

Table 7: Percent resistance for diagnostic *Salmonella* isolates originating from NVSL<sup>a</sup>

Antimicrobial	SOURCE						
	Cattle n=380	Swine n=311	Turkey <sup>b</sup> n=128	Exotic <sup>c</sup> n=121	Chicken <sup>b</sup> n=67	Canine n=53	Feline n=22
Amikacin	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
Amoxicillin/ Clavulanic Acid	34.5	14.5	9.4	0.8	6.0	26.4	18.2
Ampicillin	47.4	44.7	27.3	2.5	9.0	30.2	31.8
Cefoxitin	31.3	14.8	7.8	0.0	7.5	22.6	13.6
Ceftiofur	33.4	14.8	8.6	0.0	6.0	22.6	13.6
Ceftriaxone	2.1	0.6	2.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Chloramphenicol	43.7	28.0	11.7	0.8	4.5	28.3	22.7
Ciprofloxacin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gentamicin	8.7	9.6	51.6	0.8	10.4	1.9	9.1
Kanamycin	27.1	19.9	36.7	1.7	6.0	9.4	0.0
Nalidixic Acid	2.4	0.0	4.7	2.5	1.5	5.7	4.5
Streptomycin	50.8	55.9	55.5	2.5	23.9	32.1	27.3
Sulfizoxazole	52.1	60.5	45.3	1.7	14.9	30.2	31.8
Tetracycline	53.7	67.5	37.5	5.8	26.9	30.2	22.7
Trimethoprim/ Sulfamethoxazole	7.9	6.1	1.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0

<sup>a</sup>Diagnostic isolates in Table 7 were all obtained from the National Veterinary Services Laboratories, Ames, IA; a majority of the isolates were associated with a primary or secondary infection.

<sup>b</sup>Although the chicken and turkey isolates originating from the National Veterinary Service Laboratories were associated with primary or secondary infection, some may have been submitted as monitor samples.

<sup>c</sup>Exotic= snake n=49, reptile n=54, lizard n=18

