Table 1: Antimicrobial Susceptibility Profiles (Antibiogram) for *E. coli* during 2004 —2006 (Percentage Susceptibility of Each Antibiotic)

YEAR	#	AMP	CFZ	CIP	SXT	GEN	LEV	TET	UNA	TAZ	TOB	NIF
2004	32	81	100	94	91	97	94	78	81	100	95	
2005	46	50	93	70	67	87	70	67	52	100	87	98
2006	38	66	92	74	71	87	74	74	66	100	87	97
2004 vs.2005 (p values)		0.003*	0.065	0.006*	0.008*	0.065	0.006*	0.146	0.005*	1.000	0.123	
2005 vs.2006 (p values)		0.143	0.865	0.683	0.698	1.000	0.683	0.4869	0.197	1.000	1.000	0.669

From 2004 to 2005, a one-sided t-test demonstrated a marked drop of the *E. coli* sensitivity for 5 out of 9 antibiotics. From 2005 to 2006, a two-sided t-test demonstrated that no signifcant difference of the *E. coli* sensitivity patterns.

#: of isolates tested

AMP-Ampicillin; CFZ-Cefazolin; CIP-Ciprofloxacin; ERY-Erythromycin; GEN-Gentamicin; LEV-Levofloxacin; NIF-Nitrofurantoin; OXA-Oxacillin; PIP-Piperacillin; SXT-trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole; TAZ-Ceftazidime; TET-Tetracycline; TOB-Tobramycin; UNA-Unasyn; VAN-Vancomycin

*: statistically significant ($p \leq 0.01$)

Table 2: Antimicrobial Prescribing Patterns in selected Quarters (3 months)

YEAR	# of quinolone prescriptions	total antibiotic prescriptions	% prescriptions to quinolones	# of days on quinolones	# of days on antibiotics	% of antibiotic days on quinolones
2005/q4	18	155	11.6%	132	1169	11.3%
2006/q4	9	133	6.8%	72	1079	6.7%
2007/q2	1	139	0.7%	1	1049	0.1%
2005/q4 vs 2006/q4 (p value)			0.082**			0.0001*
2006/q4 vs 2007/q2 (p value)			0.004*			0.0*
2005/q4 vs 2007/q2 (p value)			0.0001*			0.0*

One-sided t-tests demonstrated a significant reduction in the percentages for 5 out of the 6 comparisons ($p \leq 0.01$). The percentage of prescriptions for quinolones from 2005 to 2006 was reduced at the 10% level of significance.

*: statistically significant ($p \leq 0.01$)

**: statistically significant ($p \leq 0.10$)