

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, Ceftriaxone, and Imipenem

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