

## Antimicrobial Susceptibility Profiles

- Note: The susceptibility information presented below is a summary of data gathered at ISU VDL for the time period listed. The information may be useful to understand susceptibility trends or as an aid in making clinical decisions, but may not be accurate for specific disease situations.
- In vitro antimicrobial test results do not represent therapeutic recommendations from the VDL or personnel therein. Extra/Off label usage of an antimicrobial which is limited/prohibited for certain species may result in legal action by FDA-CVM
- Data is reported as: % susceptible (# isolates tested) - not all bacteria isolated at ISU VDL have been tested for antimicrobial susceptibility

### Porcine 2016

### Susceptibility profile of Porcine pathogens received at ISU VDL

*Data reported as: % susceptible (# isolates tested)*

Antibiotic	A suis	APP	B bron	E coli	Erys	H ecol	HPS	Pmul A	Pmul D	S suis <sup>5</sup>	Salm B	Salm C1	Salm sp
Ampicillin	99% (339)	92% (89)	3% (32)	30% (603)	100% (18)	20% (1816)	98% (789)	100% (48)	94% (33)	94%(691)	24% (732)	49% (196)	61%(175)
Ceftiofur	100% (339)	100% (89)	0% (32)	56% (603)	100% (18)	63% (1819)	99% (789)	100% (48)	100% (33)	93%(691)	76% (732)	83% (196)	83%(175)
Clindamycin	0% (339)	9% (89)	0% (32)	0% (603)	89% (18)	0% (1815)	13% (789)	0% (48)	0% (33)	18%(691)	0% (732)	0% (196)	0% (175)
Enrofloxacin	100% (339)	99% (89)	97% (32)	68% (603)	94% (18)	71% (1816)	99% (789)	100% (48)	100% (33)	97%(691)	82% (732)	91% (196)	82%(175)
Florfenicol	100% (339)	100% (89)	84% (32)	15% (603)	28% (18)	25% (1812)	99% (789)	100% (48)	100% (33)	99%(691)	33% (732)	50% (195)	39%(175)
Gentamicin	100% (339)	1% (89)	100% (32)	75% (603)	11% (18)	66% (1819)	79% (789)	100% (48)	100% (33)	87%(691)	71% (732)	82% (196)	75%(175)
Neomycin	98% (339)	3% (89)	100% (32)	71% (603)	0% (18)	62% (1815)	55% (789)	100% (48)	88% (33)	28%(691)	65% (732)	84% (195)	79%(175)
Oxytetracycline*	79% (339)	15% (89)	100% (32)	15% (603)	6% (18)	8% (1815)	94% (789)	23% (48)	55% (33)	4%(691)	11% (732)	42% (195)	42%(175)
Penicillin	0% (339)	21% (89)	0% (32)	0% (603)	100% (18)	0% (1816)	33% (789)	75% (48)	91% (33)	77%(691)	0% (732)	0% (196)	0% (175)
Spectinomycin	0% (339)	15% (89)	0% (32)	1% (603)	89% (18)	3% (1812)	71% (789)	0% (48)	0% (33)	8%(691)	0% (732)	0% (195)	0% (175)
Sulfadimethoxine	71% (339)	27% (89)	3% (32)	39% (603)	0% (18)	33% (1812)	31% (789)	35% (48)	42% (33)	27%(691)	7% (732)	39% (195)	14%(175)
Tiamulin	95% (339)	97% (89)	0% (32)	0% (603)	89% (18)	1% (1812)	98% (789)	69% (48)	9% (33)	76%(691)	0% (732)	0% (195)	0% (175)
Tilmicosin	96% (339)	94% (89)	0% (32)	0% (603)	89% (18)	0% (1812)	90% (789)	96% (48)	36% (33)	24%(691)	0% (732)	0% (195)	0% (175)
Trimethoprim/ Sulphamethoxazole	99% (339)	97% (89)	9% (32)	71% (603)	44% (18)	71% (1819)	89% (789)	96% (48)	100% (33)	94%(691)	78% (732)	87% (196)	91%(175)
Tulathromycin	NI	92% (89)	100% (32)	NI	NI	NI	NI	100% (48)	97% (33)	NI	NI	NI	NI
Tylosin (Tartrate/Base)	0% (339)	1% (89)	0% (32)	NI	NI	NI	NI	0% (48)	0% (33)	NI	NI	NI	NI

\*Oxytetracycline can be used to represent Chlortetracycline

Carbadox ^	E coli		Salm	
	>2 ug/ml	<= 2 ug/ml	>2 ug/ml	<= 2 ug/ml
	15%(872)	85%(872)	15% (331)	85% (331)

^ A result of <=2 ug/ml for Carbadox is a conservative indicator of bacterial inhibition by this antimicrobial agent. The result shown is based on pharmacokinetic research indicating an average Carbadox level of 4.5 mcg/ml in the small intestine of pigs fed a dose rate of 50 g/ton. (De Graff 1988).