can appear to be susceptible to netilmicin *in vitro*, but should be reported as resistant, as mutation can result in overproduction of this enzyme.
- c.** All *Serratia marcescens* isolates produce a chromosomal AAC(6')-Ic enzyme that affects the activity of clinically available aminoglycosides, except streptomycin, gentamicin, and arbekacin.

**TABLE 2.** Intrinsic resistance in non-fermentative Gram-negative bacteria; non-fermentative Gram-negative bacteria are also intrinsically resistant to benzylpenicillin, cefoxitin, cefamandole, cefuroxime, glycopeptides, fusidic acid, macrolides, lincosamides, streptogramins, rifampicin, daptomycin, and linezolid

Rule no.	Organisms	Ampicillin	Amoxicillin clavulanate	Ticarcillin	Ticarcillin clavulanate	Piperacillin	Piperacillin tazobactam	Cefazolin
2.01	<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> ,	Ra	Ra	—	—	—	—	R
	<i>Acinetobacter calcoaceticus</i>							
2.02	<i>Achromobacter xylosoxidan</i> s	R	—	—	—	—	—	R
2.03	<i>Burkholderia cepacia complex</i> b	R	R	R	R	—	—	R
2.04	<i>Elizabethkingia meningoseptica</i>	R	—	R	R	—	—	R
2.05	<i>Ochrobactrum anthropi</i>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2.06	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	R	R	—	—	—	—	R
2.07	<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i>	R	R	R	—	R	R	R

Rule no.	Organisms	Cefotaxime	Ceftriaxone	Ceftazidime	Ertapenem	Imipenem	Meropenem	Ciprofloxacin
2.01	<b>Acinetobacter baumannii,</b>	R	R	-	R	-	-	-
	<b>Acinetobacter calcoaceticus</b>							
2.02	<b>Achromobacter xylosoxidans</b>	R	R	-	R	-	-	-
2.03	<b>Burkholderia cepacia complexb</b>	-	-	-	R	R	-	R
2.04	<b>Elizabethkingia meningoseptica</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	-
2.05	<b>Ochrobactrum anthropi</b>	R	R	R	R	-	-	-
2.06	<b>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</b>	R	R	-	R	-	-	-
2.07	<b>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</b>	R	R	Rf	R	R	R	-

Rule no.	Organisms	Chloramphenicol	Aminoglycosides	Trimethoprim	Trimethoprim sulph hamethoxazole	Fosfomycin	Tetracyclines tigecycline	Polymyxin	B/colistin
2.01	<b>Acinetobacter baumannii,</b>	—	—	R	—	R	—	—	—
	<b>Acinetobacter calcoaceticus</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.02	<b>Achromobacter xylosoxidans</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.03	<b>Burkholderia cepacia complexb</b>	R	Rc	R	—	R	—	R	
2.04	<b>Elizabethkingia meningoseptica</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	R	
2.05	<b>Ochrobactrum anthropi</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2.06	<b>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</b>	R	Noted	Re	Re	—	R	—	
2.07	<b>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</b>	—	Rc	Rg	—	R	—	—	

**R.** resistant.

- a.** *Acinetobacter baumannii* may appear to be susceptible to ampicillin–sulbactam, owing to the activity of sulbactam against this species.
- b.** *Burkholderia cepacia* complex includes different species. Some strains may appear to be susceptible to some β-lactams in vitro, but they are clinically resistant and are shown as R in the table.
- c.** *Burkholderia cepacia* and *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* are intrinsically resistant to all aminoglycosides. Intrinsic resistance is attributed to poor permeability and putative efflux. In addition, most *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* isolates produce the AAC(6')-Iz enzyme.
- d.** *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is intrinsically resistant to kanamycin and neomycin, owing to low-level APH(3')-IIb activity.
- e.** *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is typically resistant to trimethoprim and moderately susceptible to sulfonamides. Although it may appear to be susceptible in vitro to trimethoprim–sulphamethoxazole, it should be considered to be resistant.
- f.** *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* may show low ceftazidime MIC values but should be considered to be resistant.
- g.** *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* is typically susceptible to trimethoprim–sulphamethoxazole but resistant to trimethoprim alone.

**TABLE 3.** Intrinsic resistance in Gram-negative bacteria other than Enterobacteriaceae and non-fermentative Gram-negative bacteria; Gram-negative bacteria other than Enterobacteriaceae and non-fermentative Gram-negative bacteria listed are also intrinsically resistant to glycopeptides, lincosamides, daptomycin, and linezolid

Rule no.	Organisms	Macrolides	Fusidic acid	Streptogramins	Trimethoprim	Nalidixic acid
3.01	<b>Haemophilus influenzae</b>	I	R	—	—	—
3.02	<b>Moraxella catarrhalis</b>	—	—	—	R	—
3.03	<b>Neisseria spp.</b>	—	—	—	R	—
3.04	<b>Campylobacter fetus</b>	—	R	R	R	R
3.05	<b>Campylobacter jejuni</b> <b>Campylobacter coli</b>	—	R	R	R	—

**R.** resistant; **I.** intermediate.

**TABLE 4.** Intrinsic resistance in Gram-positive bacteria; Gram-positive bacteria are also intrinsically resistant to aztreonam, temocillin, polymyxin B/colistin, and nalidixic Acid

Rule no.	Organisms	Fusidic acid	Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins
				(except ceftazidime)
4.01	<b><i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</i></b>	R	R	–
4.02	<b><i>Staphylococcus cohnii</i>,</b>	–	R	–
	<b><i>Staphylococcus xylosus</i></b>			
4.03	<b><i>Staphylococcus capitis</i></b>	–	R	–
4.04	<b>Other coagulase-negative staphylococci and <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i></b>	–	R	–
4.05	<b><i>Streptococcus</i> spp.</b>	R	–	–
4.06	<b><i>Enterococcus faecalis</i></b>	R	R	R
4.07	<b><i>Enterococcus gallinarum</i>, <i>Enterococcus casseliflavus</i></b>	R	R	R
4.08	<b><i>Enterococcus faecium</i></b>	R	R	R
4.09	<b><i>Corynebacterium</i> spp.</b>	–	–	–
4.10	<b><i>Listeria monocytogenes</i></b>	–	R	R
4.11	<b><i>Leuconostoc</i> spp., <i>Pediococcus</i> spp.</b>	–	–	–
4.12	<b><i>Lactobacillus</i> spp. (some species)</b>	–	–	–
4.13	<b><i>Clostridium ramosum</i>, <i>Clostridium innocuum</i></b>	–	–	–

Rule no.	Organisms	Aminoglycosides	Erythromycin	Clindamycin
4.01	<b><i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</i></b>	–	–	–
4.02	<b><i>Staphylococcus cohnii</i>,</b>	–	–	–
	<b><i>Staphylococcus xylosus</i></b>	–	–	–
4.03	<b><i>Staphylococcus capitis</i></b>	–	–	–
4.04	<b>Other coagulase-negative staphylococci and <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i></b>	–	–	–
4.05	<b><i>Streptococcus</i> spp.</b>	Ra	–	–
4.06	<b><i>Enterococcus faecalis</i></b>	Ra	R	R
4.07	<b><i>Enterococcus gallinarum</i>, <i>Enterococcus casseliflavus</i></b>	Ra	R	R
4.08	<b><i>Enterococcus faecium</i></b>	Ra,b	R	–
4.09	<b><i>Corynebacterium</i> spp.</b>	–	–	–
4.10	<b><i>Listeria monocytogenes</i></b>	–	–	–
4.11	<b><i>Leuconostoc</i> spp., <i>Pediococcus</i> spp.</b>	–	–	–
4.12	<b><i>Lactobacillus</i> spp. (some species)</b>	–	–	–
4.13	<b><i>Clostridium ramosum</i>, <i>Clostridium innocuum</i></b>	–	–	–

Rule no.	Organisms	Quinupristin dalfopristin	Vancomycin	Teicoplanin
4.01	<b><i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</i></b>	–	–	–
4.02	<b><i>Staphylococcus cohnii</i>,</b>	–	–	–
	<b><i>Staphylococcus xylosus</i></b>			
4.03	<b><i>Staphylococcus capitis</i></b>	–	–	–
4.04	<b>Other coagulase-negative staphylococci and <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i></b>	–	–	–
4.05	<b><i>Streptococcus</i> spp.</b>	–	–	–
4.06	<b><i>Enterococcus faecalis</i></b>	R	–	–
4.07	<b><i>Enterococcus gallinarum</i>, <i>Enterococcus casseliflavus</i></b>	R	R	–
4.08	<b><i>Enterococcus faecium</i></b>	–	–	–
4.09	<b><i>Corynebacterium</i> spp.</b>	–	–	–
4.10	<b><i>Listeria monocytogenes</i></b>	–	–	–
4.11	<b><i>Leuconostoc</i> spp., <i>Pediococcus</i> spp.</b>	–	R	R
4.12	<b><i>Lactobacillus</i> spp. (some species)</b>	–	R	R
4.13	<b><i>Clostridium ramosum</i>, <i>Clostridium innocuum</i></b>	–	R	–

Rule no.	Organisms	Fosfomycin	Novobiocin	Sulphonamides
4.01	<b><i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</i></b>	R	R	–
4.02	<b><i>Staphylococcus cohnii</i>,</b>	–	R	–
	<b><i>Staphylococcus xylosus</i></b>			
4.03	<b><i>Staphylococcus capitis</i></b>	R	–	–
4.04	<b>Other coagulase-negative staphylococci and <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i></b>	–	–	–
4.05	<b><i>Streptococcus</i> spp.</b>	–	–	–
4.06	<b><i>Enterococcus faecalis</i></b>	–	–	R
4.07	<b><i>Enterococcus gallinarum</i>, <i>Enterococcus casseliflavus</i></b>	–	–	R
4.08	<b><i>Enterococcus faecium</i></b>	–	–	R
4.09	<b><i>Corynebacterium</i> spp.</b>	R	–	–
4.10	<b><i>Listeria monocytogenes</i></b>	–	–	–
4.11	<b><i>Leuconostoc</i> spp., <i>Pediococcus</i> spp.</b>	–	–	–
4.12	<b><i>Lactobacillus</i> spp. (some species)</b>	–	–	–
4.13	<b><i>Clostridium ramosum</i>, <i>Clostridium innocuum</i></b>	–	–	–

**R.** resistant.

- a.** Low-level resistance to aminoglycosides. Combinations of aminoglycosides with cell wall inhibitors (penicillins and glycopeptides) are synergistic and bactericidal against isolates that are susceptible to cell wall inhibitors and do not display high-level resistance to aminoglycosides.
- b.** In addition to low-level resistance to aminoglycosides, Enterococcus faecium produces a chromosomal AAC(6') enzyme that is responsible for the loss of synergism between aminoglycosides (except gentamicin, amikacin, arbekacin, and streptomycin) and penicillins or glycopeptides.



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