



DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY
GOVERNMENT MEDICAL COLLEGE, SRINAGAR

Jammu & Kashmir | Established 1959

ANTIBIOGRAM 2025

Cumulative Antimicrobial Susceptibility Report

Reporting Period: January – December 2025 | Unique Patient Isolates: 4,498 | Total Samples: 4,763

Antimicrobial interpretation reference: CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | WHO AMR Surveillance Framework

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1. Introduction

This antibiogram represents the antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST) profile of priority pathogens isolated from clinical specimens in the Department of Microbiology, Government Medical College Srinagar, for the surveillance year 2025. Of 4,763 total isolate records, deduplication (first isolate per patient per organism per specimen type per year) yielded 4,498 unique patient isolates. Deduplication removed 265 duplicate records (5.6%).

Priority pathogens per WHO 2024: *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, Enterobacteriaceae (*Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella* spp., *Salmonella* spp., *Shigella* spp.), *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Enterococcus* species. Subspecies isolates of the same genus (e.g. *Acinetobacter* spp. and *A. baumannii*; *Klebsiella* spp., *K. pneumoniae* and *K. oxytoca*; *Pseudomonas* spp. and *P. aeruginosa*) have been clubbed together for susceptibility analysis. Antimicrobial interpretation reference: CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025).

Table 1: Clinical Sample Bacteriology Laboratory Details for 2025

	Blood	PUS	URINE	Sterile Body Fluids	Respiratory Samples	Total
Total	6756	11705	8036	2000	2481	30978
No Growth	5047	7000	5929	900	-	18876
Contaminated	570	1205	1107	50	150	
Clinically Significant Bacteria	1139	3500	1000	150	800	6589
Priority Pathogens from Clinical Samples	521	2168	989	109	711	4498

2. Methodology and Technical Notes

Table 2: Methodology and technical notes

Parameter	Details
Testing Method	Disk diffusion (Kirby–Bauer); antimicrobial interpretation reference: CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025).
Breakpoints	CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) zone diameter criteria — Susceptible (S), Intermediate (I), Resistant (R).
Quality Control	ATCC 25923 (<i>S. aureus</i>), ATCC 25922 (<i>E. coli</i>), ATCC 27853 (<i>P. aeruginosa</i>)
Inoculum & Medium	0.5 McFarland standard; Mueller-Hinton agar; 35°C ± 2°C; 16–18 hours
Age Handling	Ages in days (e.g. 4d, 8d) and months (e.g. 6m, 10m) classified as <1 year (n=185)
Organism Clubbing	Related subspecies combined for reporting: <i>Klebsiella</i> (kl-/kpn/kox), <i>Acinetobacter</i> (ac-/aba/alw), <i>Pseudomonas</i> (ps-/pae), <i>Enterococcus</i> (efm/efa).
Deduplication	First isolate per PATIENT_ID + ORGANISM + SPEC_TYPE per year. Removed 265 duplicates.
Thresholds	All susceptibility tables: suppress results when the displayed row N is < 30. Retain organism names, locations and isolate counts.
Software	WHONET-compatible database

3. Patient and Sample Details

3.1 Patient Demographics of Culture Positive Isolates

Among 4,498 unique patient isolates, 54% male (n = 2,413) and 46% female (n = 2,085). Male-to-female ratio: 1.16:1 (Figure 1).

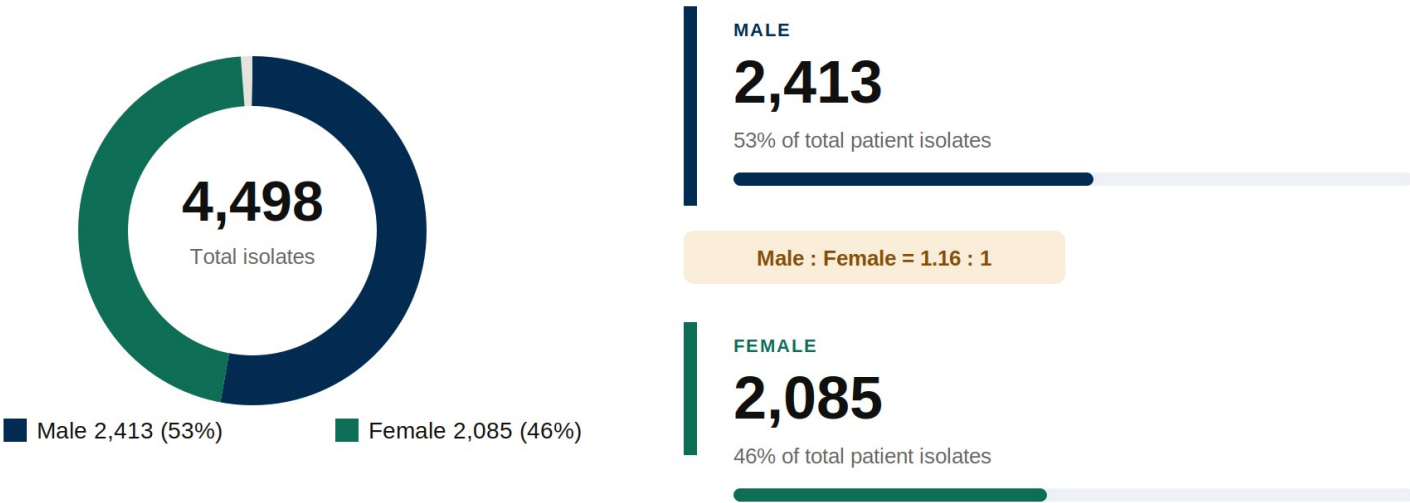
Table 3: Gender distribution of culture positive isolates

Sex	Count	Percentage
Male	2,413	54%
Female	2,085	46%
Total	4,498	100%

Figure 1: Gender distribution of unique patient isolates

SEX DISTRIBUTION

Gender distribution of unique patient isolates — 2025



3.2 Distribution of Culture positive Isolates by Age Category

Majority in productive age group 15–64 years (83.0%). Neonates/infants <1 year (including ages in days e.g. 4d, 8d and months e.g. 6m, 10m) = 4.1% (n = 185), correctly classified as <1 year (Table 4).

Table 4: Age distribution of culture positive isolates

Age Category (years)	Count	Proportion (%)
<1	185	4.1%
1-4	32	0.7%
5-14	92	2.0%
15-24	337	7.5%
25-34	937	20.8%
35-44	1218	27.1%
45-54	761	16.9%
55-64	479	10.6%
65-74	297	6.6%
75-84	128	2.8%
85+	32	0.7%

3.3 Data Deduplication of Priority Pathogen Isolates

Of 4,763 total records, deduplication yielded 4,498 unique patient isolates (unique patient IDs: 3,878) (Table 5). Antimicrobial interpretation reference: CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025).

Table 5: Data deduplication summary

Metric	Value
Total isolate records	4,763
Duplicate records removed	265
Unique patient isolates (analytical dataset)	4,498

3.4 Location-wise Distribution of Priority Pathogen Isolates

IPD: 57% (n=2,582) | OPD: 36% (n=1,608) | ICU: 7% (n=308) (Figure 2).

Table 6: Distribution of priority pathogen isolates by location type

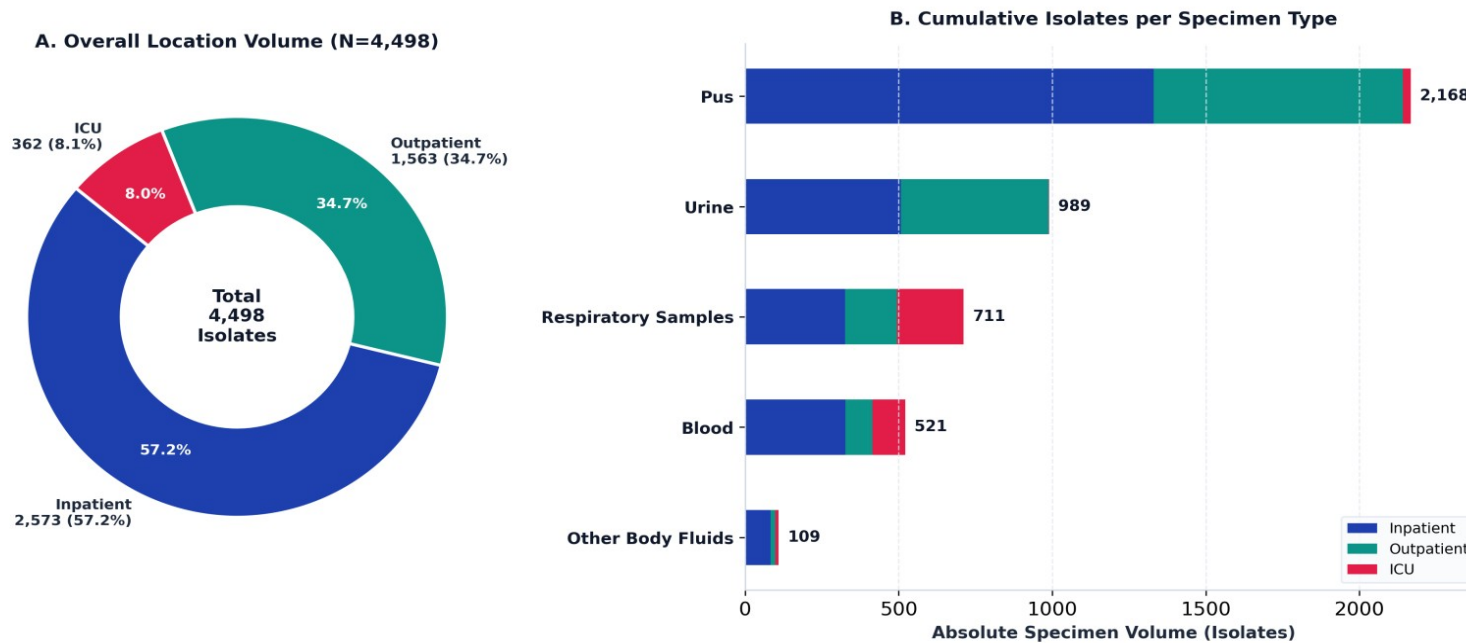
Priority Pathogen	Inpatient	Outpatient	ICU	Total
Escherichia coli	556	409	12	977 (21.7%)
Klebsiella spp.	507	245	78	830 (12.4%)
Acinetobacter spp.	435	133	171	774 (17.2%)
Pseudomonas spp.	302	173	27	502 (11.1%)
Salmonella Typhi & Paratyphi	6	2	0	8 (0.1%)
Staphylococcus aureus ss. aureus	465	470	12	949 (21%)
Enterococcus spp.	289	162	7	458 (10.1%)

3.5 Location-wise Distribution of Priority Pathogen Isolates

Table 7: Distribution of Specimen isolates by location type

Priority Pathogen	Inpatient	Outpatient	ICU	Total
Urine	507	481	1	989
Blood	327	87	107	521
Pus	1330	812	26	2168
Other Body fluids	83	15	11	109
Respiratory Samples	326	168	217	711
Total	2573	1563	362	4498

Figure 2: Location and specimen distribution of isolates



3.6 Sample and Pathogen Details

3.7 Specimen-wise Distribution of Priority Pathogen Isolates.

Table 8: Distribution of isolates by specimen type

	Count	Percentage
Pus/Wound	2,168	48.2%
Urine	989	22.0%
Blood	521	11.6%
Sputum	346	7.7%
Tracheal Aspirate	263	5.8%
BAL/Sputum	102	2.3%
Synovial Fluid	43	1.0%
Bile	37	0.8%
Body Fluid	20	0.4%
Pleural Fluid	9	0.2%
Total	4,498	100.0%

3.8 Hospital-wise Organism Distribution of Priority Pathogen Isolates.

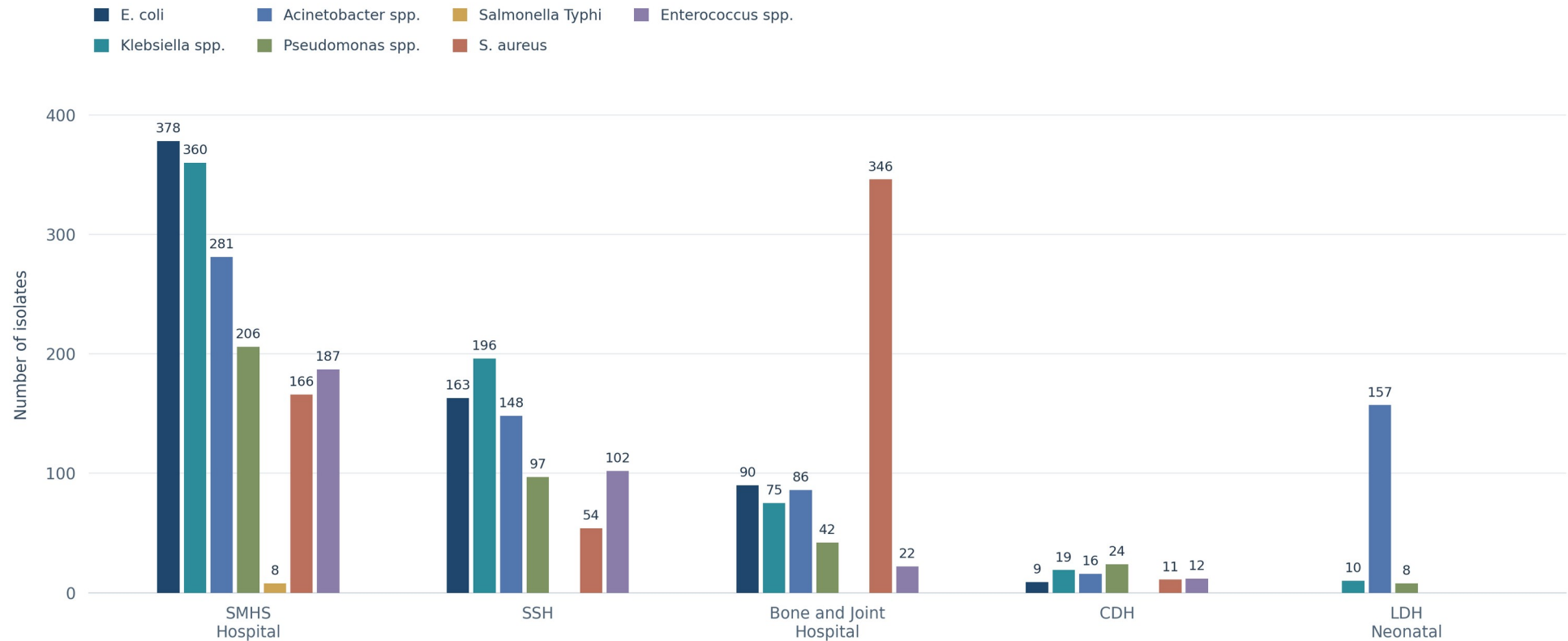
Table 9: Hospital-wise Organism Distribution Summary

Hospital-wise Organism Distribution Summary Department of Microbiology Government Medical College, Srinagar					
Organism / Pathogen	SMHS Hospital	SSH	Bone & Joint Hospital	CDH	LDH (Neonatal)
E. coli	378	163	90	9	—
Klebsiella spp.	360	196	75	19	10
Acinetobacter spp.	281	148	86	16	157
Pseudomonas spp.	206	97	42	24	8
Salmonella Typhi	8	—	—	—	—
S. aureus	166	54	346	11	—
Enterococcus spp.	187	102	22	12	—
TOTAL (All Organisms)	1,586	760	661	91	175

Figure 3: Hospital-wise organism distribution

Hospital wise organism distribution

Priority pathogen counts by hospital | January-December 2025



3.9 Antimicrobial Statistics

The following tables (the overall susceptibility tables) show overall susceptibility of priority pathogens across all specimen types. Percentages are displayed only for rows with $n \geq 30$. Related subspecies are clubbed together for analysis (e.g. *Klebsiella* spp. includes *K. pneumoniae* and *K. oxytoca*; *Acinetobacter* spp. includes *A. baumannii*; *Pseudomonas* spp. includes *P. aeruginosa*; *Enterococcus* spp. includes *E. faecium* and *E. faecalis*).

Table 10: Overall Gram negative susceptibility (January – December 2025)

Organism	Number of Isolates	Amikacin	Gentamicin	Ampicillin	Ampicillin / Sulbactam	Amox-Clav	Aztreonam	Ceftriaxone / Cefotaxime / Ceftazidime	Ciprofloxacin	Imipenem	Meropenem	Pip/Tazob	TMP/SMX	Colistin
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	977	80%	59%	14%	40%	33%	—	29%	27%	49%	58%	58%	—	100%
<i>Klebsiella</i> spp.	830	54%	33%	IR	42%	32%	—	23%	22%	30%	41%	27%	—	100%
<i>Acinetobacter</i> spp.	774	40%	27%	IR	45%	IR	IR	22%	21%	35%	36%	28%	—	100%
<i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.	502	34%	36%	IR	IR	IR	65%	37%	51%	40%	68%	73%	—	99.8%

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with $N \geq 30$ is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = $N < 30$ or not tested.

≥80%
60–<80%
40–<60%
20–<40%
<20%
— $N < 30$ / not tested
IR

Table 11: Gram-negative Organisms — Overall Percentage Susceptibility (Salmonella Typhi & Paratyphi)

Organism	Number of Isolates	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxime	Ceftriaxone	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Imipenem	TMP/SMX
<i>Salmonella Typhi&Paratyphi</i>	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with N ≥ 30 is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = N < 30 or not tested.

≥80%
60–<80%
40–<60%
20–<40%
<20%
— N < 30 / not tested
IR

Table 12: Gram-positive Organisms — Overall Percentage Susceptibility (January – December 2025)

Organism	Number of Isolates	Ampicillin	Cefoxitin	Ciprofloxacin	Clindamycin	Erythromycin	Gentamicin	Gent-HL	Linezolid	Teicoplanin	TMP/SMX	Vancomycin	Fosfomycin
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ss. <i>aureus</i>	949	—	61%	31%	61%	29%	76%	—	100%	—	—	100%	—
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp.	458	35%	IR	—	IR	14%	—	56%	100%	—	IR	90%	—

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with N ≥ 30 is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = N < 30 or not tested.

≥80%
60–<80%
40–<60%
20–<40%
<20%
— N < 30 / not tested
IR

Blood

Table 13: Percentage susceptibility of Gram-negative isolates from IPD, OPD, and ICUs (BLOOD)

Organism	Location	N	Amikacin	Gentamicin	Ampicillin	Amp/Sulb	Amox/Clav	Aztreonam	Cefepime	Ceftaz	Ceftriax	Cipro	Imipenem	Meropenem	Pip/Tazo	Colistin
Escherichia coli N = (17)	IPD	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	OPD	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Klebsiella spp. N = (33)	IPD	25	—	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	OPD	7	—	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	1	—	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acinetobacter spp. N = (254)	IPD	131	35%	27%	IR	35%	IR	IR	—	—	—	18%	32%	32%	31%	100%
	OPD	24	—	—	IR	—	IR	IR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	99	36%	21%	IR	31%	IR	IR	—	—	—	17%	30%	32%	30%	100%
Pseudomonas spp. N = (110)	IPD	78	45%	40%	IR	IR	IR	43%	—	—	IR	72%	49%	50%	67%	98%
	OPD	28	—	—	IR	IR	IR	—	—	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	4	—	—	IR	IR	IR	—	—	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with N ≥ 30 is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = N < 30 or not tested.

≥80%
60–<80%
40–<60%
20–<40%
<20%
— N < 30 / not tested
IR

Table 14: Percentage susceptibility of Gram-positive isolates from IPD, OPD, and ICUs (BLOOD)

Organism	Location	N	Ampicillin	Cefoxitin	Cipro	Clinda	Erythro	Gentamicin	Gent-HL	Linezo	Vanco
Staphylococcus aureus ss. aureus N = (27)	IPD	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	OPD	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enterococcus spp. N = (76)	IPD	59	12%	IR	19%	IR	15%	—	49%	100%	100%
	OPD	14	—	IR	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	3	—	IR	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with N ≥ 30 is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = N < 30 or not tested.

≥80%
60–<80%
40–<60%
20–<40%
<20%
— N < 30 / not tested
IR

Urine

Table 15: Percentage susceptibility of Gram-negative isolates from IPD, OPD, and ICUs (URINE)

Organism	Location	N	Amikacin	Gentamicin	Ampicillin	Amp/Sulb	Amox/Clav	Aztreonam	Fosfomycin	Ceftriax	Cipro	Imipenem	Meropenem	Pip/Tazo	Colistin
Escherichia coli N = (443)	IPD	199	73%	60%	13%	—	32%	—	90.1%	20%	21%	30%	36%	64%	100%
	OPD	244	80%	57%	14%	—	34%	—	90%	29%	26%	36%	38%	65%	100%
	ICU	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Klebsiella spp. N = (119)	IPD	59	67%	37%	IR	—	30%	IR	30%	18%	22%	24%	32%	26%	100%
	OPD	60	71%	52%	IR	—	32%	IR	25%	27%	37%	29%	34%	42%	100%
	ICU	0	—	—	IR	—	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acinetobacter spp. N = (46)	IPD	26	—	—	IR	—	IR	IR	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—
	OPD	20	—	—	IR	—	IR	IR	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	0	—	—	IR	—	IR	IR	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—
Pseudomonas spp. N = (67)	IPD	32	37%	34%	IR	IR	IR	62%	—	IR	38%	44%	54%	75%	100%
	OPD	35	38%	24%	IR	IR	IR	57%	—	IR	37%	50%	58%	89%	100%
	ICU	0	—	—	IR	IR	IR	—	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with N ≥ 30 is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = N < 30 or not tested.

≥80% 60–<80% 40–<60% 20–<40% <20% — N < 30 / not tested IR

Fosfomycin susceptibility is reported exclusively for urinary tract isolates and is not applicable to other specimen types.

Table 16: Percentage susceptibility of Gram-positive isolates from IPD, OPD, and ICUs (URINE)

Organism	Location	N	Ampicillin	Cefoxitin	Cipro	Clinda	Erythro	Gent-HL	Linezo	Vanco	Fosfomycin
Staphylococcus aureus ss. aureus N = (16)	IPD	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	OPD	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enterococcus spp. N = (289)	IPD	175	22%	IR	14%	IR	IR	45%	100%	100%	87.3%
	OPD	113	22%	IR	28%	IR	IR	62%	100%	100%	84.5%
	ICU	1	—	IR	—	IR	IR	—	—	—	—

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with N ≥ 30 is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = N < 30 or not tested.

≥80% 60–<80% 40–<60% 20–<40% <20% — N < 30 / not tested IR

Fosfomycin susceptibility is reported exclusively for urinary tract isolates and is not applicable to other specimen types.

Pus

Table 17: Percentage susceptibility of Gram-negative isolates from IPD, OPD, and ICUs (PUS)

Organism	Location	N	Amikacin	Gentamicin	Ampicillin	Amp/Sulb	Amox/Clav	Aztreonam	Ceftriax	Cipro	Imipenem	Meropenem	Pip/Tazo	Colistin
Escherichia coli N = (367)	IPD	244	86%	64%	13%	—	23%	—	23%	25%	39%	46%	51%	100%
	OPD	121	76%	51%	18%	—	25%	—	25%	38%	36%	48%	56%	100%
	ICU	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Klebsiella spp. N = (411)	IPD	286	52%	27%	IR	—	12%	—	16%	23%	23%	26%	20%	100%
	OPD	118	52%	40%	IR	—	13%	—	18%	31%	22%	22%	36%	100%
	ICU	7	—	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acinetobacter spp. N = (244)	IPD	181	35%	34%	IR	33%	IR	IR	IR	17%	23%	13%	31%	100%
	OPD	56	64%	46%	IR	34%	IR	IR	IR	25%	24%	25%	52%	100%
	ICU	7	—	—	IR	—	IR	IR	IR	—	—	—	—	—
Pseudomonas spp. N = (206)	IPD	129	28%	26%	IR	IR	IR	69%	IR	32%	39%	44%	63%	100%
	OPD	74	32%	42%	IR	IR	IR	80%	IR	45%	40%	44%	78%	100%
	ICU	3	—	—	IR	IR	IR	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with N ≥ 30 is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = N < 30 or not tested.

≥80% 60–<80% 40–<60% 20–<40% <20% — N < 30 / not tested IR

Table 18: Percentage susceptibility of Gram-positive isolates from IPD, OPD, and ICUs (PUS)

Organism	Location	N	Ampicillin	Cefoxitin	Cipro	Clinda	Erythro	Gentamicin	Gent-HL	Linezo	Vanco
Staphylococcus aureus ss. aureus N = (802)	IPD	372	—	57%	10%	59%	27%	75%	—	100%	100%
	OPD	423	—	65%	11%	65%	31%	81%	—	100%	100%
	ICU	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enterococcus spp. N = (55)	IPD	35	23%	IR	IR	IR	17%	—	46%	100%	100%
	OPD	20	—	IR	IR	IR	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	0	—	IR	IR	IR	—	—	—	—	—

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with N ≥ 30 is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = N < 30 or not tested.

≥80%
60–<80%
40–<60%
20–<40%
<20%
— N < 30 / not tested
IR

3.10 Acknowledgements

Compiled by the Department of Microbiology, Government Medical College Srinagar as part of the WHO AMR Surveillance Framework.

Contributors: Microbiology Laboratory Staff | Clinical Departments (Medicine, Surgery, Paediatrics, Orthopaedics, Pulmonary, ICUs) | Hospital Infection Prevention & Control Committee

Table 19: Report details and approval

Detail	Information
Surveillance Period	January – December 2025
Raw Isolate Records	4,763
Unique Patient Isolates (post-deduplication)	4,498
Organisms Covered (clubbed)	6 Gram-negative + 3 Gram-positive groups
Standard Applied	CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025)
Compiled by	Department of Microbiology, Government Medical College Srinagar
Approved by	

DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY
GOVERNMENT MEDICAL COLLEGE, SRINAGAR

4. Facility-specific antibiogram

4.1 SMHS Hospital

Shri Maharaja Hari Singh Hospital

Antibiogram 2025 | Unique Patient Isolates: 1,599 | Total Samples: 1,745

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025)

4.1.1 Patient Demographics

4.1.1.1 Gender Distribution

Male: 851 (53%) Female: 748 (47%)

Table 20: Gender distribution

Sex	Count	%
Male	851	53%
Female	748	47%
Total	1,599	100%

4.1.1.2 Age Distribution

Table 21: Age distribution

Age Category	Count	%
<1	2	0.1%
1-4	11	0.7%
5-14	28	1.8%
15-24	124	7.8%
25-34	309	19.3%
35-44	439	27.5%
45-54	263	16.4%
55-64	195	12.2%
65-74	144	9.0%
75-84	66	4.1%
85+	18	1.1%

4.1.1.3 Location Distribution

Table 22: Isolate distribution by location

Location	Count	%
Inpatient (IPD)	1,387	87%
Outpatient (OPD)	124	8%
ICU	88	6%

4.1.1.4 Specimen Distribution

Table 23: Specimen distribution

Specimen Type	Count	%
Pus/Wound	696	43.5%
Urine	344	21.5%
Blood	204	12.8%
Tracheal Aspirate	132	8.3%
Body Fluid	10	0.6%
Synovial Fluid	8	0.5%
BAL/Sputum	7	0.4%
Bile	6	0.4%
Pleural Fluid	5	0.3%

4.1.1.5 Organism Distribution

Table 24: Organism distribution

Priority Pathogen	Count	%
Escherichia coli	378	23.6%
Klebsiella spp.	360	22.5%
Acinetobacter spp.	281	17.6%
Pseudomonas spp.	206	12.9%
Salmonella Typhi & Paratyphi	8	0.5%
Staphylococcus aureus ss. Aureus	166	10.4%
Enterococcus spp.	187	11.7%

4.1.2 Antimicrobial Susceptibility Statistics

Overall susceptibility of priority pathogens across all specimen types and locations. Percentages displayed for $n \geq 30$. — = Not tested or $n < 30$.

Table 25: Gram-negative Organisms — Overall Percentage Susceptibility

Organism	N	Amikacin	Gentamicin	Ampicillin	Amp/Sulb	Amox/Clav	Aztreonam	Cefepime	Ceftaz	Ceftriax	Cipro	Cefurox	Imipenem	Meropenem	Pip/Tazo	Tetracycline	TMP/SMX	Colistin
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	378	83%	64%	13%	—	34%	—	—	—	18%	20%	—	37%	46%	45%	—	—	100%
<i>Klebsiella spp.</i>	360	55%	46%	—	—	32%	—	—	—	14%	15%	—	34%	45%	42%	—	—	100%
<i>Acinetobacter spp.</i>	281	37%	27%	—	44%	—	—	—	—	—	19%	—	33%	37%	36%	—	—	100%
<i>Pseudomonas spp.</i>	206	37%	33%	—	—	—	61%	—	—	—	37%	—	37%	49%	56%	—	—	99.51
<i>Salmonella Typhi & Paratyphi</i>	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with $N \geq 30$ is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = $N < 30$ or not tested.

≥80%
60–<80%
40–<60%
20–<40%
<20%
— $N < 30$ / not tested
IR

Table 26: Gram-positive Organisms — Overall Percentage Susceptibility

Organism	N	Ampicillin	Cefoxitin	Cipro	Clindamycin	Erythromycin	Gentamicin	Gent-HL	Linezolid	Teicoplanin	TMP/SMX	Vancomycin	Fosfomycin	Nitrofurantoin
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ss. <i>aureus</i>	166	—	60%	33%	52%	29%	69%	—	100%	—	—	100%	—	—
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp.	187	32%	—	15%	—	22%	—	50%	100%	—	—	100%	89%	—

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with N ≥ 30 is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = N < 30 or not tested.

≥80%
60–<80%
40–<60%
20–<40%
<20%
— N < 30 / not tested
IR

† Fosfomycin susceptibility is reported exclusively for urinary tract isolates and is not applicable to other specimen types.

4.1.3 Specimen-wise Antimicrobial Susceptibility

Blood

Table 27: Percentage susceptibility of Gram-negative isolates from IPD, OPD, and ICUs (BLOOD)

Organism	Location	N	Amikacin	Gentamicin	Ampicillin	Amp/Sulb	Amox/Clav	Aztreonam	Cefepime	Ceftaz	Ceftriax	Cipro	Imipenem	Meropenem	Pip/Tazo	Colistin
Acinetobacter spp. N = (60)	IPD	57	35%	22%	IR	45%	IR	IR	—	—	—	27%	25%	34%	30%	100%
	OPD	1	—	—	IR	—	IR	IR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	2	—	—	IR	—	IR	IR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pseudomonas spp. N = (57)	IPD	54	39%	34%	IR	IR	IR	42%	—	—	IR	60%	38%	49%	79%	98.15%
	OPD	3	—	—	IR	IR	IR	—	—	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	0	—	—	IR	IR	IR	—	—	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with N ≥ 30 is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = N < 30 or not tested.

≥80%
60–<80%
40–<60%
20–<40%
<20%
— N < 30 / not tested
IR

Table 28: Percentage susceptibility of Gram-positive isolates from IPD, OPD, and ICUs (BLOOD)

Organism	Location	N	Ampicillin	Cefoxitin	Cipro	Clinda	Erythro	Gentamicin	Gent-HL	Linezo	Vanco
Staphylococcus aureus ss. aureus N = (15)	IPD	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	OPD	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enterococcus spp. N = (44)	IPD	44	20%	IR	18%	IR	13%	—	50%	100%	90%
	OPD	0	—	IR	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	0	—	IR	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with N ≥ 30 is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = N < 30 or not tested.

≥80%
60–<80%
40–<60%
20–<40%
<20%
— N < 30 / not tested
IR

Urine (Total Isolates: 338)

Table 29: Percentage susceptibility of Gram-negative isolates from IPD, OPD, and ICUs (URINE)

Organism	Location	N	Amikacin	Gentamicin	Ampicillin	Amp/Sulb	Amox/Clav	Fosfomycin	Aztreonam	Cipro	Imipenem	Meropenem	Pip/Tazo	Colistin
Escherichia coli N = (146)	IPD	119	76%	62%	13%	—	34%	90%	—	20%	38%	44%	60%	100%
	OPD	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Klebsiella spp. N = (38)	IPD	32	70%	51%	IR	—	30%	89%	—	15%	27%	34%	39%	100%
	OPD	6	—	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	0	—	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acinetobacter spp. N = (16)	IPD	13	—	—	IR	—	IR	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—
	OPD	3	—	—	IR	—	IR	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	0	—	—	IR	—	IR	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—
Pseudomonas spp. N = (23)	IPD	19	—	—	IR	IR	IR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	OPD	4	—	—	IR	IR	IR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	0	—	—	IR	IR	IR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with N ≥ 30 is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = N < 30 or not tested.

≥80% 60–<80% 40–<60% 20–<40% <20% — N < 30 / not tested IR

Fosfomycin susceptibility is reported exclusively for urinary tract isolates and is not applicable to other specimen types.

Table 30: Percentage susceptibility of Gram-positive isolates from IPD, OPD, and ICUs (URINE)

Organism	Location	N	Ampicillin	Cefoxitin	Cipro	Clinda	Erythro	Fosfomycin	Gentamicin	Gent-HL	Linezo	Teico	Vanco
Enterococcus spp. N = (115)	IPD	103	21%	IR	17%	IR	IR	90%	—	40%	100%	—	90%
	OPD	11	—	IR	—	IR	IR	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	1	—	IR	—	IR	IR	—	—	—	—	—	—

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with N ≥ 30 is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = N < 30 or not tested.

≥80%
60–<80%
40–<60%
20–<40%
<20%
— N < 30 / not tested
IR

Fosfomycin susceptibility is reported exclusively for urinary tract isolates and is not applicable to other specimen types.

Pus / Wound (Total Isolates: 692)

Table 31: Percentage susceptibility of Gram-negative isolates from IPD, OPD, and ICUs (PUS / WOUND)

Organism	Location	N	Amikacin	Gentamicin	Ampicillin	Amp/Sulb	Amox/Clav	Aztreonam	Ceftriax	Cipro	Imipenem	Meropenem	Pip/Tazo	Colistin
Escherichia coli N = (164)	IPD	157	88%	67%	14%	—	34%	—	28%	21%	36%	45%	52%	100%
	OPD	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Klebsiella spp. N = (194)	IPD	182	60%	28%	IR	—	33%	—	24%	14%	34%	38%	30%	100%
	OPD	12	—	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	0	—	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acinetobacter spp. N = (111)	IPD	105	31%	30%	IR	42%	IR	IR	—	10%	21%	29%	26%	100%
	OPD	5	—	—	IR	—	IR	IR	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	1	—	—	IR	—	IR	IR	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pseudomonas spp. N = (102)	IPD	89	40%	37%	IR	IR	IR	72%	IR	19%	37%	46%	53%	100%
	OPD	12	—	—	IR	IR	IR	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	1	—	—	IR	IR	IR	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with N ≥ 30 is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = N < 30 or not tested.

≥80% 60–<80% 40–<60% 20–<40% <20% — N < 30 / not tested IR

Table 32: Percentage susceptibility of Gram-positive isolates from IPD, OPD, and ICUs (PUS / WOUND)

Organism	Location	N	Ampicillin	Cefoxitin	Cipro	Clinda	Erythro	Gentamicin	Gent-HL	Linezo	Vanco
Staphylococcus aureus ss. aureus N = (104)	IPD	87	—	57%	20%	56%	30%	71%	—	100%	100%
	OPD	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enterococcus spp. N = (17)	IPD	16	—	IR	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—
	OPD	1	—	IR	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	0	—	IR	—	IR	—	—	—	—	—

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with N ≥ 30 is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = N < 30 or not tested.

≥80%
60–<80%
40–<60%
20–<40%
<20%
— N < 30 / not tested
IR

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4.2 SSH Hospital

Super Specialty Hospital

Antibiogram 2025 | Unique Patient Isolates: 766 | Total Samples: 824

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025)

4.2.1 Patient Demographics

4.2.1.1 Gender Distribution

Male: 405 (53%) Female: 361 (47%)

Table 33: Gender distribution

Sex	Count	%
Male	405	53%
Female	361	47%
Total	766	100%

4.2.1.2 Age Distribution

Table 34: Age distribution

Age Category	Count	%
<1	5	0.7%
1-4	3	0.4%
5-14	5	0.7%
15-24	49	6.4%
25-34	179	23.4%
35-44	221	28.9%
45-54	147	19.2%
55-64	89	11.6%
65-74	42	5.5%
75-84	24	3.1%
85+	2	0.3%

4.2.1.3 Location Distribution

Table 35: Isolate distribution by location

Location	Count	%
Inpatient (IPD)	512	67%
Outpatient (OPD)	170	22%
ICU	84	11%

4.2.1.4 Specimen Distribution

Table 36: Specimen distribution

Specimen Type	Count	%
Pus/Wound	266	34.7%
Urine	157	20.5%
Tracheal Aspirate	114	14.9%
Blood	95	12.4%
Bile	26	3.4%
Synovial Fluid	17	2.2%
BAL/Sputum	5	0.7%
Pleural Fluid	2	0.3%
Body Fluid	1	0.1%

4.2.1.5 Organism Distribution

Table 37: Organism distribution

Priority Pathogen	Count	%
Escherichia coli	163	21.3%
Klebsiella spp.	196	25.6%
Acinetobacter spp.	148	19.3%
Pseudomonas spp.	97	12.7%
Staphylococcus aureus ss. Aureus	54	7.0%
Enterococcus spp.	102	13.3%

4.2.2 Antimicrobial Susceptibility Statistics

Overall susceptibility of priority pathogens across all specimen types and locations. Percentages displayed for $n \geq 30$. — = Not tested or $n < 30$.

Table 38: Gram-negative Organisms — Overall Percentage Susceptibility

Organism	N	Amikacin	Gentamicin	Ampicillin	Amp/Sulb	Amox/Clav	Aztreonam	Ceftriax/ Ceftazidim	Cipro	Imipenem	Meropenem	Pip/Tazo	Colistin
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	163	76%	58%	3%	—	31%	—	21%	26%	42%	51%	51%	100%
<i>Klebsiella spp.</i>	196	47%	26%	IR	—	31%	—	20%	16%	42%	49%	48%	100%
<i>Acinetobacter spp.</i>	148	41%	20%	IR	41%	IR	IR	22	12%	30%	35%	48%	100%
<i>Pseudomonas spp.</i>	97	34%	34%	—	IR	IR	65%	32%	56%	31%	48%	56%	100%

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with $N \geq 30$ is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = $N < 30$ or not tested.

≥80%
60–<80%
40–<60%
20–<40%
<20%
— $N < 30$ / not tested
IR

Table 39: Gram-positive Organisms — Overall Percentage Susceptibility

Organism	N	Ampicillin	Cefoxitin	Cipro	Clindamycin	Erythromycin	Gentamicin	Gent-HL	Linezolid	Teicoplanin	TMP/SMX	Vancomycin	Fosfomycin
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ss. <i>aureus</i>	54	—	52%	23%	57%	34%	58%	—	100%	—	—	100%	—
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp.	102	34%	IR	16%	IR	21%	—	64%	100%	—	IR	90%	85%

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with N ≥ 30 is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = N < 30 or not tested.

≥80%
60–<80%
40–<60%
20–<40%
<20%
— N < 30 / not tested
IR

† Fosfomycin susceptibility is reported exclusively for urinary tract isolates and is not applicable to other specimen types.

Urine (Total Isolates: 155)

Table 40: Percentage susceptibility of Gram-negative isolates from IPD, OPD, and ICUs (URINE)

Organism	Location	N	Amikacin	Gentamicin	Ampicillin	Amp/Sulb	Amox/Clav	Aztreonam	Cefepime	Ceftaz	Ceftriax	Cipro	Imipenem	Meropenem	Pip/Tazo	Colistin
Escherichia coli N = (58)	IPD+ OPD+ ICU	58	67%	50%	13%	—	23%	—	—	—	23%	26%	41%	42%	53%	100%

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with N ≥ 30 is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = N < 30 or not tested.

≥80%
60–<80%
40–<60%
20–<40%
<20%
— N < 30 / not tested
IR

Table 41: Percentage susceptibility of Gram-positive isolates from IPD, OPD, and ICUs (URINE)

Organism	Location	N	Ampicillin	Cefoxitin	Cipro	Clinda	Erythro	Gentamicin	Gent-HL	Linezo	Teico	Vanco
Enterococcus spp. N = (55)	IPD+ OPD+ ICU	55	32%	IR	25%	IR	—	—	47%	100%	—	90%

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with N ≥ 30 is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = N < 30 or not tested.

≥80%
60–<80%
40–<60%
20–<40%
<20%
— N < 30 / not tested
IR

Pus / Wound (Total Isolates: 263)

Table 42: Percentage susceptibility of Gram-negative isolates from IPD, OPD, and ICUs (PUS / WOUND)

Organism	N	Amikaci n	Gentami cin	Ampicilli n	Amp/ Sulb	Amox/ Clav	Aztreona m	Cefepim e	Ceftaz	Ceftriax	Cipro	Imipene m	Merope nem	Pip/Tazo	Colistin
Escherichia coli N = (57)	57	84%	68%	10%	—	30%	—	—	—	20%	31%	45%	52%	45%	100%
Klebsiella spp. N = (78)	78	42%	35%	IR	—	30%	—	—	—	23%	29%	42%	48%	44%	100%
Acinetobacter spp. N = (47)	47	41%	39%	IR	40%	IR	IR	—	—	—	34%	30%	35%	34%	100%

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with N ≥ 30 is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = N < 30 or not tested.

≥80%
60–<80%
40–<60%
20–<40%
<20%
— N < 30 / not tested
IR

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4.3 Bone and Joint Hospital

Antibiogram 2025 | Unique Patient Isolates: 665 | Total Samples: 694

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025)

4.3.1 Patient Demographics

4.3.1.1 Gender Distribution

Male: 419 (63%) Female: 246 (37%)

Table 43: Gender distribution

Sex	Count	%
Male	419	63%
Female	246	37%
Total	665	100%

4.3.1.2 Age Distribution

Table 44: Age distribution

Age Category	Count	%
<1	51	7.7%
1-4	6	0.9%
5-14	40	6.0%
15-24	50	7.5%
25-34	136	20.5%
35-44	169	25.4%
45-54	100	15.0%
55-64	59	8.9%
65-74	38	5.7%
75-84	13	2.0%
85+	3	0.5%

4.3.1.3 Location Distribution

Table 45: Isolate distribution by location

Location	Count	%
Inpatient (IPD)	346	52%
Outpatient (OPD)	258	39%
ICU	61	9%

4.3.1.4 Specimen Distribution

Table 46: Specimen distribution

Specimen Type	Count	%
Pus/Wound	540	81.2%
Blood	58	8.7%
Urine	36	5.4%
Body Fluid	2	0.3%
Synovial Fluid	2	0.3%
Tracheal Aspirate	2	0.3%
BAL/Sputum	1	0.2%
Pleural Fluid	1	0.2%

4.3.1.5 Organism Distribution

Table 47: Organism distribution

Priority Pathogen	Count	%
Escherichia coli	90	13.5%
Klebsiella spp.	75	11.3%
Acinetobacter spp.	86	12.9%
Pseudomonas spp.	42	6.3%
Staphylococcus aureus ss. Aureus	346	52.0%
Enterococcus spp.	22	3.3%

4.3.2 Antimicrobial Susceptibility Statistics

Overall susceptibility of priority pathogens across all specimen types and locations. Percentages displayed for $n \geq 30$. — = Not tested or $n < 30$.

Table 48: Gram-negative Organisms — Overall Percentage Susceptibility

Organism	N	Amikacin	Gentamicin	Ampicillin	Amp/Sulb	Amox/Clav	Aztreonam	Ceftriax	Cipro	Imipenem	Meropenem	Pip/Tazo	Colistin
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	90	82%	50%	14%	—	33%	—	29%	43%	49%	60%	59%	100%
<i>Klebsiella spp.</i>	75	38%	33%	IR	—	30%	—	23%	30%	30%	41%	32%	100%
<i>Acinetobacter spp.</i>	86	33%	30%	IR	45%	IR	IR	—	19%	35%	36%	37%	100%
<i>Pseudomonas spp.</i>	42	32%	32%	IR	IR	IR	71%	IR	64%	40%	48%	83%	100%

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with $N \geq 30$ is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = $N < 30$ or not tested.

≥80%
60–<80%
40–<60%
20–<40%
<20%
— $N < 30$ / not tested
IR

Table 49: Gram-positive Organisms — Overall Percentage Susceptibility

Organism	N	Ampicillin	Cefoxitin	Cipro	Clindamycin	Erythromycin	Gentamicin	Gent-HL	Linezolid	Teicoplanin	TMP/SMX	Vancomycin	Fosfomycin	Nitrofurantoin
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ss. <i>aureus</i>	346	—	59%	21%	63%	31%	76%	—	100%	—	—	100%	—	—
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp.	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with N ≥ 30 is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = N < 30 or not tested.

≥80%
60–<80%
40–<60%
20–<40%
<20%
— N < 30 / not tested
IR

Fosfomycin susceptibility is reported exclusively for urinary tract isolates and is not applicable to other specimen types.

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4.4 CDH

Antibiogram 2025 | Unique Patient Isolates: 91 | Total Samples: 93
CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025)

4.4.1 Patient Demographics

4.4.1.1 Gender Distribution

Male: 55 (60%) Female: 36 (40%)

Table 50: Gender distribution

Sex	Count	%
Male	55	60%
Female	36	40%
Total	91	100%

4.4.1.2 Age Distribution

Table 51: Age distribution

Age Category	Count	%
<1	0	0.0%
1-4	0	0.0%
5-14	0	0.0%
15-24	14	15.4%
25-34	17	18.7%
35-44	23	25.3%
45-54	12	13.2%
55-64	14	15.4%
65-74	6	6.6%
75-84	4	4.4%
85+	1	1.1%

4.4.1.3 Location Distribution

Table 52: Isolate distribution by location

Location	Count	%
Inpatient (IPD)	49	54%
Outpatient (OPD)	42	46%
ICU	0	—

4.4.1.4 Specimen Distribution

Table 53: Specimen distribution

Specimen Type	Count	%
BAL/Sputum	91	100.0%

4.4.1.5 Organism Distribution

Table 54: Organism distribution

Priority Pathogen	Count	%
Escherichia coli	9	9.9%
Klebsiella spp.	19	20.9%
Acinetobacter spp.	16	17.6%
Pseudomonas spp.	24	26.4%
Staphylococcus aureus ss. aureus	11	12.1%
Enterococcus spp.	12	13.2%

4.4.2 Antimicrobial Susceptibility Statistics

The number of isolates of each organism was fewer than 30; therefore, a hospital-specific cumulative antibiogram could not be generated.

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4.5 LDH — Neonatal

Antibiogram 2025 | Unique Patient Isolates: 183 | Total Samples: 188

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025)

4.5.1 Patient Demographics

4.5.1.1 Gender Distribution

Male: 84 (46%) Female: 78 (43%)

Table 55: Gender distribution

Sex	Count	%
Male	84	46%
Female	78	43%
Total	183	100%

4.5.1.3 Location Distribution

Table 56: Isolate distribution by location

Location	Count	%
Inpatient (IPD)	56	31%
Outpatient (OPD)	2	1%
ICU	125	68%

4.5.1.4 Specimen Distribution

Table 57: Specimen distribution

Specimen Type	Count	%
Blood	156	85.2%
Pus/Wound	12	6.6%
Tracheal Aspirate	9	4.9%
Synovial Fluid	4	2.2%

4.5.1.5 Organism Distribution

Table 58: Organism distribution

Priority Pathogen	Count	%
Klebsiella spp.	10	5.5%
Acinetobacter spp.	157	85.8%
Pseudomonas spp.	8	4.4%

4.5.2 Antimicrobial Susceptibility Statistics

Overall susceptibility of priority pathogens across all specimen types and locations. Percentages displayed for $n \geq 30$. — = Not tested or $n < 30$.

Table 59: Gram-negative Organisms — Overall Percentage Susceptibility

Organism	N	Amikacin	Gentamicin	Ampicillin	Amp/Sulb	Amox/Clav	Ceftazidim / Ceftriaxone	Aztreonam	Ceftriax	Cipro	Imipenem	Meropenem	Pip/Tazo	Colistin
<i>Klebsiella spp.</i>	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Acinetobacter spp.</i>	157	38%	31%	IR	42%	IR	25%	IR	—	23%	30%	31%	30%	100%
<i>Pseudomonas spp.</i>	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with $N \geq 30$ is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = $N < 30$ or not tested.

≥80%
60–<80%
40–<60%
20–<40%
<20%
— $N < 30$ / not tested
IR

The numbers of *Klebsiella spp.* and *Pseudomonas spp.* isolates were each fewer than 30; therefore, a hospital-specific cumulative antibiogram for these organisms could not be generated. Only *Acinetobacter spp.* data could be generated.

4.5.3 Specimen-wise Antimicrobial Susceptibility

Blood (Total Isolates: 146)

Table 60: Percentage susceptibility of Gram-negative isolates from IPD, OPD, and ICUs (BLOOD)

Organism	Location	N	Amikacin	Gentamicin	Ampicillin	Amp/Sulb	Amox/Clav	Aztreonam	Cefepime	Ceftaz	Ceftriax	Cipro	Imipenem	Meropenem	Pip/Tazo
Acinetobacter spp. N = (146)	IPD	47	38%	28%	IR	34%	IR	IR	—	24%	—	26%	30%	40%	39%
	OPD	2	—	—	IR	—	IR	IR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ICU	97	34%	30%	IR	31%	IR	IR	—	—	—	16%	30%	32%	40%

The percentage susceptibility of isolates with N ≥ 30 is considered significant.

CLSI M100-Ed35 (2025) | IR = intrinsic resistance | IPD = Inpatient Department | OPD = Outpatient Department | ICU = Intensive Care Unit

— = N < 30 or not tested.

≥80%
60–<80%
40–<60%
20–<40%
<20%
— N < 30 / not tested
IR

No Gram-positive isolates with n ≥ 30.

Pus / Wound (Total Isolates: 6)

The number of isolates of each organism was fewer than 30; therefore, a hospital-specific cumulative antibiogram could not be generated.

Summary

This report summarises the antimicrobial resistance patterns of priority pathogens isolated in the Department of Microbiology, Government Medical College, Srinagar, during 2025.

Among Gram-negative bacteria, resistance to third-generation cephalosporins (3GCs) ranged from 70–80%, while resistance to carbapenems ranged from 40–70%. Colistin resistance was 0.02%, with one *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolate confirmed to be resistant.

Among Gram-positive bacteria, the proportion of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) ranged from 40–50%. No resistance to linezolid or vancomycin was observed in *S. aureus*. Vancomycin resistance was observed in 10% of *Enterococcus* isolates, while no linezolid-resistant *Enterococcus* isolates were observed.