

**Table 3A. Distribution of MICs and Occurrence of Resistance by Animal Source among *Salmonella*, 2010**

Antimicrobial	Isolate Source (# of Isolates)	%I <sup>1</sup>	%R <sup>2</sup>	95% CI <sup>3</sup>	Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) <sup>4</sup>															
					0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512
<b>Aminoglycosides</b>																				
Amikacin	Chickens (564)	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	0.0-0.8																
	Turkeys (151)	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	0.0-3.1																
	Cattle (247)	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	0.0-1.9																
	Swine (111)	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	0.0-4.2																
Gentamicin	Chickens (564)	0.5	<b>4.6</b>	3.1-6.8																
	Turkeys (151)	2.6	<b>19.9</b>	14.0-27.3																
	Cattle (247)	0.4	<b>4.9</b>	2.7-8.6																
	Swine (111)	2.7	<b>2.7</b>	0.7-8.3																
Kanamycin	Chickens (564)	0.2	<b>4.3</b>	2.8-6.4																
	Turkeys (151)	0.7	<b>19.2</b>	13.4-26.6																
	Cattle (247)	0.0	<b>12.6</b>	8.9-17.5																
	Swine (111)	0.0	<b>10.8</b>	5.9-18.5																
Streptomycin	Chickens (564)	N/A	<b>36.0</b>	32.1-40.1																
	Turkeys (151)	N/A	<b>27.8</b>	21.0-35.8																
	Cattle (247)	N/A	<b>26.7</b>	21.4-32.8																
	Swine (111)	N/A	<b>31.5</b>	23.2-41.1																
<b>β-Lactam/β-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations</b>																				
Amoxicillin-Clavulanic Acid	Chickens (564)	0.7	<b>11.7</b>	9.2-14.7																
	Turkeys (151)	11.3	<b>15.2</b>	10.1-22.2																
	Cattle (247)	2.8	<b>21.5</b>	16.7-27.3																
	Swine (111)	4.5	<b>3.6</b>	1.2-9.5																
<b>Cephems</b>																				
Cefoxitin	Chickens (564)	0.4	<b>11.3</b>	8.9-14.3																
	Turkeys (151)	1.3	<b>15.2</b>	10.1-22.2																
	Cattle (247)	2.0	<b>20.6</b>	15.8-26.3																
	Swine (111)	0.0	<b>1.8</b>	0.3-7.0																
Ceftiofur	Chickens (564)	0.5	<b>12.1</b>	9.6-15.1																
	Turkeys (151)	0.0	<b>15.2</b>	10.1-22.2																
	Cattle (247)	0.4	<b>21.5</b>	16.7-27.3																
	Swine (111)	0.0	<b>1.8</b>	0.3-7.0																
Ceftriaxone	Chickens (564)	0.5	<b>11.9</b>	9.4-14.9																
	Turkeys (151)	0.7	<b>15.2</b>	10.1-22.2																
	Cattle (247)	0.0	<b>21.5</b>	16.7-27.3																
	Swine (111)	0.0	<b>1.8</b>	0.3-7.0																

<sup>1</sup> Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility

<sup>2</sup> Percent of isolates that were resistant

<sup>3</sup> 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Wilson interval with continuity method

<sup>4</sup> The unshaded areas indicate the range of dilutions tested for each antimicrobial. Single vertical bars indicate the breakpoints for susceptibility, while double vertical bars indicate the breakpoints for resistance. Numbers in the shaded area indicate the percentages of isolates with MICs greater than the highest tested concentrations. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent the percentages of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints were used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin; breakpoints established by NARMS were used

**Table 3A (continued). Distribution of MICs and Occurrence of Resistance by Animal Source among *Salmonella*, 2010**

Antimicrobial	Isolate Source (# of Isolates)	%I <sup>1</sup>	%R <sup>2</sup>	[95% CI] <sup>3</sup>	Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml) <sup>4</sup>																				
					0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024				
<b>Folate Pathway Inhibitors</b>																									
Sulfisoxazole	Chickens (564)	N/A	12.4	9.9-15.5											8.9	30.0	46.8	1.4	0.5	12.4					
	Turkeys (151)	N/A	25.2	18.7-33.0											6.0	31.8	35.8	1.3	25.2						
	Cattle (247)	N/A	26.3	21.0-32.3											4.5	25.9	40.9	2.0	0.4	26.3					
	Swine (111)	N/A	28.8	20.8-38.3											18.9	21.6	27.0	2.7	0.9	28.8					
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	Chickens (564)	N/A	0.0	0.0-0.8	99.6	0.4																			
	Turkeys (151)	N/A	0.0	0.0-3.1	96.0	4.0																			
	Cattle (247)	N/A	4.5	2.4-8.1	79.4	11.3	4.0	0.8	0.8	3.6															
	Swine (111)	N/A	1.8	0.3-7.0	91.0	6.3	0.9											1.8							
<b>Penicillins</b>																									
Ampicillin	Chickens (564)	0.2	13.7	11.0-16.9											82.8	3.2	0.2	0.2	13.7						
	Turkeys (151)	0.0	44.4	36.4-52.7											54.3	1.3			1.3	43.0					
	Cattle (247)	0.4	26.3	21.0-32.3											70.4	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	25.9					
	Swine (111)	0.0	17.1	10.9-25.7											81.1	1.8			0.9	16.2					
<b>Phenicols</b>																									
Chloramphenicol	Chickens (564)	0.4	3.0	1.8-4.9											4.6	62.4	29.6	0.4	0.4	2.7					
	Turkeys (151)	0.7	4.6	2.0-9.6											2.0	51.0	41.7	0.7	4.6						
	Cattle (247)	0.0	25.1	19.9-31.1											0.4	29.1	45.3	0.4	24.7						
	Swine (111)	0.0	8.1	4.0-15.2											29.7	62.2			8.1						
<b>Quinolones</b>																									
Ciprofloxacin	Chickens (564)	0.0	0.0	0.0-0.8	84.0	16.0																			
	Turkeys (151)	0.0	0.0	0.0-3.1	96.7	1.3	1.3	0.7																	
	Cattle (247)	0.0	0.0	0.0-1.9	87.0	10.1			2.4	0.4															
	Swine (111)	0.0	0.0	0.0-4.2	95.5	2.7	1.8																		
Nalidixic Acid	Chickens (564)	N/A	0.0	0.0-0.8											0.2	0.2	53.4	45.7	0.5						
	Turkeys (151)	N/A	0.7	0-4.2													55.0	43.7	0.7	0.7					
	Cattle (247)	N/A	2.8	1.2-6.0													52.2	44.9							
	Swine (111)	N/A	0.0	0.0-4.2													46.8	51.4	1.8						
<b>Tetracyclines</b>																									
Tetracycline	Chickens (564)	0.9	41.8	37.7-46.0											57.3	0.9	0.7	1.8	39.4						
	Turkeys (151)	0.0	57.6	49.3-65.5											42.4			3.3	54.3						
	Cattle (247)	0.8	33.6	27.8-39.9											65.6	0.8	5.3	28.3							
	Swine (111)	0.9	51.4	41.8-60.9											47.7	0.9	6.3	45.0							

<sup>1</sup> Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility

<sup>2</sup> Percent of isolates that were resistant

<sup>3</sup> 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Wilson interval with continuity correction method

<sup>4</sup> The unshaded areas indicate the range of dilutions tested for each antimicrobial. Single vertical bars indicate the breakpoints for susceptibility, while double vertical bars indicate the breakpoints for resistance. Numbers in the shaded area indicate the percentages of isolates with MICs greater than the highest tested concentrations. Numbers listed for the lowest tested concentrations represent the percentages of isolates with MICs equal to or less than the lowest tested concentration. CLSI breakpoints were used when available. There are no CLSI breakpoints for streptomycin; breakpoints established by NARMS were used