Duplicate isolates with the same antibiogram from the same patient were excluded from the study. The antimicrobial susceptibilities of prenatal urinary GNB isolates were determined for ampicillin (AM), cephalothin (CF), trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole (TMP/SMX), and amoxicillin-clavulanic acid (AMC) for the 2 year period. Duplicate isolates with the same antibiogram from the same patient were excluded from the study.

**RESULTS & DISCUSSION**

**Prenatal GNBs** Of 10,134 urine specimens processed, 1,295 were from pregnant patients. A total of 131 non-duplicate GNBs were isolated from positive cultures, including Escherichia coli (n = 103), Klebsiella pneumoniae (n = 16), Proteus mirabilis (n = 6), Enterobacter species (n = 4), and Morganella morgani (n = 2). Resistance rates for AM, CF, CF/TMP, SMX, and AMC were 49.6%, 31.4%, 22.8%, 19.2%, and 13.3%, respectively.

**Conclusions:** Of the five oral antimicrobial agents reported in this study, cefixime and amoxicillin-clavulanic acid had the lowest resistance rates, respectively, among urinary GNBs isolated from pregnant patients in the community.

**REFERENCES**


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