Table 2. Distribution of MICs and Occurrence of Resistance among *E.coli* Isolates from Chickens, 2005 (n=2232)

Antimicrobial	%I[1]	%R[2]	95% CI[3]	Distribution (%) of MICs (µg/ml)[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	0.0	0.0	0.0-0.2						1.8	24.0	53.6	16.7	3.7	0.3						
Gentamicin	4.3	36.7	34.7-38.7					5.0	37.5	13.1	2.9	0.5	4.3	**13.6**	**23.1**					
Kanamycin	3.2	10.3	9.1-11.7										75.0	11.5	3.2	**0.8**	**9.6**			
Streptomycin	N/A	58.0	55.9-60.1												41.9	**19.4**	**38.6**			
Aminopenicillins																				
Ampicillin	0.3	**22.0**	20.3-23.8							6.1	38.3	25.6	7.7	0.3	**0.4**	**21.5**	**0.1**			
β-Lactam/β-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations																				
Amoxicillin-Clavulanic Acid	1.7	10.6	9.4-12.0							2.3	24.3	44.8	16.4	1.7	**4.8**	**5.7**				
Cephalosporins																				
Ceftiofur	2.4	6.5	5.5-7.6				5.8	63.2	20.1	1.4	0.6	2.4	**5.1**	**1.4**						
Ceftriaxone	3.8	0.0	0.0-0.2					89.2	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.9	4.3	3.0	0.8					
Cephamycins																				
Cefoxitin	2.3	9.9	8.7-11.2						0.1	0.4	14.0	55.3	18.0	2.3	**5.3**	**4.6**				
Folate Pathway Inhibitors																				
Sulfonamides	0.0	51.9	49.8-51.0											45.6	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	**51.9**	
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	0.0	10.4	9.2-11.8				54.4	23.4	7.3	3.5	1.0	**0.2**	**10.2**							
Phenicols																				
Chloramphenicol	0.4	1.0	0.6-1.5								3.8	62.9	31.9	0.4	**0.2**	**0.8**				
Quinolones																				
Ciprofloxacin	0.0	0.4	0.2-0.8	91.6		0.6	0.3	3.8	2.7	0.5	0.1			**0.4**						
Nalidixic Acid	0.0	7.5	6.5-8.7						0.1	13.3	66.9	11.9	0.2		**0.4**	**7.2**				
Tetracyclines																				
Tetracycline	1.1	48.9	46.8-51.0									50.0	1.1	**1.5**	**14.5**	**32.9**				

[1] Percent of isolates with intermediate susceptibility

[2] Percent of isolates that were resistant

[3] 95% confidence intervals for percent resistant (%R) were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method

[4] 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.