

### ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITY CHART

Created by James McCormack, BSc(Pharm), PharmD and Fawcett LJ, BSc(Pharm), PharmD, with assistance from Drs. Tim Liu, Cecilia Mohl, Solomon Chow Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of British Columbia, and Vancouver Hospital, Vancouver, BC.

Bacteria	Gram Positive Cocci						Gram Negative Bacilli							Gram Negative Coccobacilli			Anaerobes			Atypicals	
	Streptococci		Staphylococci				Non-beta-lactamase producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> , <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> , <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	Beta-lactamase producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> , <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> , <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	AmpC producing (HECX YES) <i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> , <i>Citrobacter freundii</i> , <i>Klebsiella aerogenes</i> , <i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>	ESBL-E (Extended spectrum beta lactamase producing) <i>Enterobacteriales</i>	CRE (Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriales)	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>	<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	Above the diaphragm ( <i>Peptostreptococcus</i> )	Below the diaphragm ( <i>Bacteroides</i> spp)	<i>Clostridioides difficile</i>	<i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i> , <i>Chlamydia</i> spp	<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>	<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	
	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> / <i>pyogenes</i> / <i>viridans</i> group)	<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> (coagulase negative)	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (Methicillin sensitive)	Community acquired (Methicillin resistant)	Hospital acquired (Methicillin resistant)															
Site of infection	CNS, oral, respiratory tract, heart, skin	Intraabdominal, urinary tract	Skin, prosthetics	Oral, respiratory tract, heart, skin, bones/joint			Respiratory, intraabdominal, urinary tract, and others					Central nervous system	Pelvic inflammatory disease/STI	Oral, respiratory tract	Intraabdominal, pelvic inflammatory disease	Intraabdominal	Respiratory tract	Pelvic inflammatory disease/STI			
Penicillins	Penicillin V/G											Penicillin G-IV		Penicillin V/G							
	Amoxicillin/Ampicillin						Amoxicillin/Ampicillin					Ampicillin-IV		Amoxicillin/Ampicillin							
	Amoxicillin-clavulanate						Amoxicillin-clavulanate	Avoid in serious infections						Amoxicillin-clavulanate							
	Piperacillin-tazobactam						Piperacillin-tazobactam	Avoid in serious infections			Piperacillin-tazobactam			Piperacillin-tazobactam							
Cephalosporins	Cefazolin/Cephalexin						Cefazolin/Cephalexin							Cefazolin/Cephalexin							
	Cefuroxime						Cefuroxime							Cefuroxime							
	Cefoxitin						Cefoxitin							Cefoxitin							
	Ceftriaxone/Cefotaxime						Ceftriaxone/Cefotaxime						Ceftriaxone/Cefotaxime								
	Cefixime						Cefixime						Cefixime								
	Ceftazidime						Ceftazidime					Ceftazidime									
	Cefepime						Cefepime	Unpredictable activity				Cefepime			Cefepime						
	Ceftolozane-tazobactam						Ceftolozane-tazobactam				Ceftolozane-tazobactam				Ceftolozane-tazobactam						
	Ceftazidime-avibactam (SAP)						Ceftazidime-avibactam (SAP)														
	Ceftaroline (SAP)						Ceftaroline (SAP)								Ceftaroline (SAP)						
Monobactams							Astreonom (SAP)					Astreonom (SAP)									
Carbapenems	Meropenem/Imipenem						Meropenem/Imipenem					Meropenem/Imipenem		Meropenem/Imipenem							
	Ertapenem						Ertapenem							Ertapenem							
Macrolides	Erythromycin						Erythromycin							Erythromycin				Erythromycin			
	Clarithromycin/Azithromycin						Clarithromycin/Azithromycin (JUST in flu)						Azithromycin					Clarithromycin/Azithromycin			
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline/Doxycycline/Minocycline						Tetracycline/Doxycycline/Minocycline (JUST in flu)							Tetracycline/Doxycycline/Minocycline				Tetracycline/Doxycycline			
	Tigecycline						Tigecycline							Tigecycline				Tigecycline			
Fluoroquinolones	Levofloxacin/Moxifloxacin						Ciprofloxacin/Norfloxacin (Only bladder infections for Norfloxacin)							Levofloxacin/Moxifloxacin	Moxifloxacin		Levofloxacin/Moxifloxacin	Ciprofloxacin			
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin/Tobramycin/Amikacin						Gentamicin/Tobramycin/Amikacin					Amikacin									
Polymyxins	Colistin/Polymyxin B						Colistin/Polymyxin B														
Lincosamides	Clindamycin						Clindamycin							Clindamycin				Chlamydia only			
Glycopeptides/Lipopeptides	Vancomycin/Daptomycin/Dalbavancin						Vancomycin/Daptomycin/Dalbavancin							Vancomycin/Daptomycin/Dalbavancin		Vancomycin (PO)					
Diazolidinones	Linezolid						Linezolid							Linezolid							
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	Chloramphenicol						Chloramphenicol							Chloramphenicol							
Metronidazole	Nitrofurantoin/Fosfomycin						Nitrofurantoin/Fosfomycin	Unpredictable activity	Unpredictable activity					Metronidazole							
Nitrofurantoin/Fosfomycin	Rifampin						Rifampin							Rifampin							
Rifampin	Fidaxomicin						Fidaxomicin							Fidaxomicin							
Fidaxomicin																					

Fidaxomicin should not be used alone for *Staphylococcus* infections.  
 Enterococci has two main species - *Enterococcus faecalis* and *Enterococcus faecium*; the antibiotics listed are active against *E. faecalis*, but have limited activity for *E. faecium*.  
 Cephalosporins as well as beta-lactamase inhibitor combinations have in-vitro activity for HECC-YES organisms, but may induce production of beta-lactamase.  
 Tigecycline is active against HECC-YES organisms, but for *Proteus* spp it depends on local susceptibility data.  
 SAP - Special Access Program (i.e., not marketed but available from Health Canada).