Community Acquired MRSA

Explanation of the choice of antimicrobial agents tested and reported for Community Acquired MRSA

Question:

When testing a community-associated methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (CA-MRSA) strain that is resistant to penicillin and oxacillin, which of the following antimicrobials should be reported as resistant?

Ampicillin-sulbactam	***Erythromycin***	***Vancomycin***	***Imipenem***
Amoxicillin-clavulanic Acid	***Cefazolin***	***Ceftriaxone***	***Tetracycline***

Discussion:

The following specific information for staphylococcus spp. is provided in the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) guidelines:

> ***Oxacillin-resistant staphylococci are resistant to all currently available β-Lactam antimicrobial agents.[1]***
>
> ***β-Lactams include the Penicillins, Cephems, Penems, Monobactams, & B-Lactam/B-lactamase Inhibitor combos***

Answer:

When reporting an Oxacillin-resistant staphylococci, report as resistant:

> ***Ampicillin-sulbactam, Amoxicillin-clavulanic Acid, Cefazolin, Ceftrixone, and Imipenem***

[1] **CLSI M100-S19 Pg 29, *Footnote (k), Footnotes to Table 1***