



EUCAST

European Committee
on Antimicrobial
Susceptibility Testing

Achromobacter xylosoxidans

Calibration of zone diameter
breakpoints to MIC values

Version 2.1
January 2026

Achromobacter xylosoxidans

MIC and zone diameter correlates

- The following histograms present inhibition zone diameter distributions from EUCAST antimicrobial susceptibility testing. In most, the different colours of the bars indicate different MIC values. In some, the colours of the bars indicate a resistance gene or a resistance mechanism.
- The distributions include data for wild-type isolates and for isolates with acquired resistance mechanisms. A large number of isolates with MIC values close to the edge of the wild-type distribution and/or close to EUCAST clinical breakpoints were intentionally included. These distributions can not be used to infer resistance rates or the performance of the tests with routine isolates.
- For some agents, isolates were tested on more than one occasion, including parallel tests with disks and media from several manufacturers. When this is the case, data are presented as both the “number of isolates tested” and the “total number of MIC-zone diameter correlates”, including replicate tests and parallel tests with disks and media from different sources.

Achromobacter xylosoxidans

Materials and methods

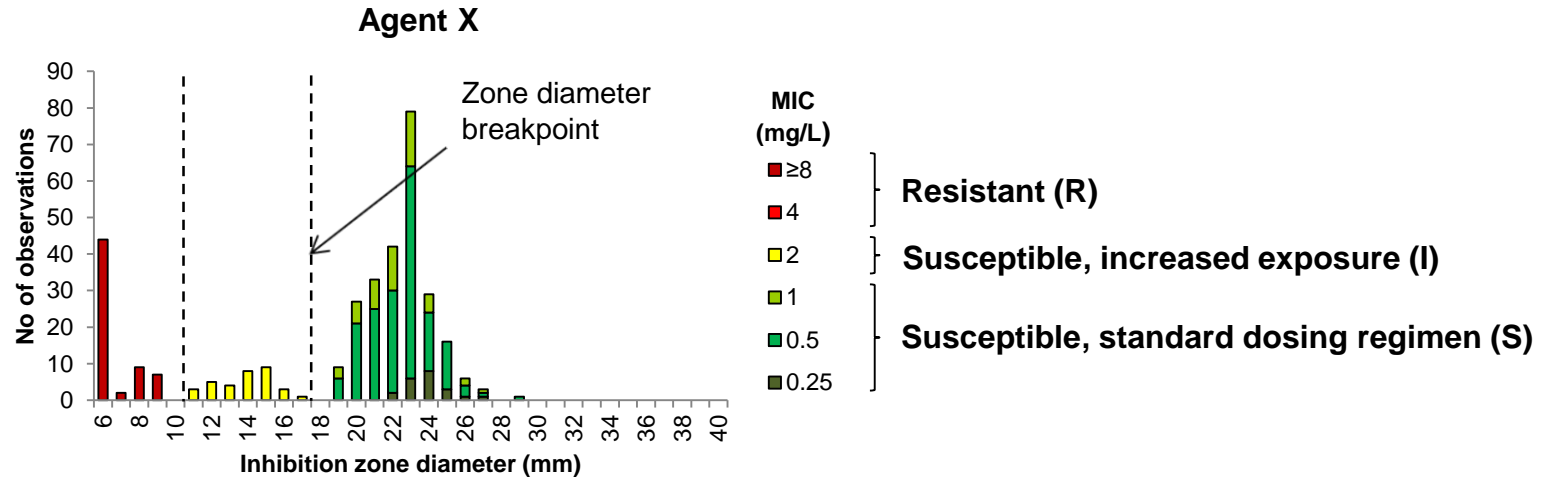
- Antimicrobial susceptibility testing was performed on a collection of 76 clinical isolates of *Achromobacter xylosoxidans*. Species identification was performed with 16S rRNA. Disk diffusion was performed according to EUCAST methodology for non-fastidious microorganisms and MIC determination was performed with broth microdilution, and for trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole also with gradient tests.
- The distributions of MIC vs. zone diameter in this presentation are the result of a collaboration between EUCAST, University Hospital of Wales, Cardiff (UK), Odense University Hospital (Denmark), K-res, Tromsø (Norway) and Sykehuset i Vestfold, Tønsberg (Norway).
- This presentation is based on EUCAST Clinical Breakpoint Tables v. 16.0.

Changes from previous version (2.0)

Changes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No changes. Breakpoints checked against latest version of EUCAST Clinical Breakpoint Tables.

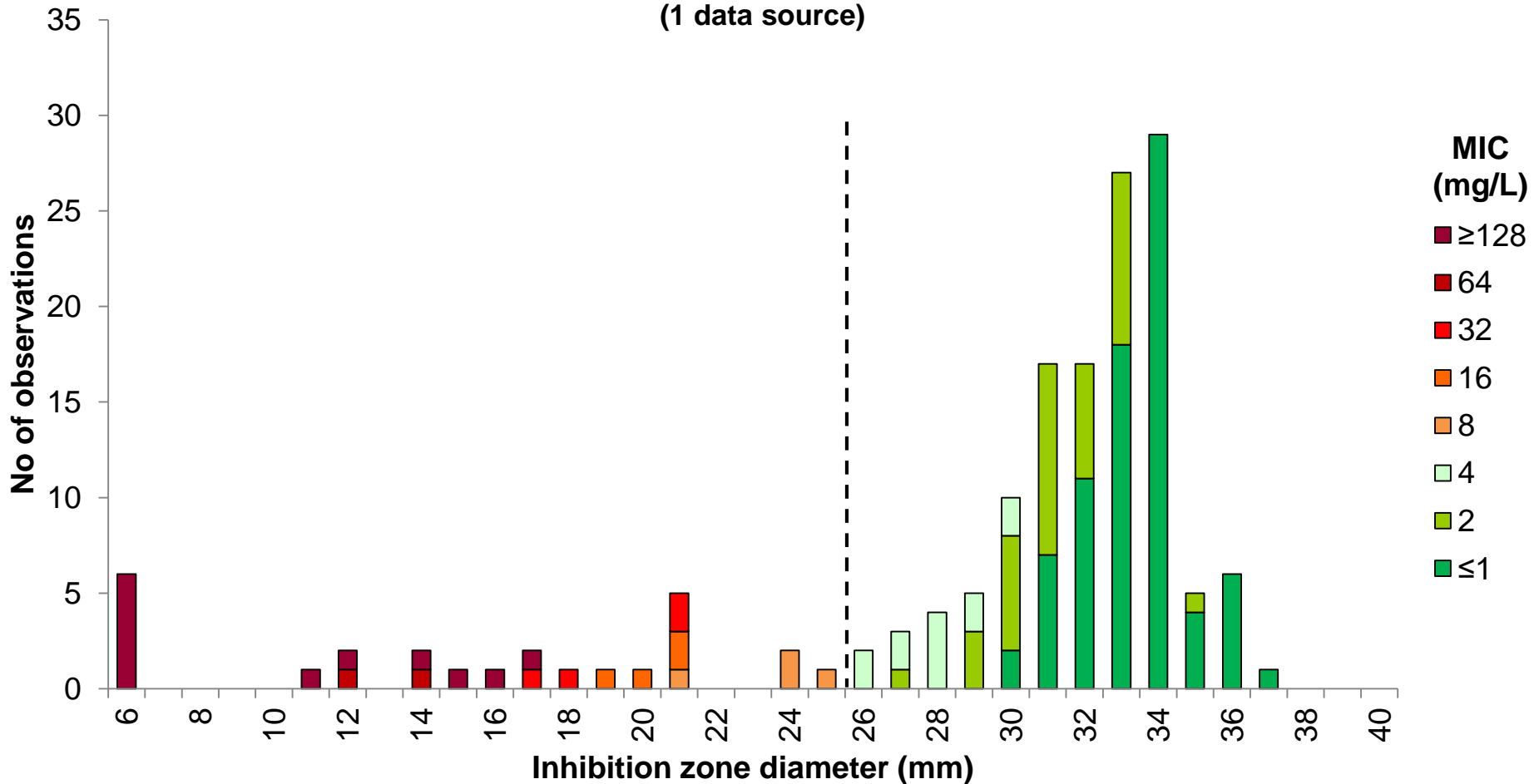
Explanation of graphs:

- These graphs show zone diameter distributions with MIC values or resistance mechanisms as coloured bars. Colours are related to current EUCAST MIC breakpoints.



Piperacillin-tazobactam 30-6 μ g vs. MIC *A. xylosoxidans*, 76 isolates (152 correlates)

(1 data source)



Breakpoints

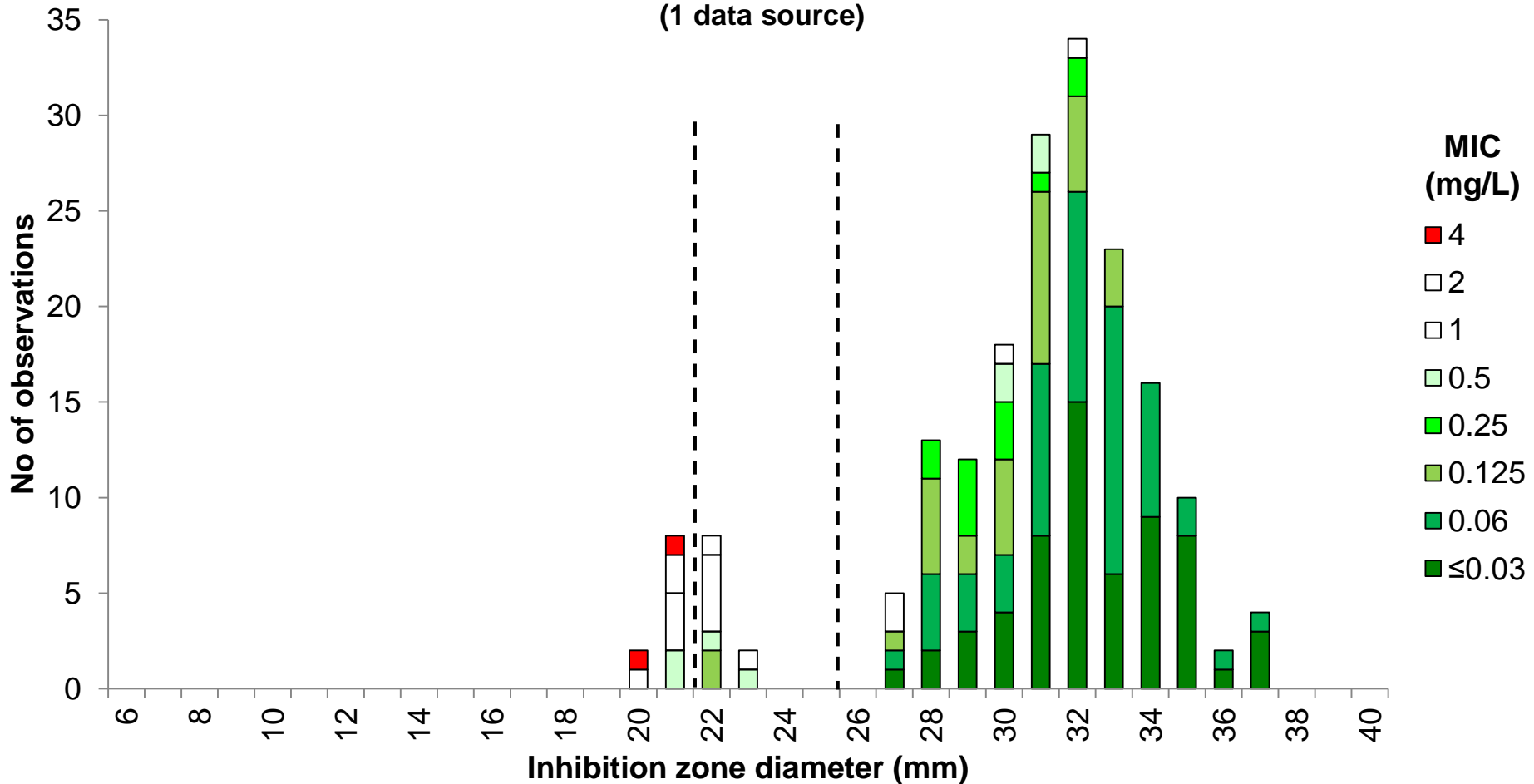
MIC $S \leq 4$, $R > 4$ mg/L

Zone diameter $S \geq 26$, $R < 26$ mm

Cefiderocol 30 µg vs. MIC

A. xylosoxidans, 48 isolates (186 correlates)

(1 data source)

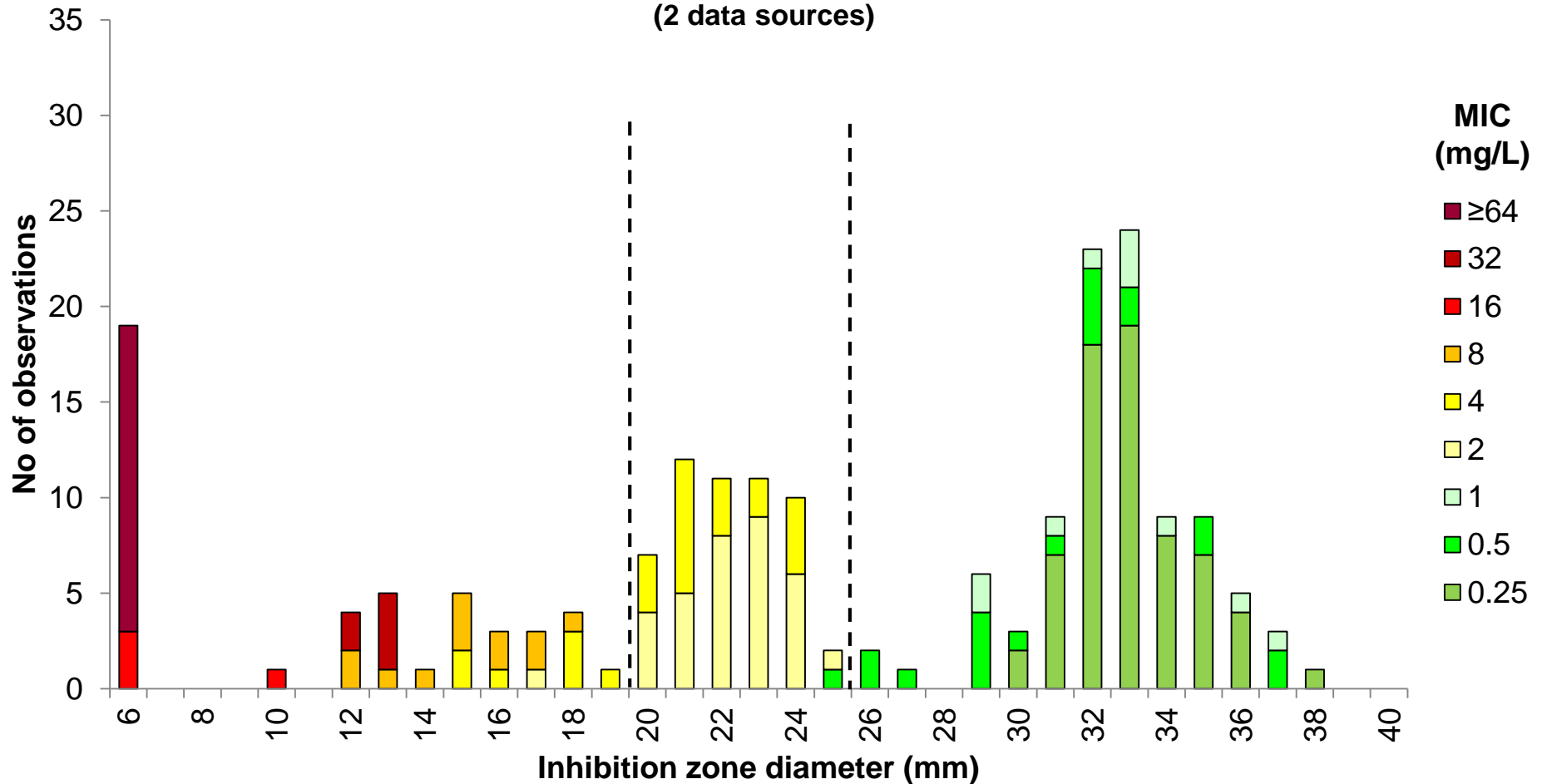


No clinical breakpoints. Isolates with MIC values ≤ 0.5 mg/L (zone diameter ≥ 26 mm) are mostly devoid of resistance mechanisms. Isolates with MICs 1-2 mg/L (white bars) have some acquired resistance mechanisms. Isolates with MIC values > 2 mg/L (zone diameter < 22 mm) have acquired resistance mechanisms and will likely be resistant.

Meropenem 10 μ g vs. MIC

A. xylosoxidans, 76 isolates (194 correlates)

(2 data sources)



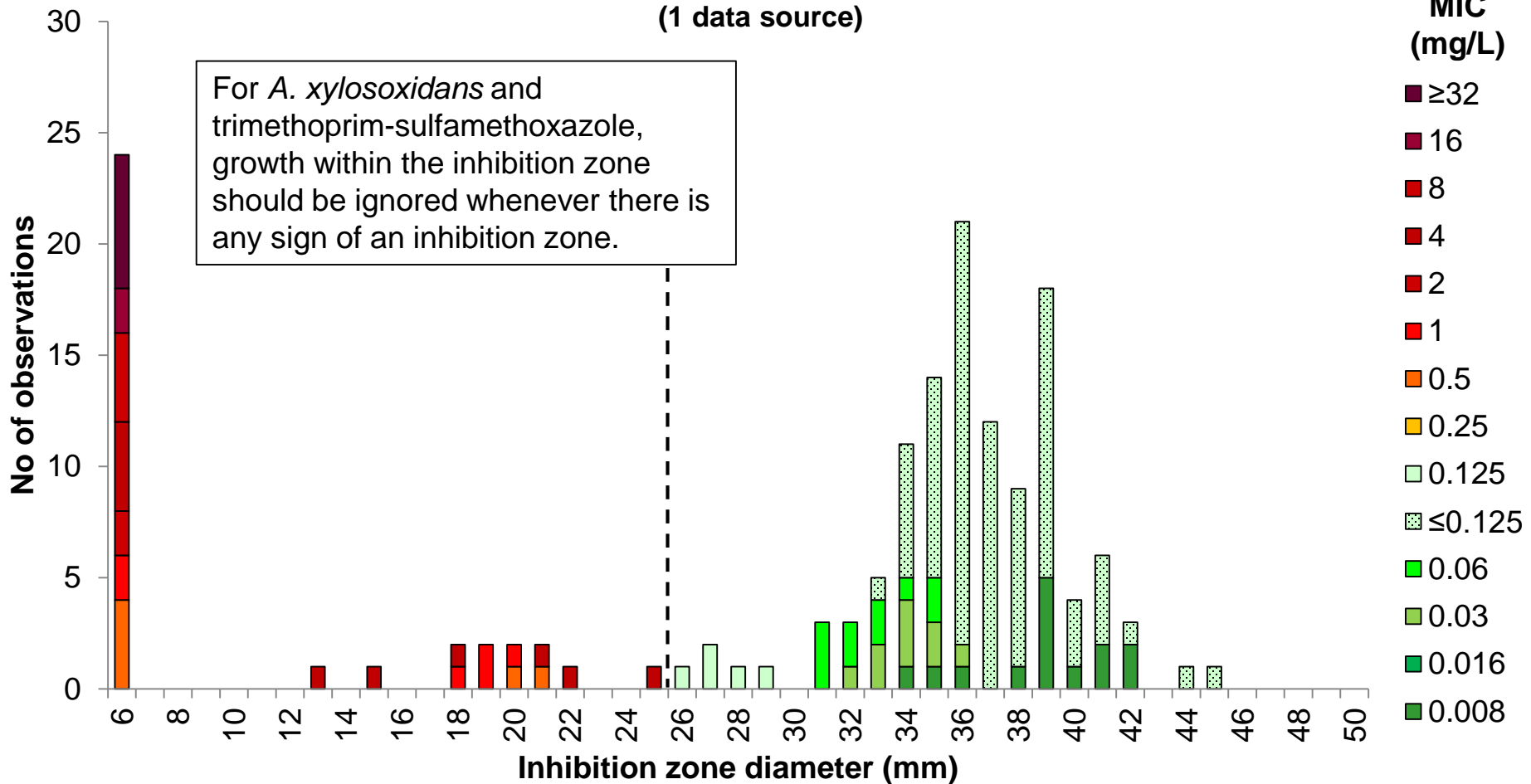
Breakpoints

MIC $S \leq 1$, $R > 4$ mg/L

Zone diameter $S \geq 26$, $R < 20$ mm

Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole 1.25 -23.75 µg vs. MIC *A. xylosoxidans*, 76 isolates (152 correlates)

(1 data source)



Breakpoints	
MIC	S ≤ 0.125, R > 0.125 mg/L
Zone diameter	S ≥ 26, R < 26 mm



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