



EUCAST

European Committee
on Antimicrobial
Susceptibility Testing

Plesiomonas shigelloides

Calibration of zone diameter
breakpoints to MIC values

Version 7.0
January 2026

Plesiomonas shigelloides

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.

Plesiomonas shigelloides

Materials and methods

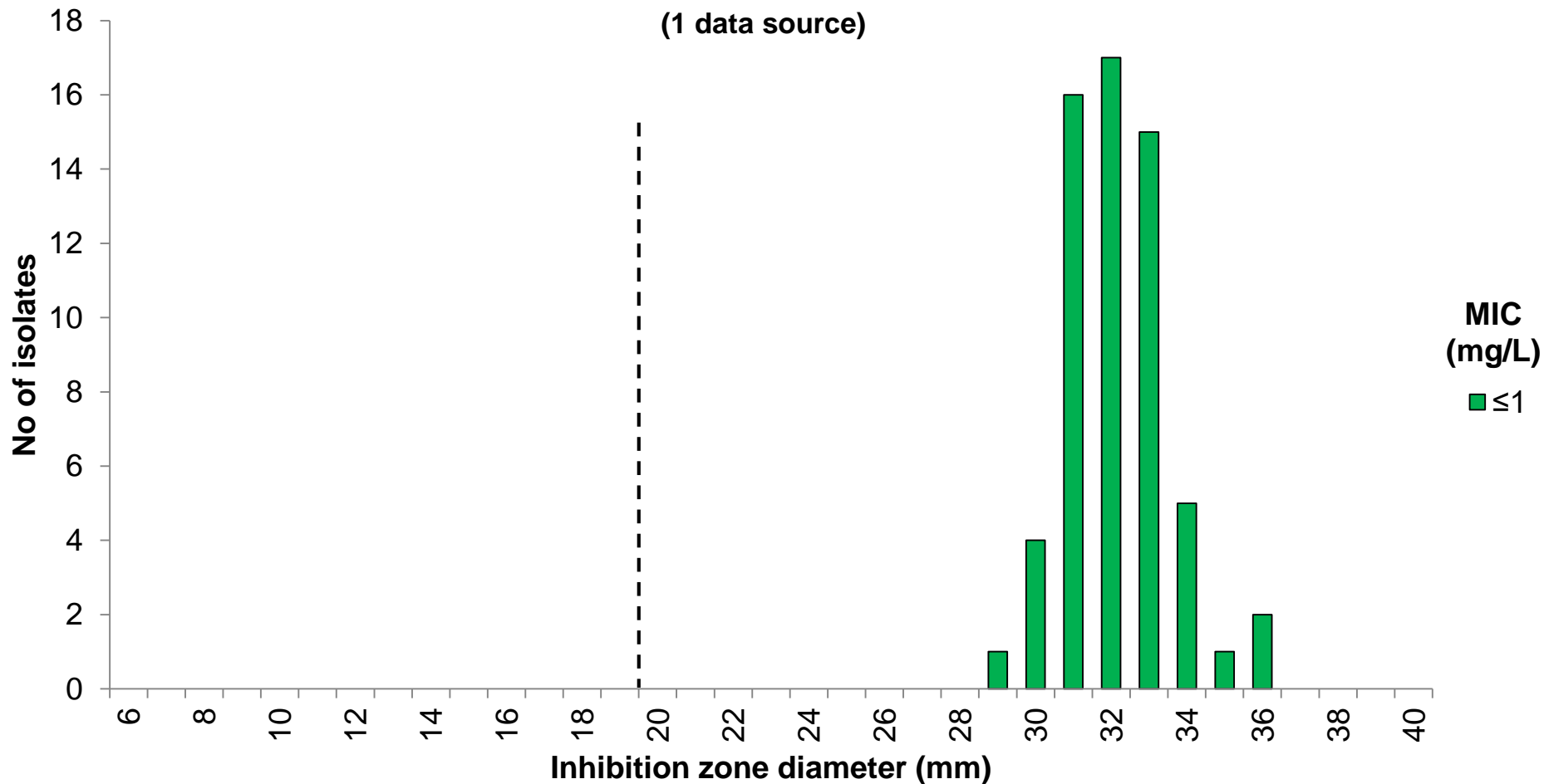
- Antimicrobial susceptibility testing was performed on clinical isolates of *Plesiomonas shigelloides*. Disk diffusion was performed according to EUCAST methodology and MIC determination was performed with broth microdilution.
- *Plesiomonas shigelloides* is part of the Order *Enterobacterales*. Distributions for *Plesiomonas shigelloides* are represented separately in this document and are not included in the document on *Enterobacterales*.
- This presentation is based on EUCAST Clinical Breakpoint Table v. 16.0.

Changes from previous version (6.0)

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

Piperacillin-tazobactam 36 µg vs. MIC

Plesiomonas shigelloides, 46 isolates (61 correlates)



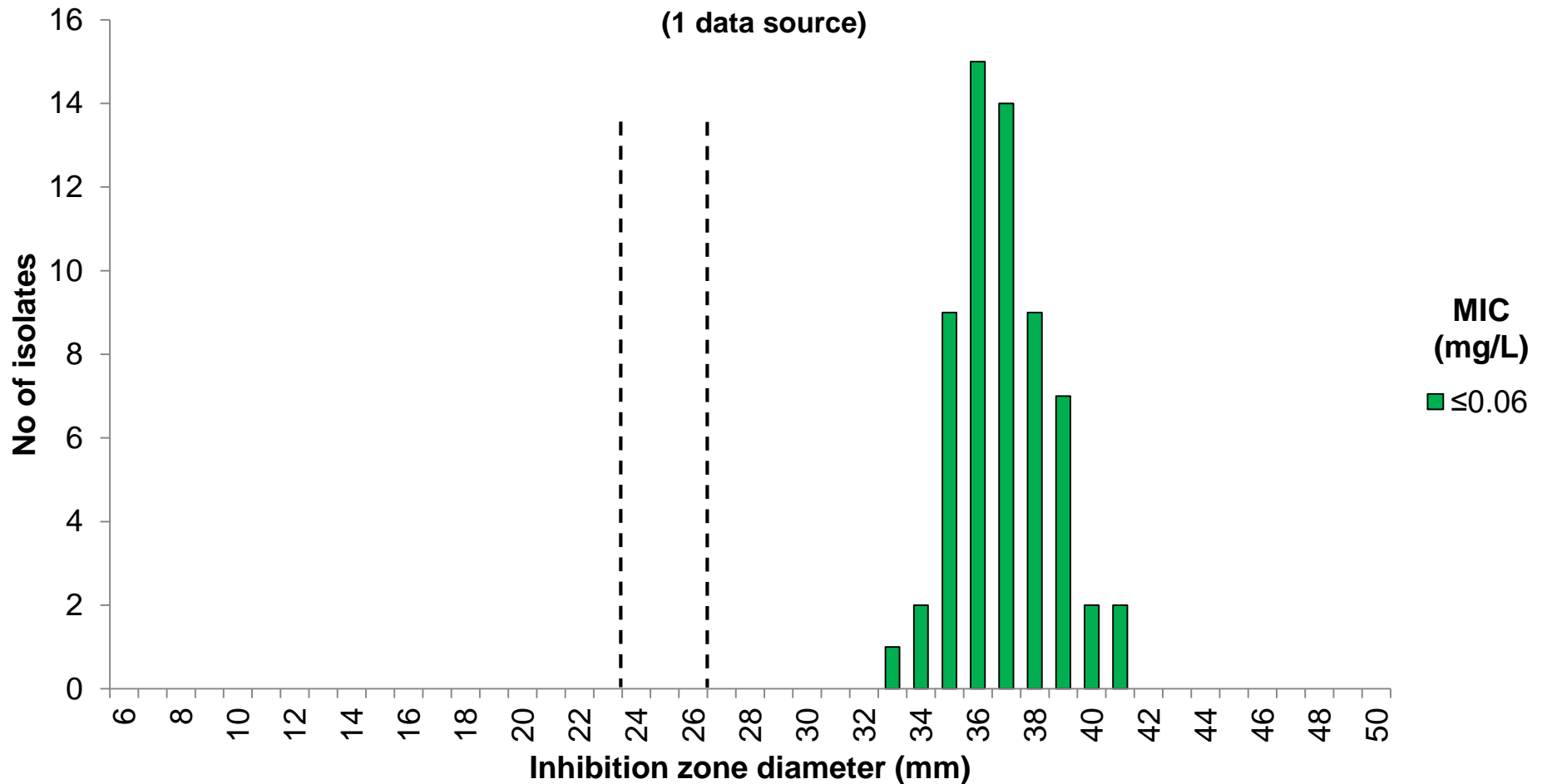
Breakpoints

MIC S≤8, R>8 mg/L

Zone diameter S≥20, R<20 mm

Cefepime 30 µg vs. MIC

Plesiomonas shigelloides, 46 isolates (61 correlates)



Breakpoints

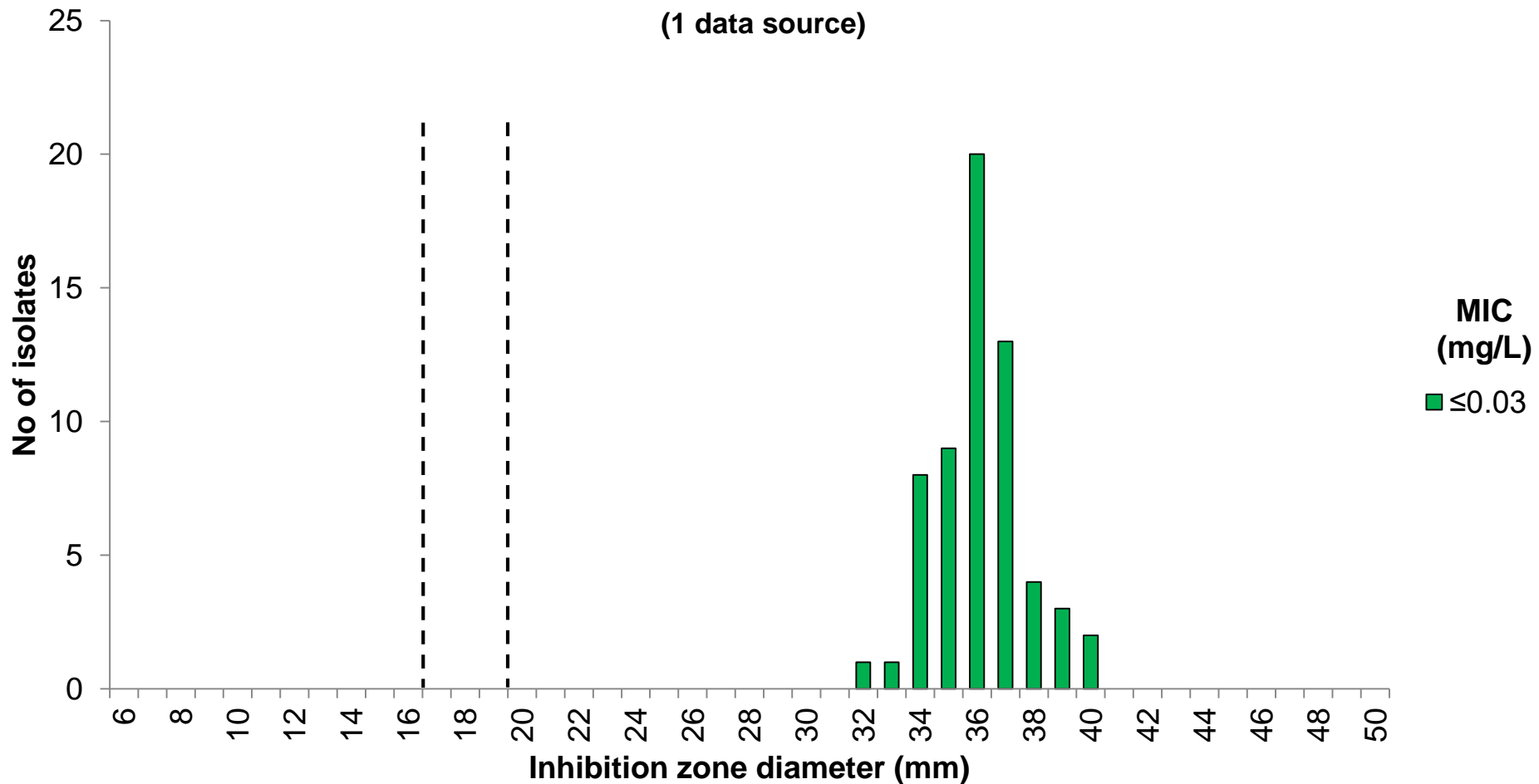
MIC $S \leq 1$, $R > 4$ mg/L

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

Cefotaxime 5 µg vs. MIC

Plesiomonas shigelloides, 46 isolates (61 correlates)

(1 data source)



Breakpoints (non-meningitis)

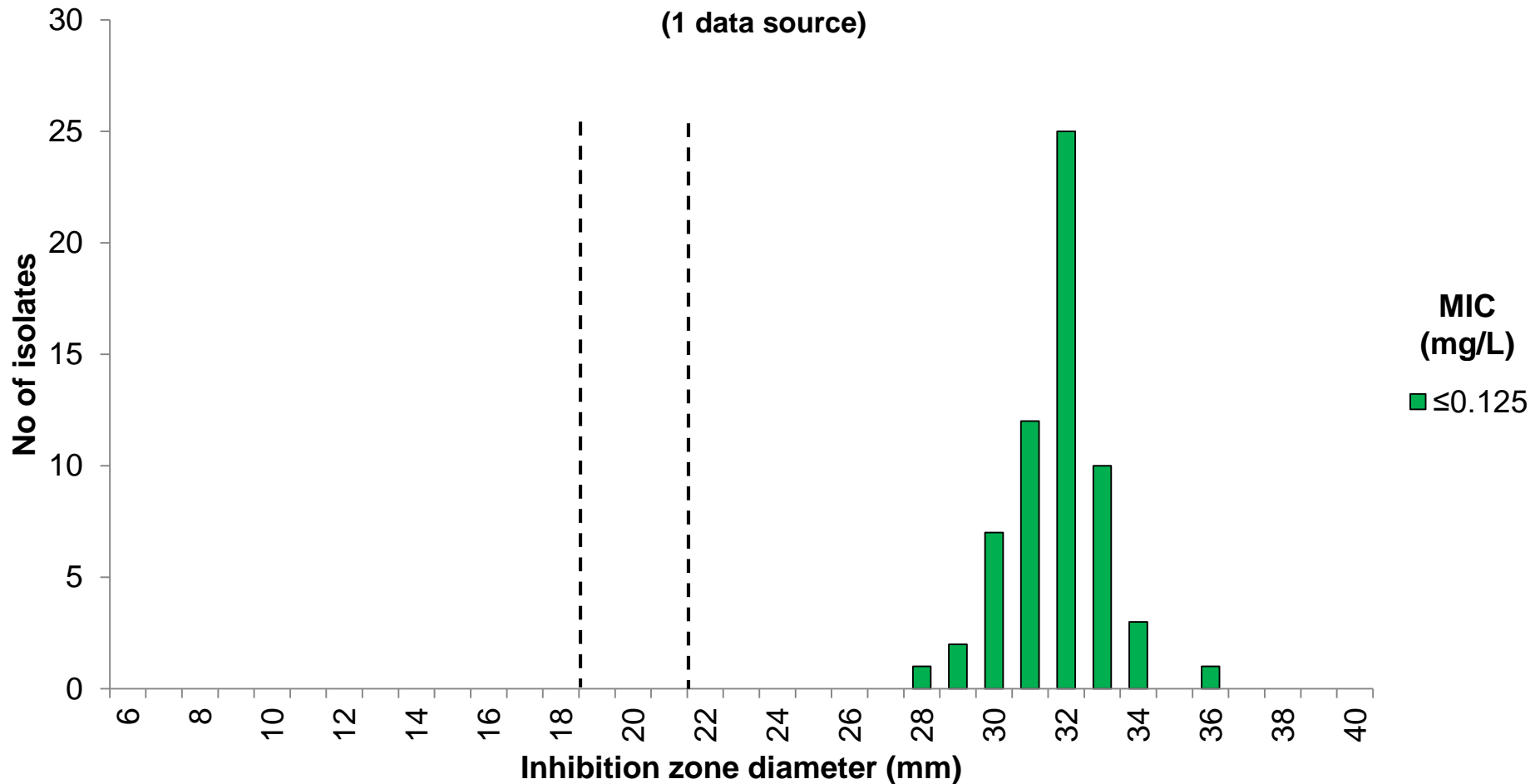
MIC S ≤ 1, R > 2 mg/L

Zone diameter S ≥ 20, R < 17 mm

Ceftazidime 10 µg vs. MIC

Plesiomonas shigelloides, 46 isolates (61 correlates)

(1 data source)



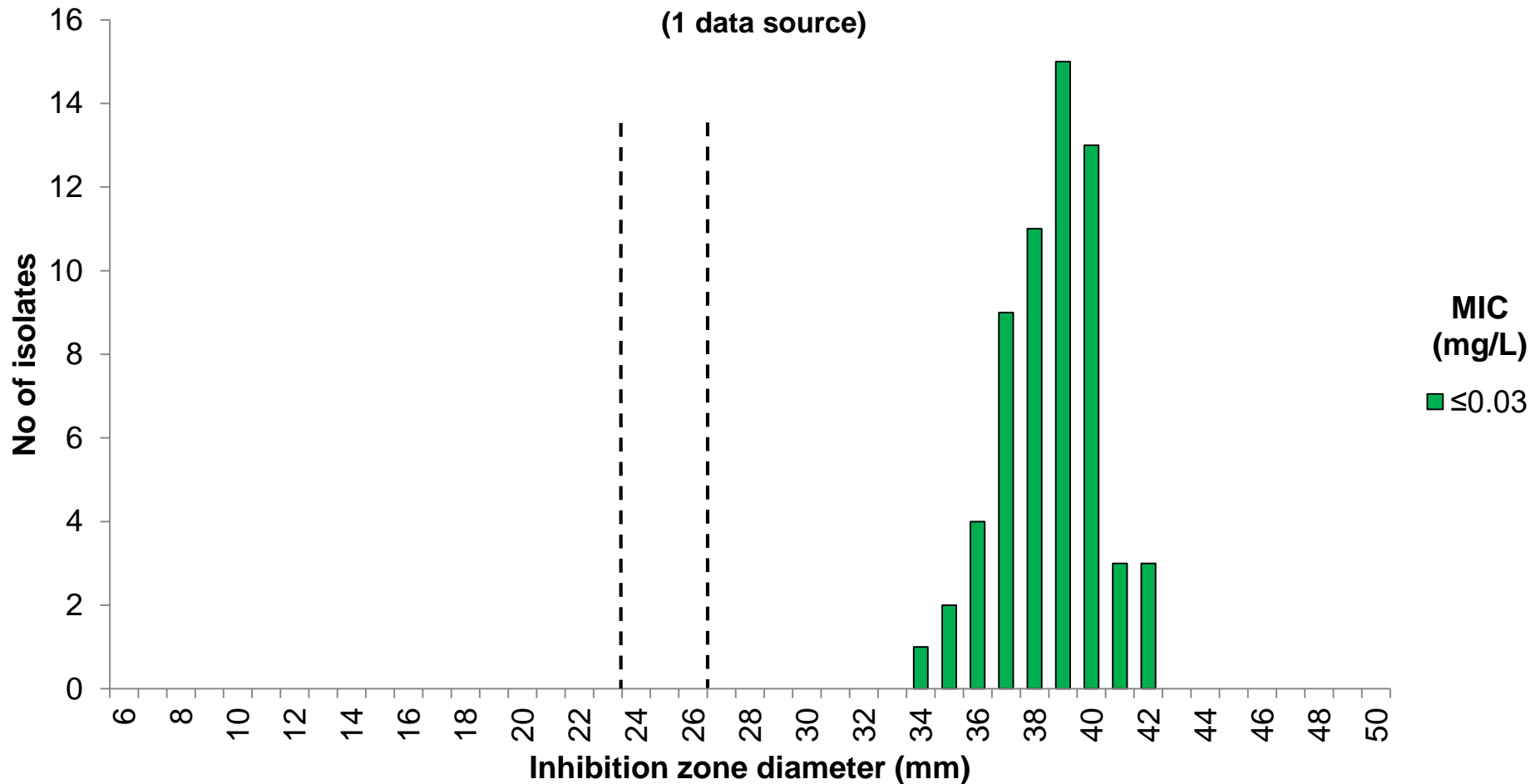
Breakpoints

MIC S ≤ 1, R > 4 mg/L

Zone diameter S ≥ 22, R < 19 mm

Ceftriaxone 30 µg vs. MIC

Plesiomonas shigelloides, 46 isolates (61 correlates)



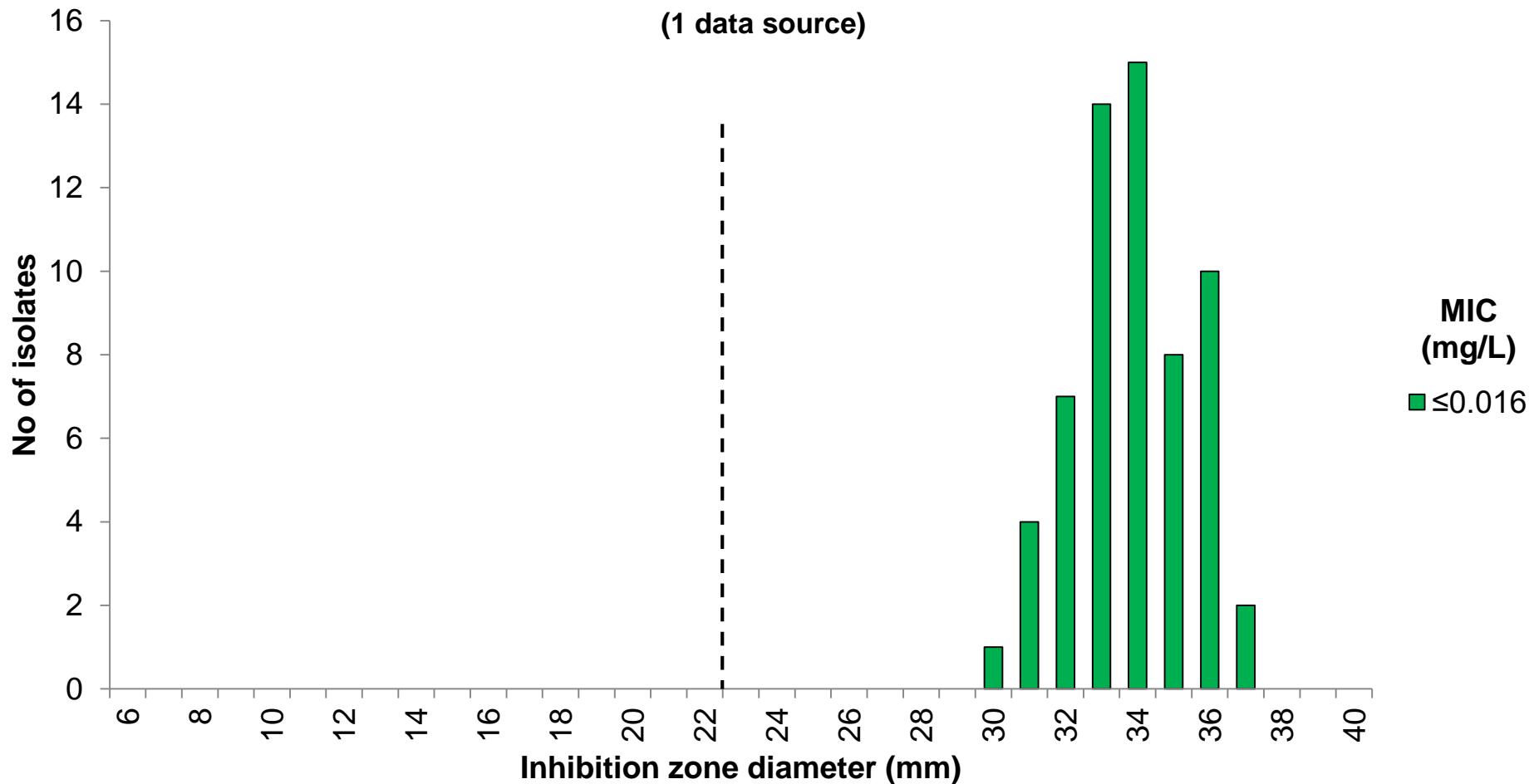
Breakpoints (non-meningitis)

MIC S ≤ 1, R > 2 mg/L

Zone diameter S ≥ 27, R < 24 mm

Ertapenem 10 µg vs. MIC

Plesiomonas shigelloides, 46 isolates (61 correlates)



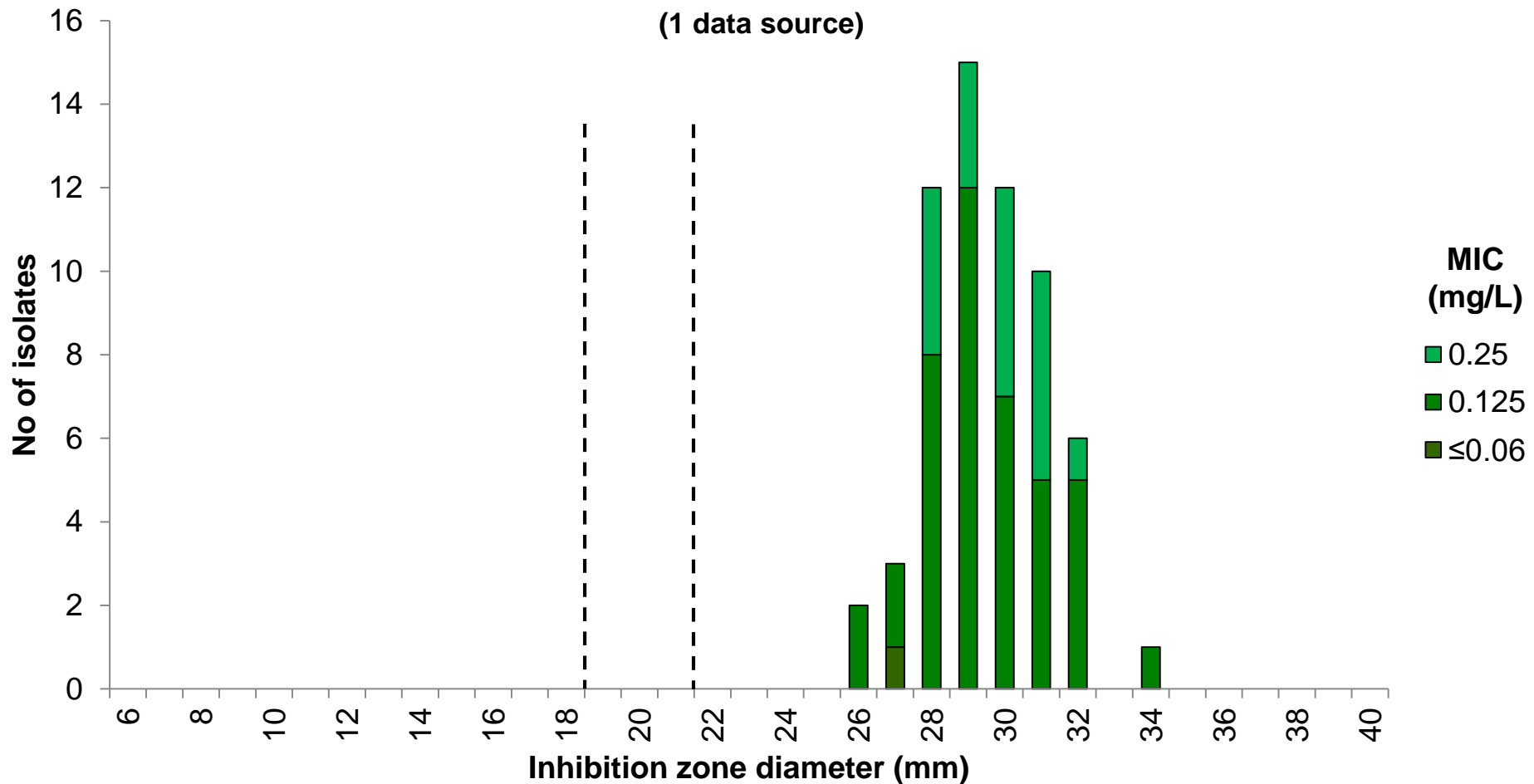
Breakpoints

MIC S ≤ 0.5, R > 0.5 mg/L

Zone diameter S ≥ 23, R < 23 mm

Imipenem 10 µg vs. MIC

Plesiomonas shigelloides, 46 isolates (61 correlates)



Breakpoints

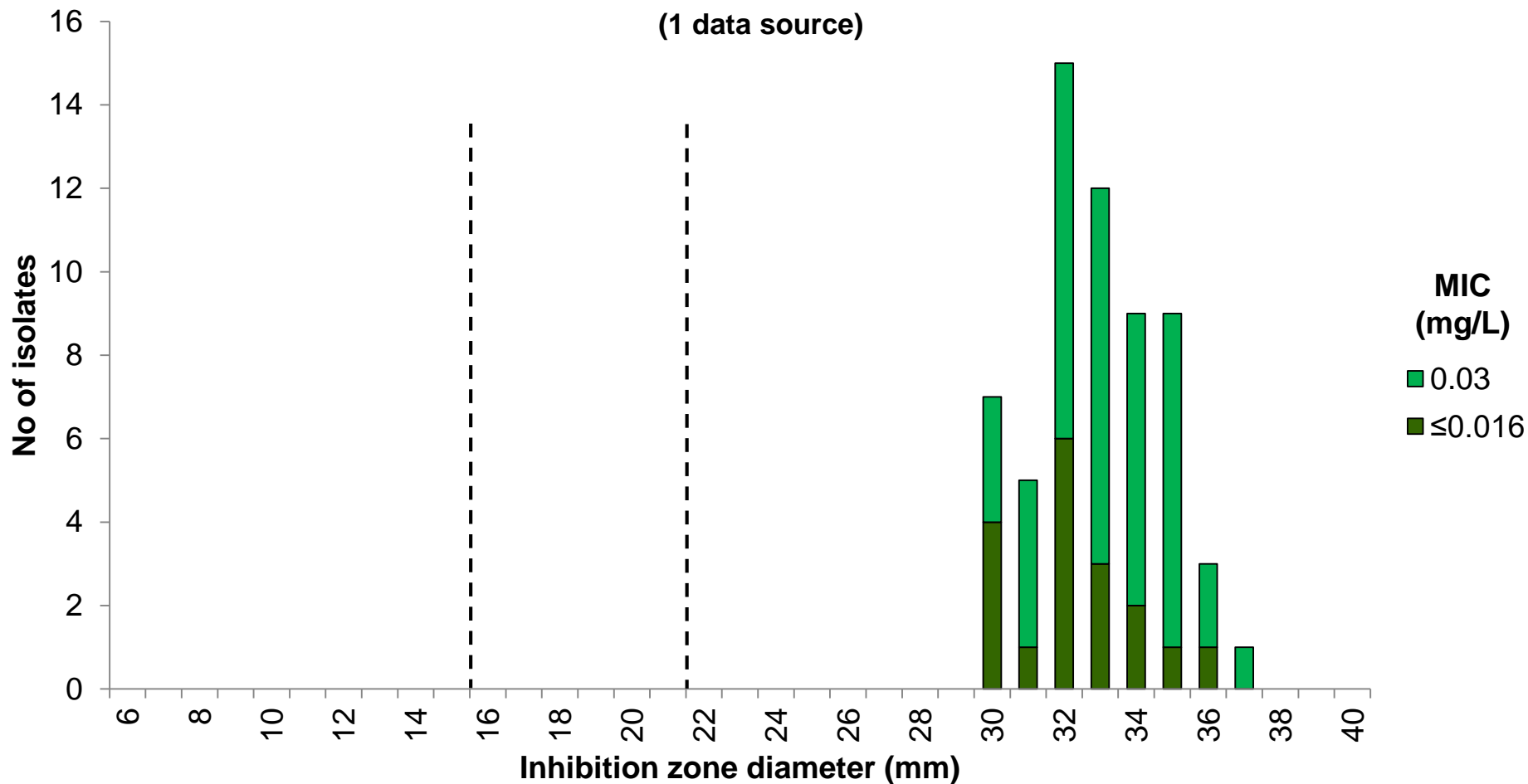
MIC S≤2, R>4 mg/L

Zone diameter S≥22, R<19 mm

Meropenem 10 µg vs. MIC

Plesiomonas shigelloides, 46 isolates (61 correlates)

(1 data source)



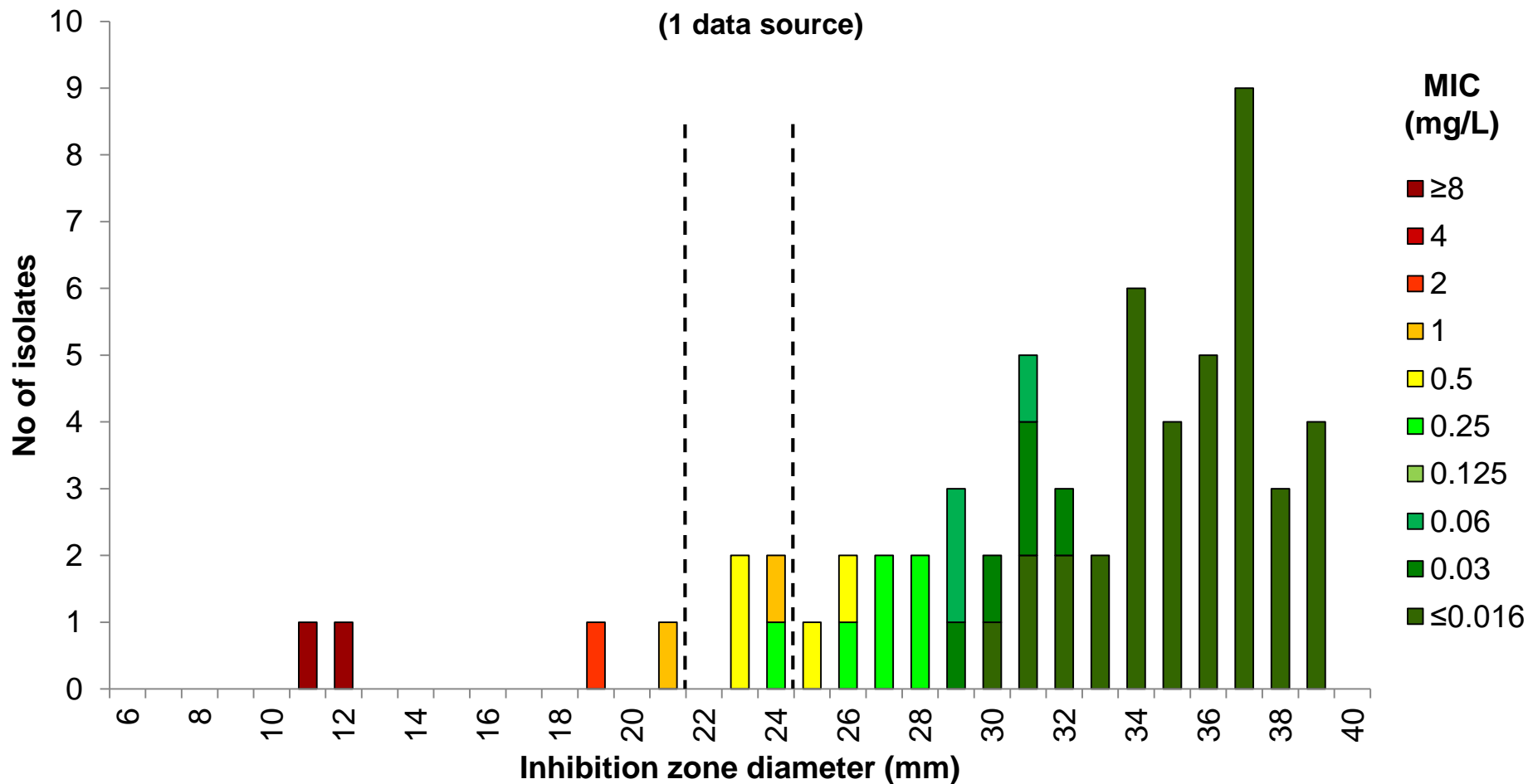
Breakpoints (non-meningitis)

MIC S ≤ 2, R > 8 mg/L

Zone diameter S ≥ 22, R < 16 mm

Ciprofloxacin 5 µg vs. MIC

Plesiomonas shigelloides, 46 isolates (61 correlates)

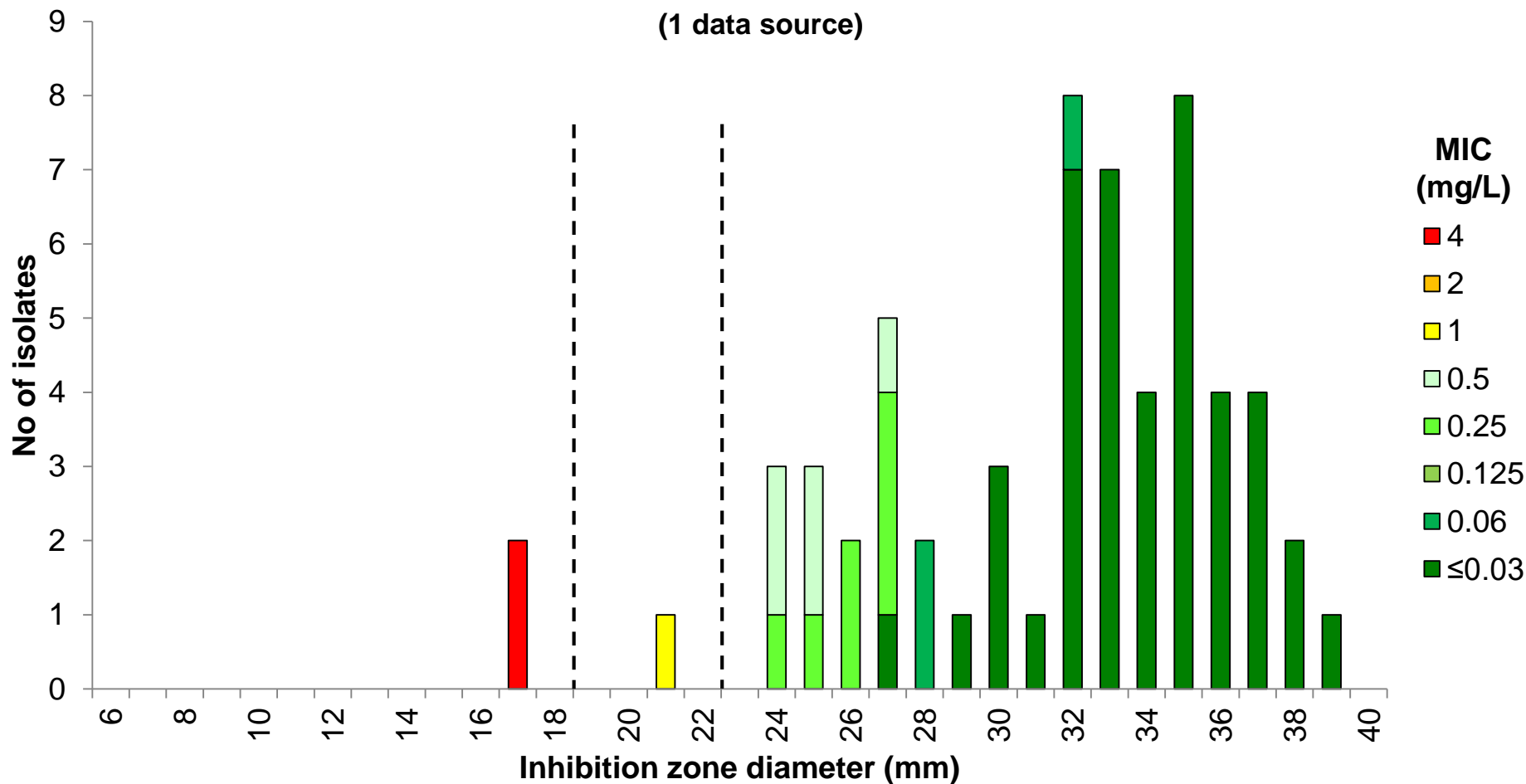


Breakpoints (non-meningitis)
 MIC S≤0.25, R>0.5 mg/L
 Zone diameter S≥25, R<22 mm

Levofloxacin 5 µg vs. MIC

Plesiomonas shigelloides, 46 isolates (61 correlates)

(1 data source)

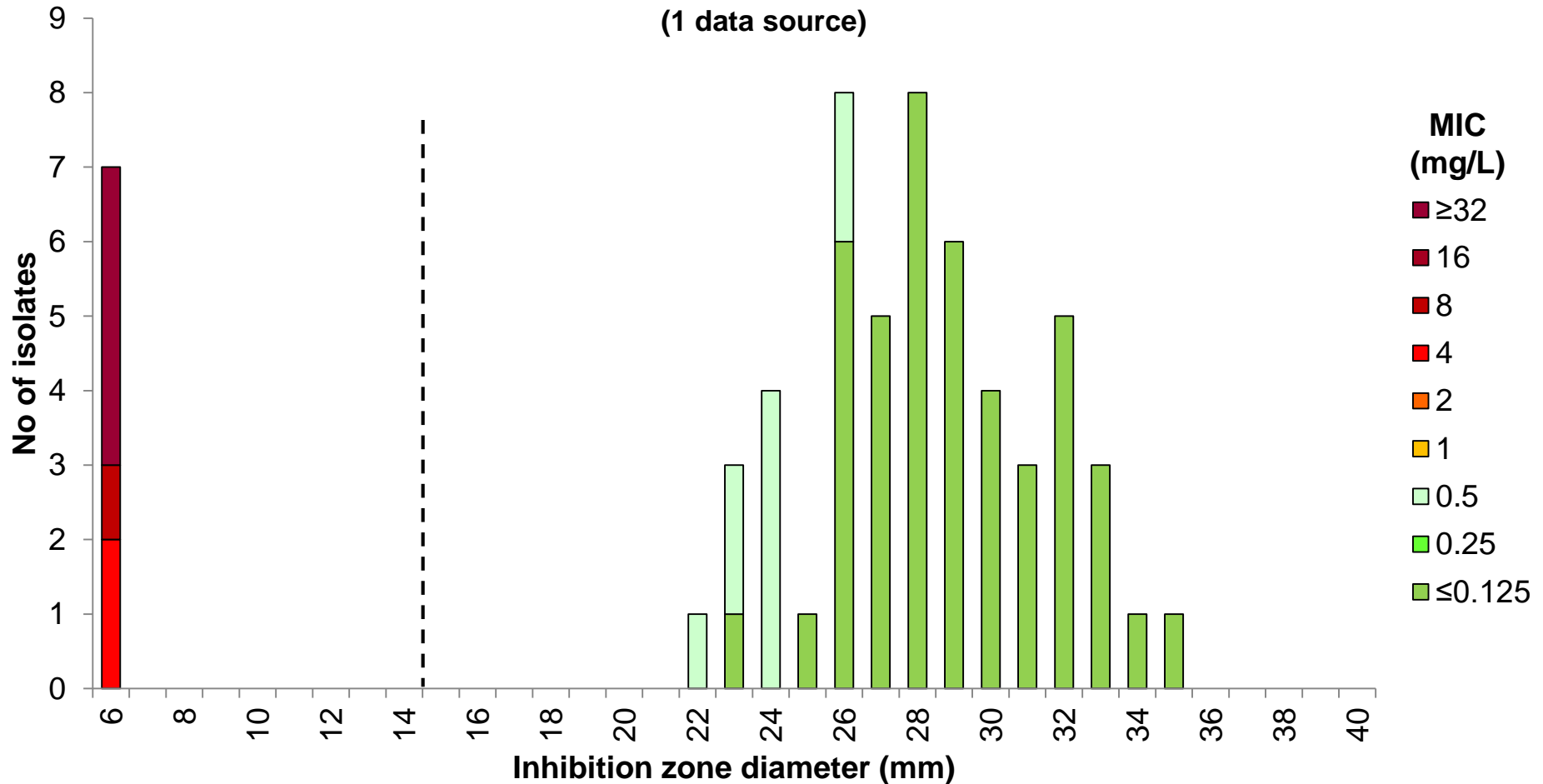


Breakpoints

MIC $S \leq 0.5$, $R > 1$ mg/L

Zone diameter $S \geq 23$, $R < 19$ mm

Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole 1.25-23.75 µg vs. MIC *Plesiomonas shigelloides*, 46 isolates (60 correlates)



Breakpoints

MIC	S ≤ 0.5, R > 0.5 mg/L
Zone diameter	S ≥ 15, R < 15 mm



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