

*Data reported as: % susceptible (# isolates tested)<sup>1</sup>*

	<b>E coli</b>	<b>M haem</b>	<b>P mult</b>	<b>B tre</b>	<b>Salm</b>
Ampicillin	61% (56)	98% (41)	100% (11)	100% (7)	95% (20)
Ceftiofur	88% (56)	100% (41)	100% (11)	100% (7)	95% (20)
Chlortetracycline	29% (56)	95% (41)	100% (11)	14% (7)	90% (20)
Clindamycin	0% (56)	0% (41)	0% (11)	14% (7)	0% (20)
Danofloxacin	94% (56)	98% (41)	100% (11)	100% (7)	100% (20)
Enrofloxacin	96% (56)	100% (41)	100% (11)	100% (7)	100% (20)
Florfenicol	25% (56)	100% (41)	100% (11)	100% (7)	70% (20)
Gentamicin	86% (56)	100% (41)	100% (11)	100% (7)	95% (20)
Neomycin	71% (56)	95% (41)	100% (11)	71% (7)	100% (20)
Oxytetracycline	27% (56)	90% (41)	100% (11)	29% (7)	90% (20)
Penicillin	0% (56)	20% (41)	82% (11)	14% (7)	0% (20)
Spectinomycin	2% (56)	88% (41)	91% (11)	14% (7)	0% (20)
Sulfadimethoxine	38% (56)	59% (41)	36% (11)	86% (7)	45% (20)
Tiamulin	0% (56)	80% (41)	55% (11)	100% (7)	0% (20)
Tilmicosin	0% (56)	88% (41)	100% (11)	100% (7)	0% (20)
Trimethoprim/Sulphamethoxazole	73% (56)	7% (41)	9% (11)	86% (7)	100% (20)
Tulathromycin	NI	100% (41)	NI	NI	NI
Tylosin (Tartrate/Base)	NI	0% (41)	0% (11)	0% (7)	NI

**Key:**

1	Data is reported as: % susceptible (# isolates tested) - not all bacteria isolated at ISU VDL have been tested for antimicrobial susceptibility	
2	See Salmonella serotype table for most common serotypes isolated within each group	
3	Isolates resistant to oxacillin are interpreted as potentially methicillin resistant.	
4	A result of $\leq 2$ ug/ml for Carbadox is a conservative indicator of bacterial inhibition by this antimicrobial agent. The result shown is based on pharmacokinetic research indicating an average Carbadox level of 4.5 mcg/ml in the small intestine of pigs fed a dose rate of 50 g/ton. (De Graff 1988).	
5	Multidrug resistant isolates were found resistant to most classes of antimicrobial in the 1 <sup>st</sup> round of testing. This table represents additional Disk Diffusion testing for those isolates.	
NA	Not applicable	
ND	Not done	
NI	No interpretation	
A equ - Actinobacillus equuli	H ecol - hemolytic E. coli	S aur - Staphylococcus aureus
A suis - Actinobacillus suis	H som - Histophilus somni	S beta- Beta Streptococcus species
Abua - Acinetobacter species	HPS - Haemophilus parasuis	S can - Streptococcus canis
Amy - Actinomyces species	K pneu - Klebsiella pneumoniae	S chol - Salmonella choleraesuis
APP - Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae	M bov - Moraxella bovis	S dysg - Streptococcus dysgalactiae
B bron - Bordetella bronchiseptica	M haem - Mannheimia haemolytica	S epi- Staphylococcus epidermidis
B tre - Bibersteinia trehalosi (formerly Pasteurella trehalosi)	P aer - Pseudomonas aeruginosa	S equi - Streptococcus equi
Bact - Bacteroides group	P cab - Pasteurella caballi	S equus - Streptococcus equisimilis
C diff - Clostridium difficile	P mult - Pasteurella multocida	S pint - Staph pseudintermedius
C perf - Clostridium perfringens	Past - Pasteurella species	S suis - Streptococcus suis
Clos - Clostridium species	Pec - Peptococcus species	S ube - Streptococcus uberis
E coli - Escherichia coli	Pes - Peptostreptococcus species	S zoo - Streptococcus zooepidemicus
E fael - Enterococcus faecalis	Pmul A - Pasteurella multocida Type A	Salm sp- Salmonella species
E faem - Enterococcus faecium	Pmul D - Pasteurella multocida Type D	Salm B - Salmonella species group B
Enc - Enterococcus species	Prot - Proteus species	Salm C1 - Salmonella species group C1
Ente - Enterobacter species	Prp - Propionibacterium species	Salm C2 - Salmonella species group C2
Erys - Erysipelothrix	Pseu - Pseudomonas species	Salm D - Salmonella species group D
Fus - Fusobacterium	R equ - Rhodococcus equi	Salm E - Salmonella species group E
G ana - Gallibacterium anatis		