

**Table 7: Percent resistance for diagnostic *Salmonella* isolates originating from NVSL\***

Antimicrobial	SPECIES						
	Cattle n=347	Swine n=338	Chicken** n=171	Turkey** n=159	Cat n=19	Dog n=92	Exotic n=51
Amikacin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amoxicillin/ Clavulanic Acid	25.9	9.2	9.9	14.5	10.5	38.0	0
Ampicillin	45.5	48.2	24.6	34.0	26.3	43.5	3.9
Cefoxitin	23.1	6.2	8.2	11.9	10.5	37.0	0
Ceftiofur**	24.2	6.2	8.8	11.9	10.5	37.0	0
Ceftriaxone	0.3	0	0.6	0.6	0	0	0
Cephalothin	27.1	8.6	11.1	23.9	10.5	39.1	0
Chloramphenicol	33.7	26.9	11.7	13.2	15.8	43.5	5.9
Ciprofloxacin	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gentamicin	9.5	5.6	8.8	39.6	5.3	5.4	2.0
Kanamycin	28.8	14.5	11.7	37.1	5.3	20.7	2.0
Nalidixic Acid	2.3	0.9	2.9	7.5	0	15.2	3.9
Streptomycin**	50.1	64.2	28.7	49.1	21.1	44.6	11.8
Sulfamethoxazole	43.5	59.8	26.9	34.0	21.1	38.0	7.8
Tetracycline	50.4	73.4	28.1	51.6	26.3	45.7	5.9
Trimethoprim/ Sulfamethoxazole	9.5	3.8	0.6	3.8	5.3	16.3	2.0

\*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 \*\* although the chicken and turkey isolates originating from the National Veterinary Service Laboratories were associated with a primary or secondary infection, some may have been submitted as monitor samples.

\*Breakpoints based on those used for human isolate testing

