Table 11a. Distribution of MICs and Occurrence of Resistance by Animal Source among all _S._ Enteritidis Isolates from Food Animals, 2005

Antimicrobial	Isolate Source (# of Isolates)[1]	%I[2]	%R[3]	[95% CI][4]	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
Aminoglycosides																					
Amikacin	Chickens (173)	0.0	0.0	0.0-2.7						38.2	54.3	6.9	0.6								
	Cattle (2)	0.0	0.0	0.0-80.2							100.0										
Gentamicin	Chickens (173)	0.0	0.0	0.0-2.7					90.8	9.2											
	Cattle (2)	0.0	0.0	0.0-80.2					100.0												
Kanamycin	Chickens (173)	0.0	0.0	0.0-2.7										100.0							
	Cattle (2)	0.0	0.0	0.0-80.2										100.0							
Streptomycin	Chickens (173)	0.0	0.6	0-3.7												99.4	0.6				
	Cattle (2)	0.0	0.0	0.0-80.2												100.0					
Aminopenicillins																					
Ampicillin	Chickens (173)	0.6	1.2	0.2-4.6							67.1	29.5	1.7		0.6	0.6	0.6				
	Cattle (2)	0.0	0.0	0.0-80.2							100.0										
β-Lactam/β-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations																					
Amoxicillin-Clavulanic Acid	Chickens (173)	0.0	0.6	0-3.7							96.0	2.9		0.6		0.6					
	Cattle (2)	0.0	0.0	0.0-80.2							100.0										
Cephalosporins																					
Ceftiofur	Chickens (173)	1.2	1.2	0.2-4.6							61.3	35.3	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.6					
	Cattle (2)	0.0	0.0	0.0-80.2							100.0										
Ceftriaxone	Chickens (173)	0.0	0.0	0.0-2.7					98.3	0.6	0.6			0.6							
	Cattle (2)	0.0	0.0	0.0-80.2					100.0												

[1] There were no _Salmonella_ Enteritidis isolates from turkeys and swine

[2] Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility

[3] Percent of isolates that were resistant

[4] 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method

[5] 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. Numbe... 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 brea... breakpoints for streptomycin.

Table 11b. Distribution of MICs and Occurrence of Resistance by Animal Source among all *S*. Enteritidis Isolates from Food Animals, 2005

Antimicrobial	Isolate Source (# of Isolates)[1]	%I[2]	%R[3]	[95% CI][4]	0.015	0.03	0.06	0.125	0.25	0.50	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
Cephamycins																					
Cefoxitin	Chickens (173)	0.0	0.6	0-3.7							3.5	78.6	13.9	3.5		0.6					
	Cattle (2)	0.0	0.0	0.0-80.2								50.0	50.0								
Folate Pathway Inhibitors																					
Sulfonamides	Chickens (173)	0.0	0.0	0.0-2.7											20.8	61.8	17.3				
	Cattle (2)	0.0	0.0	0.0-80.2											50.0		50.0				
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	Chickens (173)	0.0	0.0	0.0-2.7				75.7	24.3												
	Cattle (2)	0.0	0.0	0.0-80.2				100.0													
Phenicols																					
Chloramphenicol	Chickens (173)	0.6	0.6	0-3.7									37.6	61.3	0.6	0.6					
	Cattle (2)	0.0	0.0	0.0-80.2									50.0	50.0							
Quinolones																					
Ciprofloxacin	Chickens (173)	0.0	0.0	0.0-2.7	82.7	16.8			0.6												
	Cattle (2)	0.0	0.0	0.0-80.2	50.0	50.0															
Nalidixic Acid	Chickens (173)	0.0	0.6	0-3.7								5.8	85.0	8.7		0.6					
	Cattle (2)	0.0	0.0	0.0-80.2									####								
Tetracyclines																					
Tetracycline	Chickens (173)	1.2	0.6	0-3.7									98.3	1.2			0.6				
	Cattle (2)	0.0	0.0	0.0-80.2									####								

Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml)[5]

[1] There were no *Salmonella* Enteritidis isolates from turkeys and swine

[2] Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility

[3] Percent of isolates that were resistant

[4] 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method

[5] 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. Numbe
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 bre
breakpoints for streptomycin.