

Table 2C. Distribution of MICs and Occurrence of Resistance among *E. coli*, 2008

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
Aminoglycosides																		
Amikacin	0.0	0.0	0.0-0.5	1.1 11.9 64.1 21.5 1.4														
Gentamicin	3.4	44.5	41.4-47.7	2.4 25.1 22.9 1.3 0.3 3.4 9.7 34.8														
Kanamycin	5.0	10.2	8.4-12.3	72.0 12.8 5.0 0.7 9.5														
Streptomycin	N/A	54.6	51.4-57.7	45.4 17.0 37.5														
β-Lactam/β-Lactamase Inhibitor Combinations																		
Amoxicillin-Clavulanic Acid	0.9	13.7	11.6-16.0	3.4 31.5 39.8 10.6 0.9 12.0 1.7														
Cephems																		
Cefoxitin	1.8	13.8	11.7-16.1	0.1 1.6 18.9 51.4 12.4 1.8 6.8 7.0														
Ceftiofur	3.1	10.5	11.5-15.8	3.8 44.2 35.6 2.4 0.4 3.1 6.7 3.8														
Ceftriaxone ⁵	0.2	13.5	11.5-15.8	85.5 0.7 0.1 0.2 2.5 5.2 4.9 0.9														
Folate Pathway Inhibitors																		
Sulfonamides	N/A	52.7	49.5-55.9	43.2 3.5 0.4 0.1 52.7														
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	N/A	9.1	7.4-11.1	60.6 19.4 5.7 4.3 0.9 9.1														
Penicillins																		
Ampicillin	0.0	23.5	20.9-26.3	10.5 40.8 23.4 1.7 0.5 23.0														
Phenicol																		
Chloramphenicol	0.6	1.0	0.5-1.9	9.5 65.4 23.4 0.6 1.0														
Quinolones																		
Ciprofloxacin	0.0	0.6	0.2-1.4	92.9 1.1 0.2 2.3 2.8 0.1 0.5														
Nalidixic Acid	N/A	6.0	4.6-7.7	1.3 26.0 62.3 4.2 0.2 0.1 0.9 5.1														
Tetracyclines																		
Tetracycline	1.3	47.4	44.2-50.6	51.3 1.3 3.3 15.1 28.9														

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 Wilson interval with continuity correction 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.

⁵ In this report, the revised ceftriaxone breakpoints from the CLSI M100-S20 document, published in January 2010, were used (≥ 4µg/ml). In previous NARMS reports the ceftriaxone breakpoints from the CLSI M100-S19 were used (≥ 64µg/ml).