

<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i> (n=1719 isolates from 50 Hospitals)			
	Susceptibility (Range)	Number of Isolates	Number of Hospitals
Ceftazidime	37.4% (0-60%)	848	18
Ciprofloxacin/Levofloxacin	78.8% (33-100%)	1,052	29
TMP/SMX	90.4% (0%-100%)	1,548	43

Comments from LA County Healthcare-Associated Infection and Antibiotic Resistance Committee:

Clinicians should be aware that local laboratories reported susceptibility results for beta-lactam antibiotics to which *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* are intrinsically resistant; Piperacillin-Tazobactam (n=3 hospitals), Ceftriaxone (n=4 hospitals), Cefepime (n=2 hospitals), Ertapenem (n=2 hospitals), and Meropenem (n=4 hospitals). (Sanchez et al, *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia drug resistance*, Future Microbiology, Vol 4, No 6, 2009; Sanford Guide Antimicrobial Therapy 2017; Brooke, JS. *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia: An Emerging Global Opportunistic Pathogen*, Clinical Microbiology Reviews, Vol 25, No 1, p.2-41, 2012).

We also note that the local antibiogram reports for *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* include aminoglycoside antibiotics; Amikacin (n=3 hospitals), Gentamicin (n=3 hospitals), and Tobramycin (n=3 hospitals). Resistance testing to aminoglycosides can be complicated by multiple factors, including temperature at which the isolate is tested. (Brooke, JS. *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia: An Emerging Global Opportunistic Pathogen*, Clinical Microbiology Reviews, Vol 25, No 1, p.2-41, 2012) Clinicians should be aware that local testing may not be reliable and that aminoglycosides show poor activity against *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*.