

Epidemiological Cutoff Values Archived From CLSI Document M100 Since 2010

Antimicrobial Agent	Disk Content	Zone Diameter ECV, mm		MIC ECV, µg/mL		M100 Edition in Which ECVs Were Last Included/Comments	Rationale
		WT	NWT	WT	NWT		
Burkholderia cepacia Complex ^a							
Ceftazidime	-	-	-	≤ 16	≥ 32	January 2025 (M100-Ed35)	Upon review of additional data, MICs of WT isolates were consistently above MICs typically achievable by routine dosing. Removed ECVs due to concern that they may be used clinically.
Meropenem	-	-	-	≤ 8	≥ 16		
Minocycline	-	-	-	≤ 16	≥ 32		
Levofloxacin	-	-	-	≤ 8	≥ 16		
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	-	-	-	≤ 2	≥ 4		
Klebsiella (formerly Enterobacter) aerogenes, Enterobacter cloacae, Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, and Raoultella ornithinolytica							
Colistin	-	-	-	≤ 2	≥ 4	January 2019 (M100, 29th ed.)	MIC breakpoints were approved.
Shigella spp.							
Azithromycin	15 µg	≥ 16	≤ 15	≤ 8	≥ 16	January 2020 (M100, 30th ed.)	• For Shigella flexneri • Disk diffusion and MIC breakpoints were approved for Shigella spp.
	-	-	-	≤ 16	≥ 32		• For Shigella sonnei • Disk diffusion and MIC breakpoints were approved for Shigella spp.
Neisseria gonorrhoeae							
Azithromycin	-	-	-	≤ 1	≥ 2	January 2018 (M100, 28th ed.)	MIC breakpoints were approved.

Abbreviations: ECV, epidemiological cutoff value; MIC, minimal inhibitory concentration; NWT, non-wild-type; WT, wild-type.

Footnote

a. Insufficient data were available to establish ECVs for individual species within the complex. Although more than 50% of the data were contributed by a single laboratory for minocycline and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, the data were not weighed before pooling and analyzing.