

**Table 1.3 Resistance of common bacterial isolates from all specimens in four regional hospitals (Kowloon, Hong Kong Island and the New Territories) in 2015**

Organisms (No. of isolates)	% Non-susceptible															
	Ampicillin	Ampicillin + sulbactam	Amoxicillin + clavulanate	Piperacillin	Ticarcillin + clavulanate	Piperacillin + tazobactam	Cefoperazone + sulbactam	Cefuroxime (parenteral)	Ceftriaxone	Ceftazidime	Cefepime	Gentamicin	Amikacin	Ciprofloxacin	Cotrimoxazole	Imipenem
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (26,943)	76	26			5	4.9	33	36	20	19	30	2	40	50	<1	3
<i>Klebsiella</i> spp. (8,958)	100	27		29	8	6	27	20	18	10	8	1	15	29	<1	45
<i>Enterobacter</i> spp. (2,094)	95	96		34	22	13	40		24	5	3	<1	5	11	2	27
<i>Acinetobacter</i> spp. (2,461)		50		56	56	48			34	53	31	26	56	30	55	
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (8,151)				9	43	4	11		5	4	1	<1	10		8	
<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i> (1,088)					40				44				22	5	100	

Note:

The results were interpreted according to the Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI), M100–S20. Most ceftriaxone-non-susceptible isolates were ESBL-producers.