



ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITIES IN INTENSIVE CARE*

GRAM POSITIVE						GRAM NEGATIVE										
Cocci				Anaerobes		Cocci/Coccobacilli			Bacilli							
MRSA	S. epidermidis (coagulase -ve Staphylococcus)	MSSA	Enterococcus		Streptococcus	Clostridium ¹ , Peptostreptococcus	Bacteroides, Fusobacterium	Neisseria meningitidis	Haemophilus influenzae	Moraxella	E.coli	Klebsiella	Proteus mirabilis	Pseudomonas	ESCHAPPM ² organisms	Legionella
			Faecium	Faecalis												
			Penicillin					Penicillin								
			Amoxicillin ³						Amoxicillin							
		Amoxicillin-clavulanate	Amoxicillin-clavulanate													
		Flucloxacillin		Flucloxacillin												Azithromycin, Erythromycin
Clindamycin		Clindamycin	Clindamycin ³													
		Rifampicin/Fusidic Acid		Fusidic Acid		Metronidazole ⁴		Rifampicin/Fusidic Acid	Rifampicin							
		Vancomycin/Teicoplanin ⁵ , Linezolid, Daptomycin					Vancomycin/Teicoplanin									
		Co-trimoxazole		Co-trimoxazole												Co-trimoxazole
				Trimethoprim								Trimethoprim		Trimethoprim		
Gentamicin ⁶		Gentamicin ⁶		Gentamicin/Tobramycin											Gentamicin/Tobramycin	
			Ciprofloxacin, Aztreonam													Ciprofloxacin
		Moxifloxacin	Moxifloxacin ³													Moxifloxacin
		Cephazolin		Cephazolin				Cephazolin		Cephazolin						
		Cefuroxime, Ceftriaxone		Cefuroxime, Ceftriaxone	Cefuroxime ⁷ , Ceftriaxone											
		Cefepime		Cefepime	Ceftazidime ⁸											
			Ticarcillin-clavulanate													
		Piperacillin-tazobactam	Piperacillin-tazobactam													
		Meropenem, Imipenem		Imipenem	Meropenem, Imipenem											
		Ertapenem	Ertapenem												Ertapenem	
		Tigecycline				Tigecycline						Tigecycline				

For simplicity, atypical organisms are not included above. Partial columns indicate incomplete coverage. ESBL-producing organisms are not susceptible to most antibiotics containing a beta-lactam ring; carbapenems are the usual agent of choice.

1: *C. difficile* should only be treated with metronidazole or vancomycin. 2: ESCHAPPM are β-lactamase producing organisms. These are *Enterobacter*, *Serratia*, *Citrobacter freundii*, *Hafnia*, *Acinetobacter/Aeromonas*, *Proteus (not mirabilis)*, *Providencia* & *Morganella morganii*.

3: Not effective against *Clostridium*. 4: Metronidazole is not effective against *Peptostreptococcus*. 5: Teicoplanin is not effective against *Enterococcus faecium*. 6: Gentamicin is not appropriate mono therapy for *Staphylococcus aureus* & should only be used in conjunction with a β-lactam.

7: Due to increasing MIC, Cefuroxime is not recommended therapy for *Moraxella*. 8: Although it has other actions, Ceftazidime should only be used for *Pseudomonas*.

ANTIBIOTIC CLASS KEY

PENICILLINS	LINCOSAMIDE	MACROLIDES	NITROIMIDAZOLE	RIFAMYCIN	GLYCOPEPTIDES
SULFONAMIDES	AMINOGLYCOSIDES	FLUOROQUINOLONES	CEPHALOSPORINS	CARBAPENEMS	GLYCYLCYCLINE

*This chart is intended as a guide, pending specific identification & sensitivities - it does not replace expert ID advice. Local antibiotic sensitivities & preferences will vary.