

TABLE 1: EXCEPTIONAL RESISTANCE PHENOTYPES OF GRAMNEGATIVE BACTERIA

ORGANISM	RESISTANCE PHENOTYPE
All <i>Enterobacterales</i> (except <i>Proteae</i> , <i>Serratia marcescens</i> , <i>Hafnia alvei</i>).	Resistant to colistin ^{1,2} .
<i>Salmonella</i> Typhi.	Resistant to fluoroquinolones and/or carbapenems.
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> , <i>Acinetobacter</i> spp.	Resistant to colistin.
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> .	Resistant to any third generation cephalosporin, carbapenems, fluoroquinolones.
<i>Moraxella catarrhalis</i> .	Resistant to any third generation cephalosporin and/or fluoroquinolones.
<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> .	Resistant to any third generation cephalosporin and/or fluoroquinolones.
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> .	Resistant to spectinomycin and/or azithromycin.

1. Some *Salmonella* serotypes may have a colistin MIC slightly above the breakpoint.

2. Some phylogenetic subgroups of the *Enterobacter cloacae* complex may display heterogenous resistance to colistin.

TABLE 2: EXCEPTIONAL RESISTANCE PHENOTYPES OF GRAMPOSITIVE BACTERIA

ORGANISM	RESISTANCE PHENOTYPE
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> .	Resistant to vancomycin, teicoplanin, linezolid, tigecycline, daptomycin. Resistant to clindamycin but not to erythromycin.
Coagulase negative staphylococci.	Resistant to vancomycin, linezolid, tigecycline, daptomycin. Resistant to clindamycin but not to erythromycin.
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> .	Resistant to carbapenems, vancomycin, teicoplanin, linezolid, daptomycin.
Group A, B, C and G streptococci.	Resistant to penicillin, cephalosporins, vancomycin, teicoplanin, linezolid, daptomycin.
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp.	Resistant to linezolid, tigecycline, daptomycin. Resistant to teicoplanin but not to vancomycin.
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> .	Resistant to ampicillin.
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> , <i>Enterococcus gallinarum</i> , <i>Enterococcus casseliflavus</i> , <i>Enterococcus avium</i> .	Resistance to quinupristin-dalfopristin probably indicates misidentification (if also resistant to ampicillin, probably <i>Enterococcus faecium</i>).

TABLE 3: EXCEPTIONAL RESISTANCE PHENOTYPES OF ANAEROBES

ORGANISM	RESISTANCE PHENOTYPE
<i>Bacteroides</i> spp.	Resistant to metronidazole.
<i>Clostridioides (Clostridium) difficile</i> .	Resistant to metronidazole, vancomycin, fidaxomicin.