

## Bloodstream infection (BSI) antibiogram for CCHV neonatal patients 2025

### BC collected at <72h age (4 year cumulated)

	Total reported		Penicillin		Flucloxacillin		Vancomycin		Cefotaxime		Gentamicin		Amikacin		Benpen + Gent	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
E.coli	3.	42.9%							3.	100%	3.	100%	3.	100%	3.	100%
Other GNBs	1.	14.3%							1.	100%	1.	100%	1.	100%	1.	100%
S.agalactiae (GBS)	3.	42.9%	3.	100%	3.	100%	3.	100%	3.	100%					3.	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>7.</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>7.</b>	<b>100%</b>

### BC collected at >72h age (4 year cumulated)

	Total reported		Penicillin		Flucloxacillin		Vancomycin		Cefotaxime		Gentamicin		Amikacin		Flucloxacillin + Gent	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
E.coli	15.	8.7%							13.	87%	11.	73%	13.	93%	11.	73%
Other GNBs	8.	4.7%							8.	100%	8.	100%	8.	100%	8.	100%
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	4.	2.3%										4.	100%			
S.agalactiae (GBS)	3.	1.7%	3.	100%	3.	100%	3.	100%	3.	100%					3.	100%
S.aureus	9.	5.2%	1.	11%	7.	78%	9.	100%	7.	78%	8.	89%	8.	89%	8.	89%
S.epidermidis	53.	30.8%			2.	6%	35.	100%	2.	6%	4.	12%	4.	12%	4.	12%
S.capitis	33.	19.2%					21.	100%			1.	5%	1.	5%	1.	5%
Other CoNS	40.	23.3%			2.	9%	22.	100%	2.	9%	5.	24%	5.	24%	5.	24%
Enterococcus faecalis	3.	1.7%					3.	100%								
Other	4.	2.3%														
<b>Total</b>	<b>172.</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>14.</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>93.</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>35.</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>37.</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>43.</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>40.</b>	<b>34%</b>

### All non-BC samples (4 year cumulated)

	Total reported		Penicillin		Flucloxacillin		Vancomycin		Cefotaxime		Gentamicin		Amikacin		Flucloxacillin + Gent	
	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%	N.	%
E.coli	43.	13.1%							20.	67%	25.	86%	11.	100%	25.	86%
Other GNBs	63.	19.1%							53.	87%	56.	95%	24.	92%	56.	95%
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	7.	2.1%										1.	50%			
S.agalactiae (GBS)	3.	0.9%	3.	100%	3.	100%	3.	100%	3.	100%					3.	100%
S.aureus	154.	46.8%	17.	11%	115.	79%	33.	100%	115.	79%	35.	97%	35.	97%	141.	99%
Enterococcus faecalis	13.	4.0%					11.	100%								
Candida spp	19.	5.8%														
Other	27.	8.2%	2.	12%	5.	31%	6.	100%	3.	50%	4.	50%	1.	33%	9.	90%
<b>Total</b>	<b>329.</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>22.</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>123.</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>53.</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>194.</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>120.</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>72.</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>234.</b>	<b>84%</b>

#### Notes:

- For each antibiotic the number of isolates testing as susceptible is displayed on the left and the % on the right.
- Red shaded cells in the antibiotic columns indicate that <80% of isolates have been tested against that antibiotic. Interpret these organism/antibiotic combinations with caution, as selective testing can introduce bias.
- Red shaded cells in the 'Total reported' columns indicate <30 organisms tested. Results for these organisms should be interpreted with caution, as susceptibility percentages will be subject to random variation.
- Only the first isolate of a given organism with a given susceptibility pattern per patient is included.
- Greyed out cells indicate intrinsic resistance to that antibiotic, or that the antibiotic is not recommended for that organism, or that 0% have tested as susceptible.
- For E.coli and Klebsiella spp, patients with a ceftriaxone resistant (i.e. likely ESBL/AmpC mechanism) E.coli or Klebsiella isolate in the past 12 months are excluded. The same is applied for MRSA.
- Due to low organism numbers, this antibiogram has been cumulated over four years.
- CoNS are excluded from the pre-72h BC results, and non-BC organisms, as these would seldom be clinically significant in this context.
- Candida spp do not contribute to the total % susceptible for antibacterials.