

THE "BEST" ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITY CHART EVER (at least the best we could make)

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Bacteria	Gram Positive Cocci						Gram Negative Bacilli						Gram Negative Coccobacilli			Anaerobes			Atypicals	
	Streptococci		Staphylococci				Non-beta-lactamase producing Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenzae	Beta-lactamase producing Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenzae	SPACE Serratia marcescens, Proteus mirabilis, Acinetobacter sp., Enterobacter sp.	ESBL (Extended spectrum beta-lactamase producing) Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae	CRE (Carapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae)	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Neisseria meningitidis	Neisseria gonorrhoea	Above the diaphragm (Peptostreptococcus)	Below the diaphragm (Bacteroides sp)	Clostridium difficile	Mycoplasma pneumoniae, Chlamydia spp	Legionella pneumophila	Chlamydia trachomatis
	Streptococci (pneumoniae/ pyogenes/ viridans group)	Enterococci (Group D strep)	Staph epidermidis (coagulase negative)	Staph aureus (Methicillin sensitive)	Community acquired (Methicillin resistant)	Hospital acquired (Methicillin resistant)														
Location	Brain, oral, respiratory tract, heart, skin	Intraabdominal, urinary tract	Skin, prosthetics	Oral, respiratory tract, heart, skin, bones/joint			Brain, respiratory tract, intraabdominal, urinary tract						Brain	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							
	Amoxicillin/ampicillin												Ampicillin-IV							
Cephalosporins	Amoxicillin-clavulanate			Cloxacillin																
	Piperacillin-tazobactam			Amoxicillin-clavulanate																
	Cefazolin/cephalexin			Piperacillin-tazobactam																
	Cefuroxime			Cefazolin/cephalexin																
	Cefoxitin			Cefuroxime																
	Ceftriaxone/cefotaxime			Cefoxitin																
	Cefixime			Ceftriaxone/cefotaxime																
	Ceftazidime			Cefixime																
	Cefepime			Ceftazidime																
	Ceftiprole			Cefepime																
Carbapenems	Meropenem/imipenem/doripenem			Ceftiprole																
	Ertapenem			Meropenem/imipenem/doripenem																
Macrolides	Erythromycin			Ertapenem																
	Clarithromycin/azithromycin			Clarithromycin																
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline/doxycycline			Clarithromycin/azithromycin																
				Tetracycline/doxycycline																
Fluoroquinolones				Tigecycline																
	Levofloxacin/moxifloxacin																			
Aminoglycosides																				
Polymyxins																				
Lincosamides																				
Glycopeptides/lipopeptides																				
Oxazolidinones																				
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole																				
Chloramphenicol																				
Metronidazole																				
Nitrofurantoin/fosfomicin (JUST BLADDER INFECTIONS)																				
Nitrofurantoin/fosfomicin (JUST E. faecalis)																				
Rifampin																				
Fidaxomicin																				

Clavacillin and clindamycin typically have less than 40% activity for S. epidermidis, thus usage depends on local susceptibility data
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 have in-vitro activity for SPACE organisms but induce production of beta-lactamases
Tigecycline has no activity against Pseudomonas aeruginosa, but for Acinetobacter it depends on local susceptibility data, Tigecycline is active against SPACE organisms, but for Proteus spp it depends on local susceptibility data