



EUCAST

European Committee
on Antimicrobial
Susceptibility Testing

Stenotrophomonas maltophilia

Calibration of zone diameter
breakpoints to MIC values

Version 4.0
January 2026

Stenotrophomonas maltophilia

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.

Stenotrophomonas maltophilia

Materials and methods

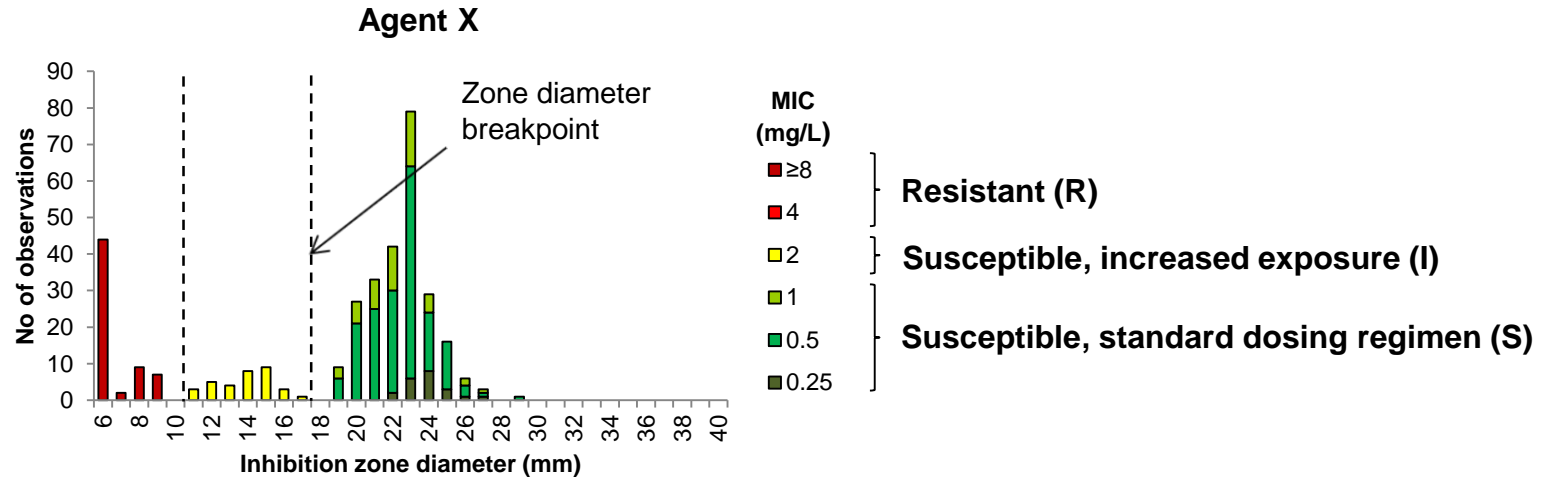
- Antimicrobial susceptibility testing was performed on clinical isolates of *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*. Disk diffusion was performed according to EUCAST methodology and MIC determination was performed with broth microdilution.
- This presentation is based on EUCAST Clinical Breakpoint Tables v. 16.0.

Changes from previous version (3.0)

Changes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Distribution added for aztreonam-avibactam.

Explanation of graphs:

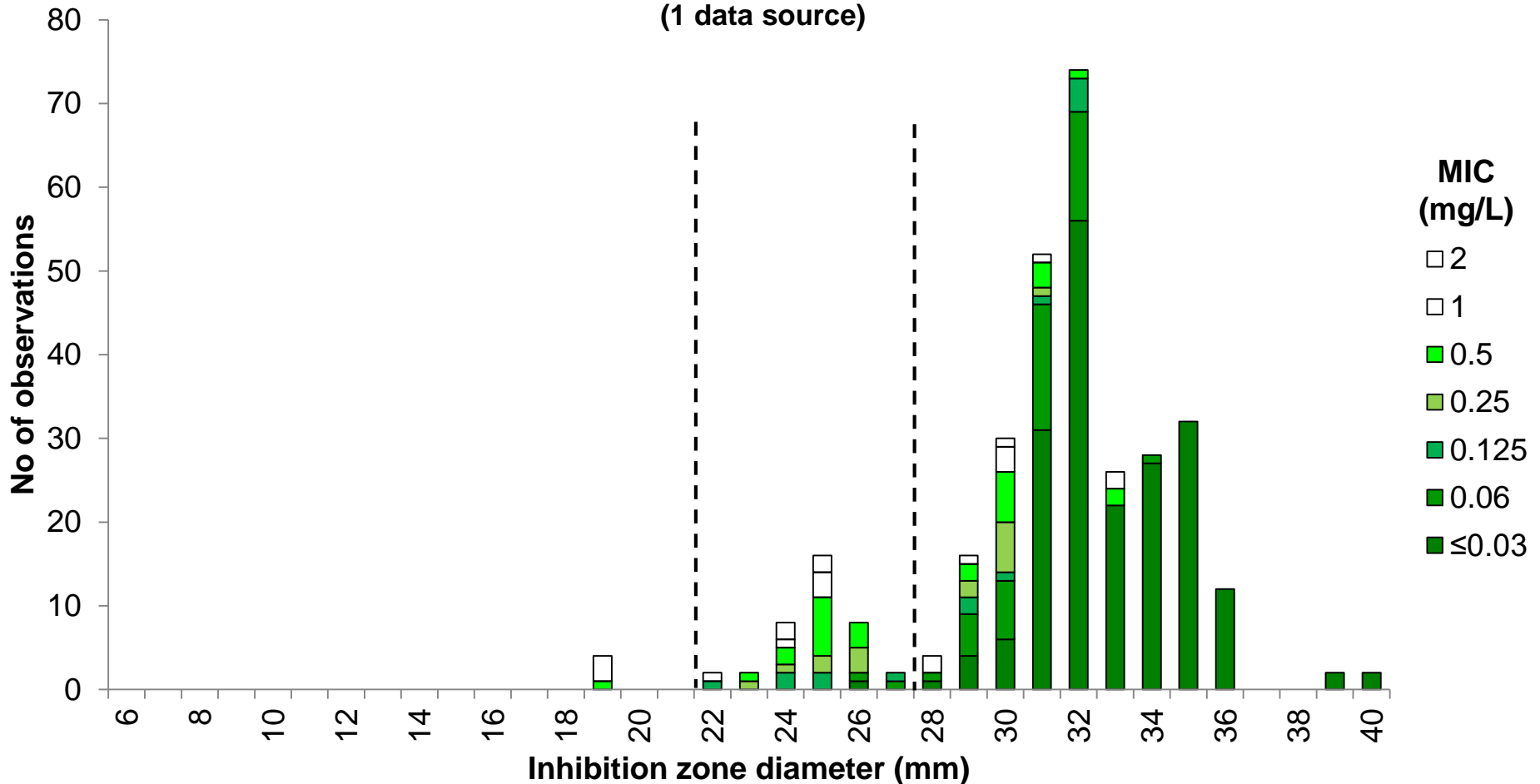
- These graphs show zone diameter distributions with MIC values or resistance mechanisms as coloured bars. Colours are related to current EUCAST MIC breakpoints.



Cefiderocol 30 µg vs. MIC

S. maltophilia, 80 isolates (320 correlates)

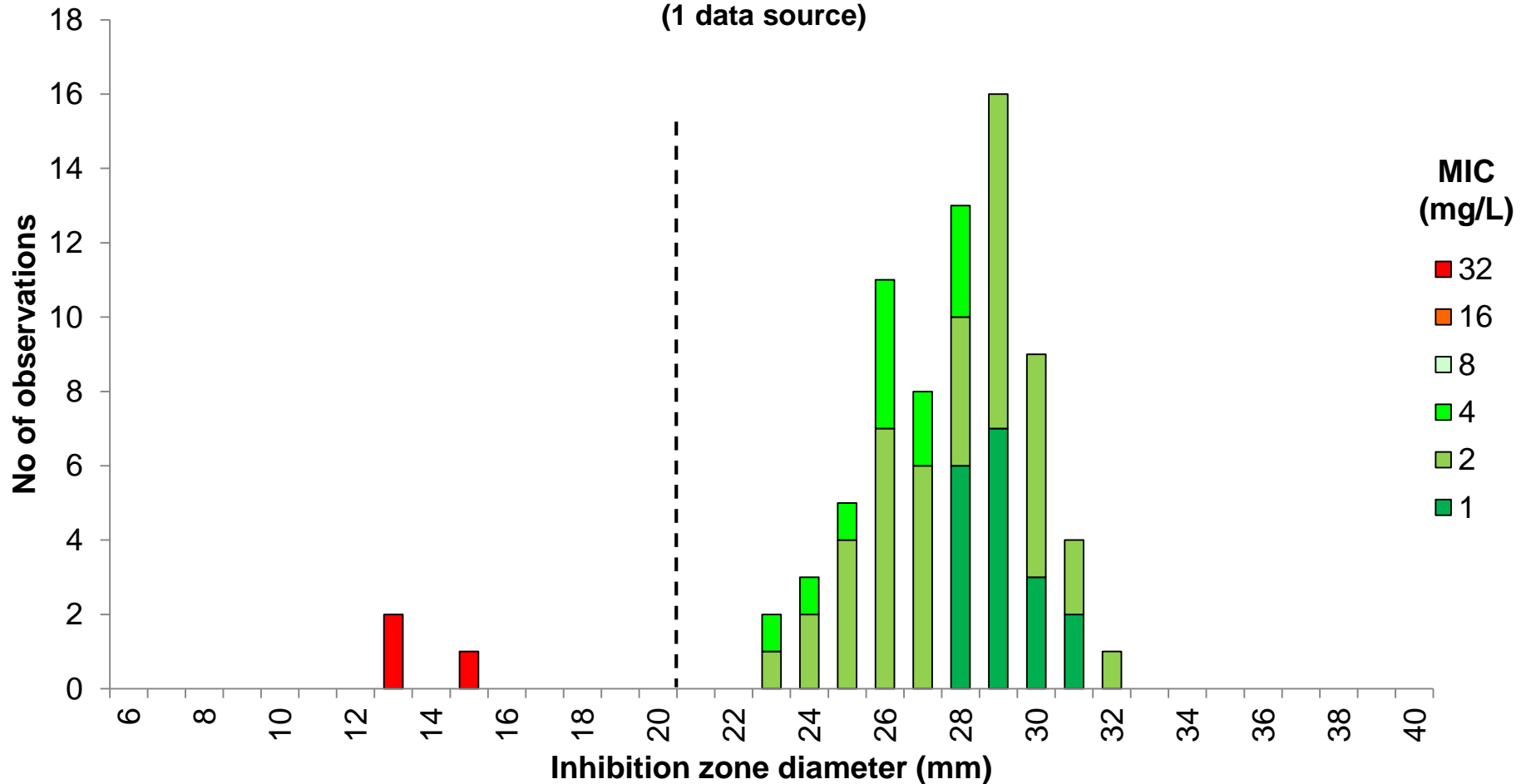
(1 data source)



No clinical breakpoints. Isolates with MIC values ≤ 0.5 mg/L (zone diameter ≥ 28 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.

Aztreonam-avibactam 30-20 µg vs. MIC *S. maltophilia*, 25 isolates (75 correlates)

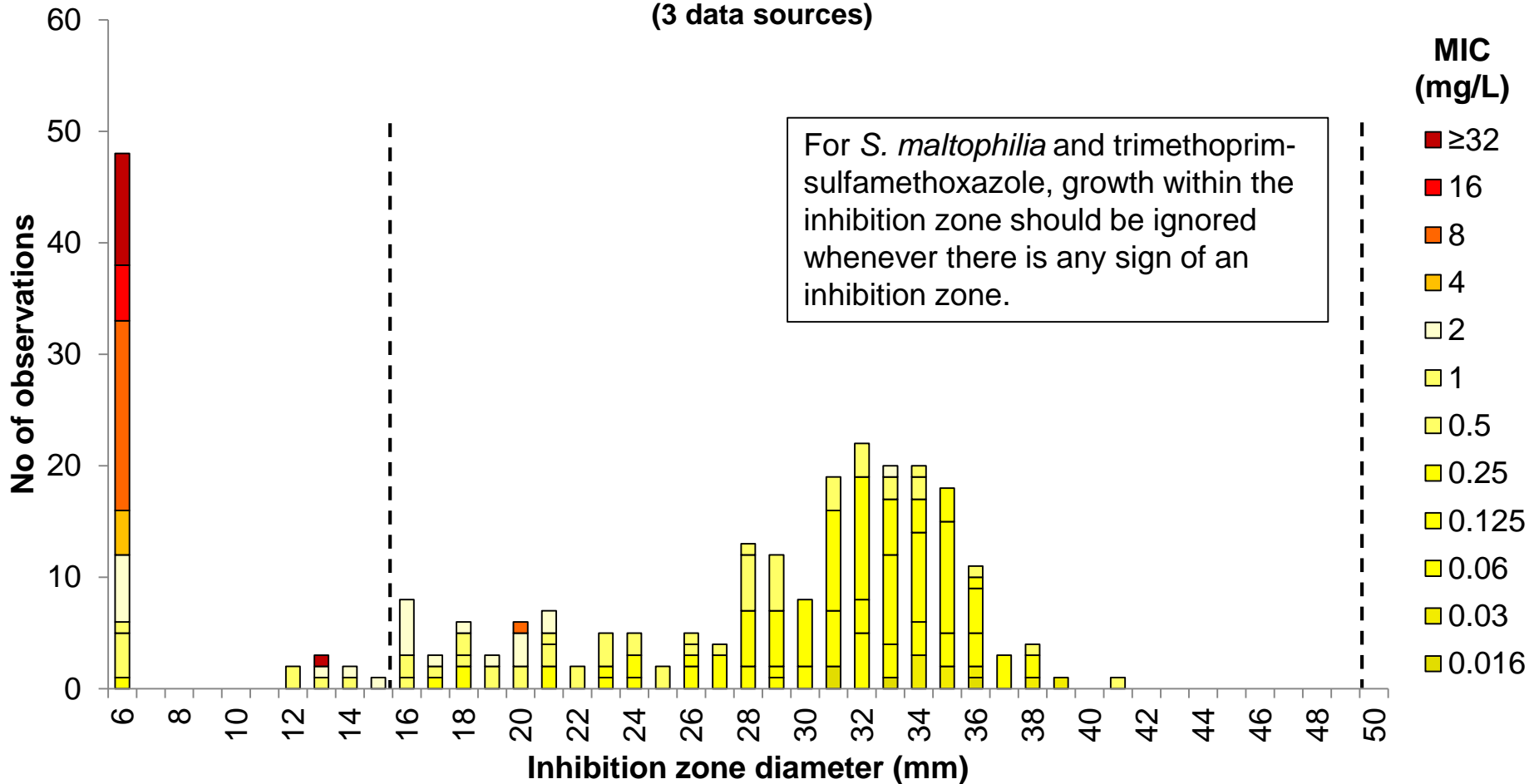
(1 data source)



No clinical breakpoints. A cut-off of MIC 8 mg/L or zone diameter 21 mm can be used to distinguish wild-type isolates from isolates with acquired resistance.

Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole 1.25-23.75 µg vs. MIC *S. maltophilia*, 106 isolates (264 correlates)

(3 data sources)



Breakpoints

MIC $S \leq 0.001$, $R > 2$ mg/L

Zone diameter $S \geq 50$, $R < 16$ mm



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