Antimicrobial resistance data from hospital and community laboratories, 2010[1]

	Percent resistance (number tested [2])																
	amikacin	ampicillin	cefepime	ceftazidime	ceftriaxone/cefotaxime	cefuroxime/cefamandole	cephalothin	co-amoxiclav	co-trimoxazole	fluoroquinolone	gentamicin	imipenem/meropenem	nitrofurantoin	piperacillin-tazobactam	ticarcillin-clavulanic acid	tobramycin	trimethoprim
Acinetobacter species	1.4 (138)			8.4 (431)					9.6 (491)	4.2 (595)	3.8 (627)	1.4 (351)		3.7 (270)	8.7 (115)	1.8 (163)	
Citrobacter freundii[3]	0.0 (114)				25.6 (317)				10.6 (310)	3.1 (388)	4.5 (378)	0.0 (215)					
Enterobacter species[3]	0.4 (967)				26.8 (2335)				12.9 (2276)	2.9 (2544)	6.3 (2654)	0.3 (1778)				1.8 (333)	
Escherichia coli from bacteraemia	0.0 (643)	58.9 (1603)	6.2 (372)		5.0[4] (1685)	6.6 (1462)	21.6 (596)	20.8 (1589)		9.7 (1708)	5.8 (1756)	0.0 (1395)				3.9 (457)	
E. coli urinary	0.1 (5903)	50.3 (92987)			3.1[4] (16171)	4.1 (12939)	15.1 (8706)	9.0 (91001)	23.5 (12311)	6.2 (75217)	4.0 (23570)		1.1 (93074)			3.2 (3086)	24.2 (93621)
Klebsiella species from bacteraemia	1.0 (198)				15.6[4] (366)	19.9 (321)	25.6 (168)	14.2 (367)		9.0 (387)	11.7 (393)	0.0 (339)					
Morganella morganii[3]	0.0 (200)				6.6 (517)				15.2 (493)	5.0 (561)	9.5 (591)	0.0 (286)					
Proteus mirabilis	0.3 (753)	11.3 (4340)			0.9 (1741)	2.0 (1179)	3.9 (815)	2.0 (4104)	8.1 (2019)	1.1 (2654)	2.6 (2340)	0.1 (1355)				0.0 (499)	
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	6.6 (1445)		3.7 (2742)	2.6 (10608)						6.6 (12567)	5.2 (11689)	4.8 (5435)		3.6 (4377)	11.9 (1474)	2.4 (4242)	
Serratia species[3]	0.3 (369)				14.2 (855)				6.4 (896)	8.6 (973)	0.7 (1028)	0.1 (698)				0.5 (201)	

	Percent resistance (number tested [2])															
	amikacin	ampicillin	cefotaxime	clindamycin	co-amoxiclav	co-trimoxazole	erythromycin	fluoroquinolone	fusidic acid	gentamicin	methicillin/oxacillin	mupirocin	nitrofurantoin	penicillin	tetracycline	vancomycin
Campylobacter species							0.4 (276)	3.6 (276)								
Coagulase-negative Staphylococci (blood isolates)				33.6 (1073)		29.0 (1314)	46.4 (1600)	18.7 (1046)		33.6 (1313)	55.5 (1668)			86.5 (1327)	11.5 (1244)	0.1 (1188)
Enterococcus species		3.9 (15043)								32.4[5] (1087)			0.7 (13013)		72.6 (691)	0.6 (4090)
Haemophilus influenzae (non-invasive)		24.4 (8609)			3.7 (7978)	24.5 (6711)									0.7 (4549)	
Moraxella catarrhalis		96.4 (1134)					1,3 (380)								0.1 (811)	
Neisseria gonorrhoeae								35.4 (2079)						13.7 (1153)	55.2 (656)	
Staphylococcus aureus[6]	0.4 (4270)			8.0 (25433)		1.1 (87283)	11.5 (90887)	6.1 (11677)	12.6 (18488)	1.0 (23103)	8.7 (96821)	9.8 (10395)		85.3 (51018)	2.2 (43313)	
Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*	1.7 (517)			24.6 (2856)		1.8 (6254)	27.8 (6289)	24.9 (4659)	29.8 (6593)	4.6 (3046)		9.3 (6300)			3.5 (4192)	
Streptococcus pneumoniae (non-invasive)			1.1 (282)			29.1 (2963)	18.9 (3740)							16.3[7] (3149)	19.1 (2288)	
Streptococcus pyogenes							7.5 (7408)							0.0 (3459)		

1 Data supplied by Canterbury Health Laboratories; Greymouth Hospital laboratory; Healthlab Kew; Hutt Hospital laboratory; LabCare Pathology, Taranaki; Laboratory Services, Rotorua; LabPlus; Labtests; Medlab Central; Medlab South, Christchurch; Medlab Wairarapa; Middlemore Hospital laboratory; North Shore Hospital laboratory; Northland Pathology; Pathlab Bay of Plenty; Pathlab Waikato; Southern Community Laboratories, Dunedin and Hawkes Bay; Taranaki Medlab; Taumarunui Hospital laboratory; Thames Hospital laboratory; Tlab, Gisborne; Waikato Hospital laboratory; Wellington Hospital laboratory; Whakatane Hospital laboratory; and Whangarei Hospital laboratory.

2 Data presented only if available for ≥100 isolates.

3 These organisms usually have inducible cephalosporinases. Stably-derepressed mutants that produce high levels of cephalosporinase frequently occur.

4 4.1% of *E. coli* from bacteraemia, 1.7% of urinary *E. coli*, and 13.8% of *Klebsiella* from bacteraemia were reported to be ESBL producers.

5 High-level resistance.

6 Includes methicillin-susceptible and methicillin-resistant isolates

7 Penicillin resistance (MIC ≥2.0 mg/L, CLSI interpretive standard for oral treatment of non-meningitis infections).