



**EUCAST**

European Committee  
on Antimicrobial  
Susceptibility Testing

# ***Aeromonas* spp.**

Calibration of zone diameter  
breakpoints to MIC values

Version 2.0  
January 2026

# *Aeromonas* spp.

## 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. 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.

# *Aeromonas* spp.

## Materials and methods

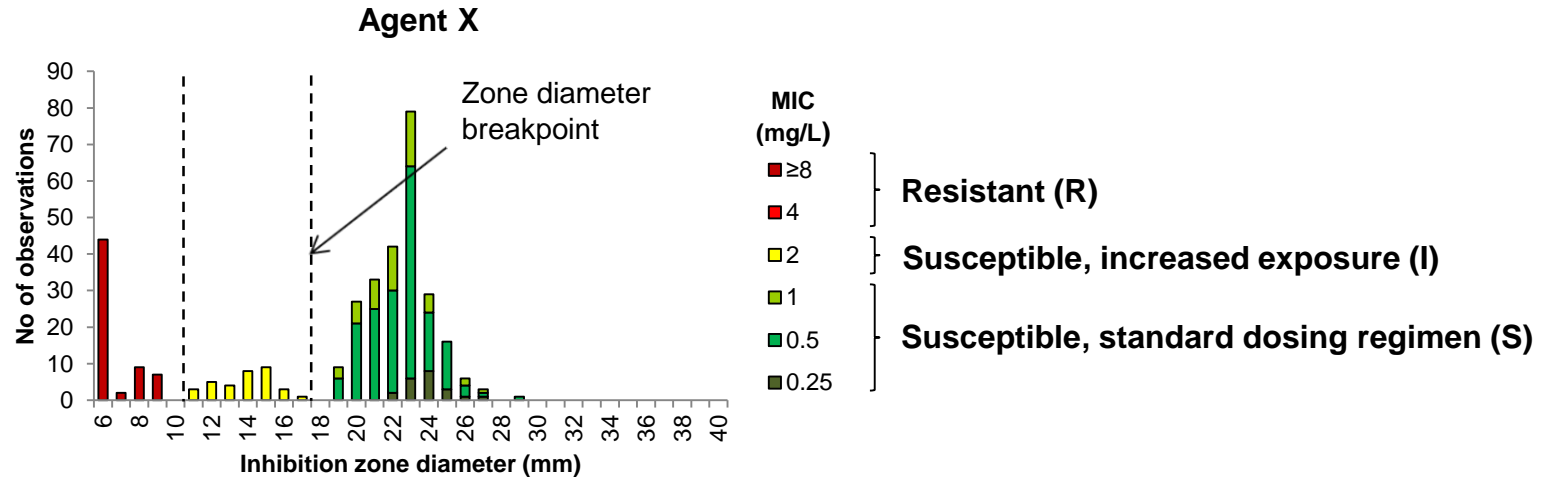
- Antimicrobial susceptibility testing was performed on clinical isolates of several species of *Aeromonas*. Disk diffusion was performed according to EUCAST methodology and MIC determination was performed with broth microdilution.
- The distributions of MIC vs. zone diameter in this presentation are the result of a collaboration between EUCAST, Faculty of Health Medical Sciences, University of Western Australia and Dept of Microbiology, Path West Laboratory Medicine, Australia.
- This presentation is based on EUCAST Clinical Breakpoint Tables v. 16.0.

# Changes from previous version (1.7)

<b>Changes</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• MIC and zone diameter breakpoints changed for trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.</li></ul>

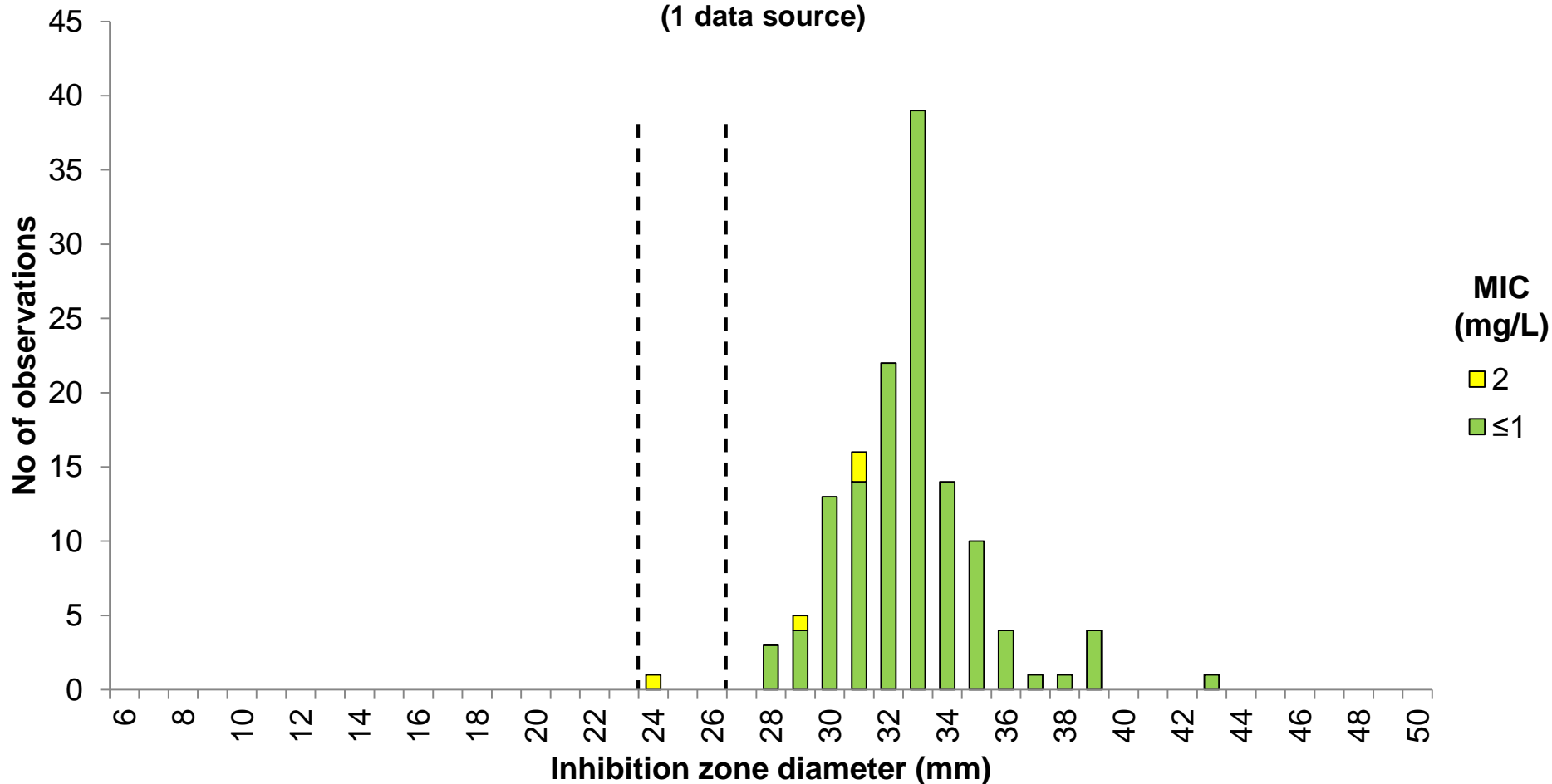
# Explanation of graphs:

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



# Cefepime 30 µg vs. MIC *Aeromonas* spp., 134 isolates

(1 data source)



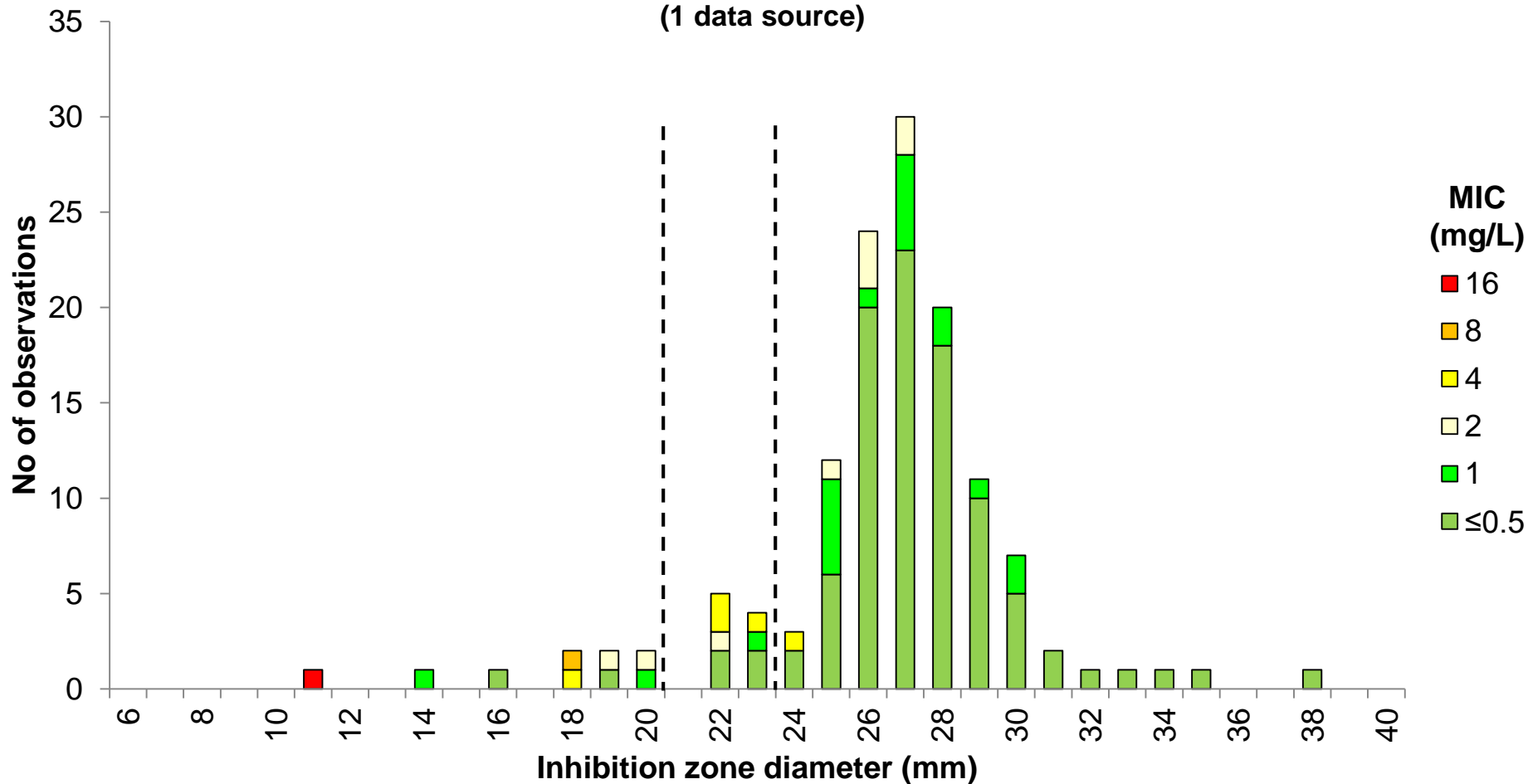
## Breakpoints

MIC S ≤ 1, R > 4 mg/L

Zone diameter S ≥ 27, R < 24 mm

# Ceftazidime 10 µg vs. MIC *Aeromonas* spp., 132 isolates

(1 data source)



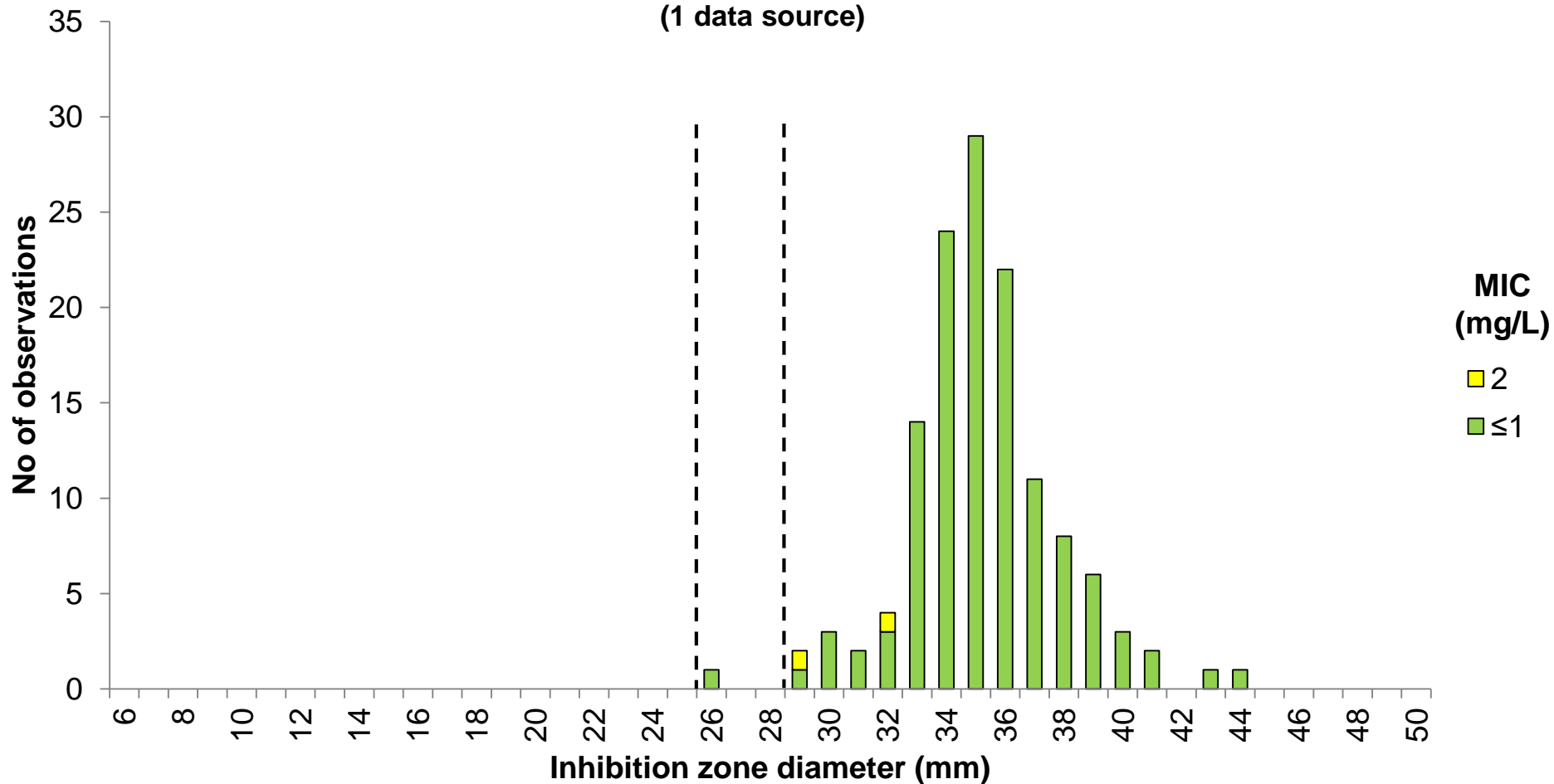
## Breakpoints

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

Zone diameter  $S \geq 24$ ,  $R < 21$  mm

# Aztreonam 30 µg vs. MIC *Aeromonas* spp., 133 isolates

(1 data source)



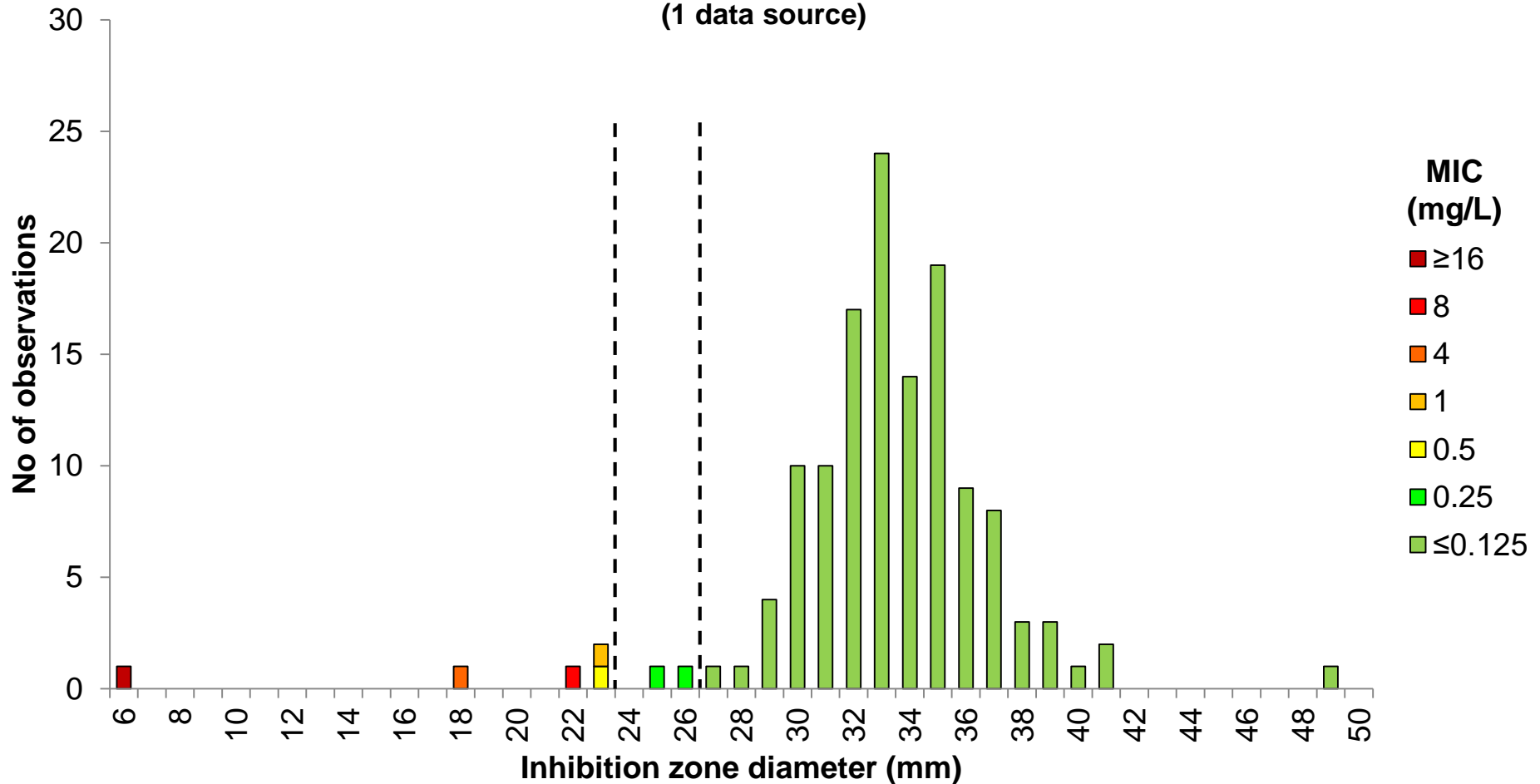
## Breakpoints

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

Zone diameter  $S \geq 29$ ,  $R < 26$  mm

# Ciprofloxacin 5 µg vs. MIC *Aeromonas* spp., 134 isolates

(1 data source)



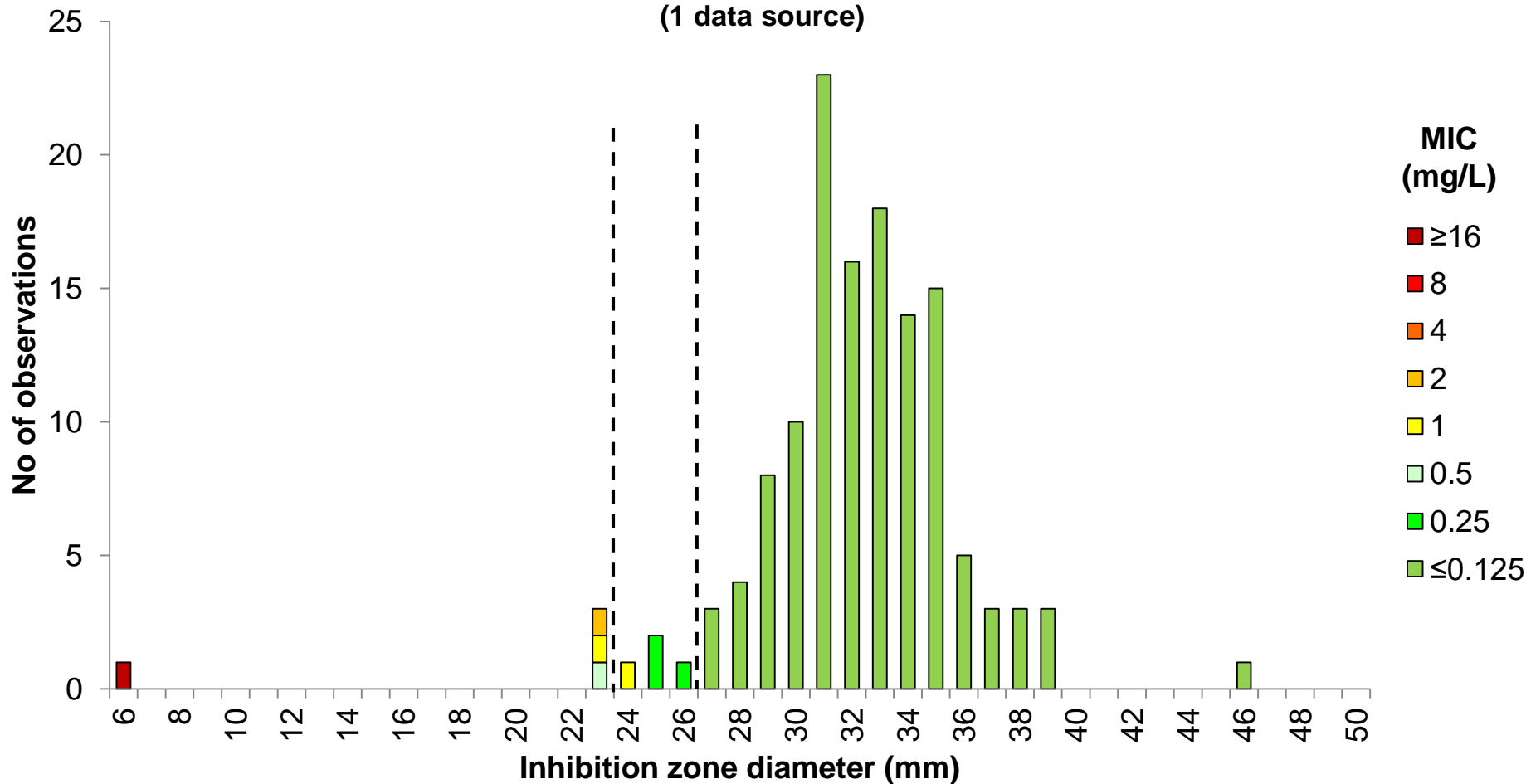
## Breakpoints

MIC  $S \leq 0.25$ ,  $R > 0.5$  mg/L

Zone diameter  $S \geq 27$ ,  $R < 24$  mm

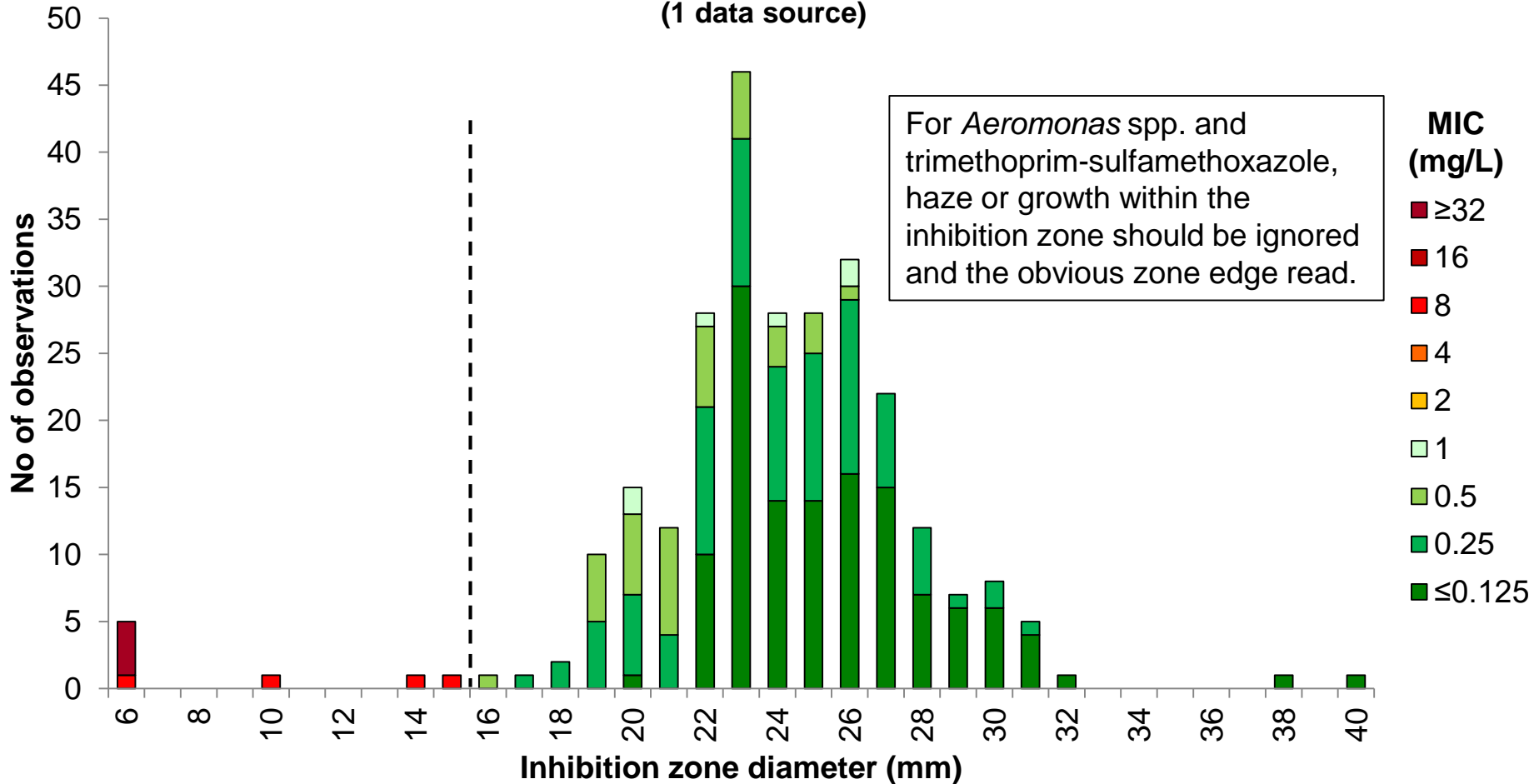
# Levofloxacin 5 µg vs. MIC *Aeromonas* spp., 134 isolates

(1 data source)



# Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole 1.25-23.75 µg vs. MIC *Aeromonas* spp., 134 isolates (268 correlates)

(1 data source)



Breakpoints	
MIC	S $\leq$ 1, R $>$ 1 mg/L
Zone diameter	S $\geq$ 16, R $<$ 16 mm



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