

***Enterococcus faecalis* ATCC 29212**

(NCTC 12697, CIP 103214, DSM 2570, CCUG 9997, CECT 795)

See EUCAST Breakpoint Tables for short descriptions of MIC and disk diffusion methodology.

Antimicrobial agent	MIC (mg/L)		Disk content (µg)	Inhibition zone diameter (mm)	
	Target ¹	Range ²		Target ¹	Range ³
Ampicillin	1	0.5-2	2	18	15-21
Ciprofloxacin	0.5-1	0.25-2	5	22	19-25
Eravacycline	0.03	0.016-0.06	IP	IP	IP
Gentamicin	8	4-16	30 ⁴	15	12-18
Imipenem	1	0.5-2	10	27	24-30
Levofloxacin	0.5-1	0.25-2	5	22	19-25
Linezolid	2	1-4	10	22	19-25
Nitrofurantoin	8	4-16	100	21	18-24
Norfloxacin	4	2-8	10	19	16-22
Quinupristin-dalfopristin	4	2-8	15	14	11-17
Streptomycin	Note ⁵	Note ⁵	300 ⁶	17	14-20 ⁷
Teicoplanin	0.5	0.25-1	30	18	15-21
Tigecycline ⁸	0.06	0.03-0.125	15	23	20-26
Trimethoprim	0.25	0.125-0.5	5	28	24-32
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole ⁹	≤0.5 ²	-	1.25-23.75	30	26-34
Vancomycin	2	1-4	5	13	10-16

¹ Calculated by EUCAST.² From International Standards Organisation, ISO 20776-1: 2006 (with updates as in the latest CLSI M100 document). All ranges have been validated by EUCAST.³ Established and validated by EUCAST.⁴ Screening disk for high-level aminoglycoside-resistance in enterococci.⁵ There is currently no MIC range for *E. faecalis* ATCC 29212 and streptomycin.⁶ Screening disk for high-level streptomycin-resistance in enterococci.⁷ From Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, M100-S28, 2018.⁸ For tigecycline broth microdilution MIC determination, the medium must be prepared fresh on the day of use.⁹ Trimethoprim:sulfamethoxazole in the ratio 1:19. MIC values are expressed as the trimethoprim concentration.

IP = In Preparation