Antimicrobial resistance data from hospital and community laboratories, 2008[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	2.8 (247)			13.2 (378)					12.7 (490)	6.4 (675)	5.7 (696)	7.0 (413)		10.1 (286)	6.7 (120)	7.6 (184)	
Citrobacter freundii[3]	0.6 (176)				31.9 (320)				19.7 (299)	2.2 (604)	7.5 (411)	2.4 (247)					
Enterobacter species[3]	0.2 (1131)				21.1 (2060)				10.2 (1910)	4.3 (2439)	5.0 (2570)	0.3 (1556)				6.4 (219)	
Escherichia coli from bacteraemia	0.8 (396)	58.3 (1253)	1.2 (253)		2.6[4] (1287)	4.3 (841)	29.5 (437)	18.1 (1167)		7.9 (1362)	5.1 (1405)	0 (906)				3.0 (296)	
E. coli urinary	0.1 (4009)	51.1 (49126)			1.7[4] (19643)	2.1 (12497)	26.5 (4271)	10.8 (53844)	22.7 (7785)	4.2 (52289)	3.2 (23578)		1.6 (58387)			2.1 (1736)	22.5 (59988)
Klebsiella species from bacteraemia	0 (153)				11.3[4] (318)	15.8 (285)	14.9 (168)	14.6 (376)		9.9 (395)	12.1 (412)	0 (291)					
Morganella morganii[3]	0 (279)				5.0 (536)				17.3 (491)	7.0 (658)	12.9 (680)	0.6 (345)				5.0 (119)	
Proteus mirabilis	0 (714)	11.8 (5505)			0.5 (1827)	2.6 (1444)	5.8 (513)	2.0 (5443)	6.9 (1800)	0.9 (4814)	1.8 (2739)	0.1 (1291)				1.5 (527)	
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	3.6 (1495)		2.7 (3069)	3.4 (7452)						7.3 (9976)	3.8 (9623)	5.4 (5902)		2.8 (4598)	5.8 (1290)	2.9 (4301)	
Serratia species[3]	0 (546)				13.2 (1103)				7.2 (1054)	14.9 (1440)	1.2 (1450)	0.2 (824)				2.8 (289)	

	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 (229)	1.3 (228)								
Coagulase-negative Staphylococci (blood isolates)				38.0 (789)		27.2 (1856)	45.1 (2403)	21.1 (925)		30.7 (2186)	57.3 (2454)			85.6 (2226)	13.3 (1249)	0.2 (2334)
Enterococcus species		3.9 (14957)								32.3[5] (982)			0.7 (9658)		69.4 (924)	1.8 (8881)
Haemophilus influenzae (non-invasive)		24.7 (10383)			3.7 (6924)	20.2 (6258)									0.7 (5157)	
Moraxella catarrhalis		92.2 (823)					1.5 (404)								0.3 (650)	
Neisseria gonorrhoeae								25.2 (2836)						6.9 (2032)	34.9 (1418)	
Methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus*	0.5 (3521)			5.6 (9502)		0.9 (21831)	10.2 (32739)	2.6 (4349)	14.5 (13259)	0.9 (14939)		9.4 (3413)		85.0 (61662)	1.8 (19082)	
Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*[6]	0.4 (518)			27.5 (1648)		2.8 (2471)	37.4 (2549)	35.7 (2403)	12.1 (2414)	5.1 (2269)		7.6 (2329)			3.7 (1909)	
Streptococcus pneumoniae (non-invasive)						33.2 (2174)	20.0 (3491)							15.1[7] (2583)	17.4 (2565)	
Streptococcus pyogenes							5.1 (6549)							0 (5180)		

1 Data supplied by Aotea Pathology; Canterbury Health Laboratories; Diagnostic Medical Laboratory; Greymouth Hospital laboratory; Hawkes Bay Hospital laboratory; Hutt Hospital laboratory; LabCare Pathology, Taranaki; Laboratory Services, Rotorua; LabPlus; Medlab Central; Medlab South, Christchurch, Marlborough and Nelson; Medlab Wairarapa; Medlab Wanganui; 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 3.0% of *E. coli* from bacteraemia, 1.5% of urinary *E. coli* , and 14.6% of *Klebsiella* from bacteraemia were reported to be ESBL producers.

5 High-level resistance.

6 The rate of methicillin resistance among *S. aureus* was 8.7%.

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