Canine 2009-2011 Susceptibility profile of Canine pathogens received at ISU VDL in 2009-2011

Data reported as: % susceptible (# isolates tested)[1]

	B bron	E coli	E fael	E faem	Ente	K pneu	P aer	P mult	Pseu	S aur	S can	S pint
Amikacin	100% (22)	95% (479)	15% (104)	19% (27)	100% (70)	97% (34)	92% (119)	100% (22)	91% (68)	95% (19)	1% (94)	100% (414)
Amoxicillin/ Clavulanic Acid	100% (22)	74% (479)	99% (104)	48% (27)	41% (70)	67% (34)	0% (119)	100% (22)	45% (68)	79% (19)	99% (94)	84% (414)
Ampicillin	42% (22)	54% (479)	97% (104)	43% (27)	42% (70)	9% (34)	0% (119)	100% (22)	40% (68)	26% (19)	97% (94)	46% (414)
Cefazolin	18% (22)	79% (479)	5% (104)	7% (27)	24% (70)	65% (34)	0% (119)	100% (22)	34% (68)	79% (19)	100% (94)	83% (414)
Cefovecin	22% (18)	81% (408)	4% (100)	0% (27)	79% (67)	73% (33)	0% (113)	100% (22)	36% (66)	78% (18)	99% (88)	83% (383)
Cefoxitin	18% (22)	84% (479)	1% (104)	0% (27)	44% (70)	59% (34)	1% (119)	100% (22)	35% (68)	53% (19)	100% (94)	83% (414)
Cefpodoxime	18% (22)	80% (479)	16% (104)	4% (27)	80% (70)	79% (34)	0% (119)	95% (22)	34% (68)	79% (19)	98% (94)	83% (414)
Ceftiofur	14% (22)	80% (479)	8% (104)	7% (27)	83% (70)	79% (34)	0% (119)	100% (22)	37% (68)	79% (19)	100% (94)	82% (414)
Cephalothin	88% (8)	55% (121)	15% (41)	0% (7)	17% (12)	33% (3)	0% (27)	100% (1)	17% (12)	71% (7)	100% (39)	89% (162)
Chloramphenicol	100% (22)	78% (479)	92% (104)	96% (27)	71% (70)	79% (34)	2% (119)	100% (22)	44% (68)	74% (19)	97% (94)	83% (414)
Clindamycin	9% (22)	0% (479)	2% (104)	33% (27)	0% (70)	0% (34)	1% (119)	5% (22)	1% (68)	79% (19)	90% (94)	73% (414)
Doxycycline	100% (18)	73% (408)	75% (100)	33% (27)	61% (67)	73% (33)	8% (113)	100% (22)	65% (66)	89% (18)	60% (88)	58% (383)
Enrofloxacin	91% (22)	80% (479)	33% (104)	0% (27)	87% (70)	94% (34)	44% (119)	100% (22)	62% (68)	79% (19)	49% (94)	73% (414)
Erythromycin	5% (22)	0% (479)	23% (104)	7% (27)	0% (70)	0% (34)	1% (119)	23% (22)	18% (68)	68% (19)	0% (94)	71% (414)
Gentamicin	86% (22)	84% (479)	51% (104)	15% (27)	96% (70)	94% (34)	74% (119)	100% (22)	82% (68)	95% (19)	27% (94)	81% (414)
Imipenem	100% (22)	100% (479)	99% (104)	33% (27)	99% (70)	100% (34)	97% (119)	100% (22)	93% (68)	68% (19)	100% (94)	84% (414)
Marbofloxacin	94% (22)	86% (479)	39% (104)	0% (27)	93% (70)	100% (34)	73% (119)	100% (22)	83% (68)	79% (19)	82% (94)	81% (414)
Orbifloxacin	100% (4)	82% (71)	0% (4)	ND	100% (3)	100% (1)	33% (6)	ND	0% (2)	100% (1)	0% (6)	74% (31)
Oxacillin [3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	79% (19)	NA	83% (414)
Penicillin	5% (22)	0% (479)	96% (104)	37% (27)	0% (70)	0% (34)	0% (119)	90% (22)	0% (68)	16% (19)	99% (94)	30% (414)
Tetracycline	100% (4)	66% (71)	100% (4)	ND	67% (3)	100% (1)	0% (6)	ND	50% (2)	0% (1)	0% (6)	45% (31)
Ticarcillin	68% (22)	60% (479)	8% (104)	19% (27)	76% (70)	18% (34)	90% (119)	100% (22)	69% (68)	79% (19)	99% (94)	83% (414)
Ticarcillin/Clavulanic Acid	100% (22)	74% (479)	8% (104)	15% (27)	86% (70)	79% (34)	90% (119)	100% (22)	76% (68)	79% (19)	100% (94)	83% (414)
Trimethoprim/ Sulphamethoxazole	55% (22)	79% (479)	94% (104)	74% (27)	97% (70)	88% (34)	10% (119)	95% (22)	56% (68)	100% (19)	100% (94)	75% (414)

[3] Isolates resistant to oxacillin are interpreted as methicillin resistant.

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 on page 17 for most common serotypes isolated within each group
3	Isolates resistant to oxacillin are interpreted as methicillin resistant.
4	A result of <=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 1st 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	Histoplilus 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	Bacteriodes group	P cab	Pasteurella caballi	S equs	Streptococcus equisimillis
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	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				