Antimicrobial resistance data from hospital and community laboratories, 2005[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	5.6 (107)			14.3 (196)					12.7 (300)	6.6 (361)	7.0 (399)	3.2 (158)			10.2 (147)	4.7 (106)	
Citrobacter freundii[3]					24.6 (134)				10.8 (232)	1.9 (308)	4.4 (296)	1.0 (101)					
Enterobacter species[3]	1.0 (594)				17.8 (991)				10.2 (1415)	3.8 (1646)	5.1 (1477)	0.2 (612)				4.2 (472)	
Escherichia coli from bacteraemia	0 (328)	51.5 (872)			0.8 (706)	3.4 (528)	18.9 (355)	13.8 (760)		4.4 (844)	3.1 (876)	0 (415)				0.8 (250)	
E. coli urinary	0 (3500)	48.8 (34 675)			0.8 (4218)	1.7 (3443)	11.9 (5149)	7.3 (36 758)	20.1 (6830)	3.7 (39 878)	2.8 (9304)		1.3 (42 158)			0.9 (1613)	20.4 (41 683)
Klebsiella species from bacteraemia					1.6 (185)	6.1 (148)	8.9 (112)	2.9 (175)		1.6 (187)	2.0 (199)	0 (111)					
Morganella morganii[3]	1.4 (145)				4.6 (282)				12.8 (399)	6.5 (460)	13.7 (460)	0 (138)				1.6 (126)	
Proteus mirabilis	0 (572)	13.8 (3418)			0.3 (875)	2.1 (839)	5.6 (1152)	2.9 (3093)	7.0 (1481)	1.0 (3094)	1.1 (1681)	0 (502)				0.4 (530)	
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	5.2 (1993)			4.4 (4452)						7.6 (7173)	4.8 (6617)	4.0 (2475)		3.9 (2872)	10.8 (1474)	3.6 (2262)	
Serratia species[3]	0.9 (331)				13.0 (585)				7.4 (886)	12.9 (1054)	0.6 (994)	0.2 (411)				3.5 (341)	

	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							1.1 (351)	2.0 (351)								
Coagulase-negative Staphylococci (blood isolates)				27.8 (713)		27.7 (1711)	41.3 (2076)	19.2 (838)		27.0 (1928)	52.4 (2099)			85.6 (2071)	8.8 (1600)	0.1 (1967)
Enterococcus species		2.1 (10 202)								36.4[4] (858)			0.4 (5974)		74.5 (715)	0.1 (3346)
Haemophilus influenzae (non-invasive)		17.3 (7600)			1.0 (3786)	17.8 (3653)									0.7 (3649)	
Moraxella catarrhalis		91.9 (1051)					1.6 (309)								0.6 (857)	
Neisseria gonorrhoeae								16.4 (1516)						5.2 (1361)	9.1 (585)	
Staphylococcus aureus				4.1 (19 736)		1.2 (41 632)	11.9 (51 272)	4.9 (17 344)	15.7 (10 193)	2.3 (16 271)	6.9 (77 104)	16.6 (23 764)		86.6 (73 785)	2.1 (28 984)	
Streptococcus pneumoniae (non-invasive)			2.7[5] (551)			47.5 (1597)	20.0 (2134)							18.5[6] (2177)	17.3 (1685)	
Streptococcus pyogenes							1.4 (4560)							0 (4160)		

1 Data supplied by Auckland City, Christchurch, Dargaville, Dunedin, Gisborne, Greymouth, Hawkes Bay, Kaitaia, North Shore, Rotorua, Southland, Taumarunui, Te Kuiti, Waikato, Wairau, Wanganui, Wellington, Whakatane and Whangarei Hospitals; and Auckland Diagnostic Medical, Christchurch Southern Community, Dunedin Southern Community, Hawkes Bay Southern Community, Medlab Bay of Plenty, Medlab Central, Medlab Gisborne, Medlab Wellington, Nelson Diagnostic, Rotorua Diagnostic, Southland Medlab, Taranaki Medlab, Thames Medlab, Waikato Pathology and Wanganui Diagnostic laboratories.

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 High-level resistance.

5 Cefotaxime/ceftriaxone resistance (MIC ≥4.0 mg/L).

6 Penicillin resistance (MIC≥2.0 mg/L).