

## Antimicrobial susceptibility chart

		Gram positive				Gram negative													
		Cocci				Bacilli													
							Anaerobes				Enterobacteriaceae								
		MRSA/MRSP	<i>Staphylococcus</i>	<i>Enterococcus</i>	<i>Streptococcus</i>	Listeria	<i>Clostridium</i>	<i>Bacteroides</i>	<i>Campylobacter</i>	ESBLs*	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	<i>Klebsiella</i>	<i>Enterobacter</i>	<i>Proteus</i>	<i>Salmonella</i>	<i>Pseudomonas</i>	<i>Pasteurella</i>	<i>Acinetobacter</i>	
Aminoglycosides	Amikacin	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟢	🔴	
	Gentamicin	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟢	🔴	
Beta-lactams	Amoxicillin	🔴	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🔴	🔴	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟡	
	Ampicillin	🔴	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🔴	🔴	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟡	
	Amoxicillin-clavulanate	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟢*	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟢	🔴	
Cephalosporins	Cefalexin	🔴	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🔴	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟢	🔴	
	Cefotaxime (3rd gen)	🔴	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟢	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟢	🔴	
	Cefovecin (3rd gen)	🔴	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟢	🔴	
	Ceftazidime (3rd gen)	🔴	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟢	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟢	🔴	
	Ceftiofur (3rd gen)	🔴	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟢	🔴	
	Cefuroxime (2nd gen)	🔴	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🔴	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟢	🔴	
Fluoroquinolones	Enrofloxacin	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟡	
	Marbofloxacin	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟡	
	Pradofloxacin	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟡	
Lincosamides	Clindamycin	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	
	Lincomycin	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	
Macrolides	Azithromycin	🔴	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	
	Erythromycin	🔴	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	
Nitroimidazoles	Metronidazole	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	
Sulphonamides	Trimethoprim sulfamethoxazole	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	🔴	🔴	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟡	
Tetracyclines	Doxycycline	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟡	🟢	🔴	
	Oxytetracycline	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟡	🟢	🔴	

Antimicrobial susceptibility chart listing the most likely susceptibility and resistance patterns to commonly available antibiotics. This chart is a summary and does not predict the susceptibility or resistance of an individual isolate; each case must be verified using up-to-date literature published by drug manufacturers.  
 \* = Extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBLs) are normally inhibited by clavulanic acid; however, AmpC is resistant to clavulanic acid.

Table reproduced from Allerton and Nuttall (2021) Antimicrobial use: importance of bacterial culture and susceptibility testing. In Practice 43, 500–510, with permission from the publisher. Data from BSAVA Small Animal Formulary, Sykes and Greene (2011) *Infectious Diseases of the Dog and Cat, 4th edn.* Saunders, Philadelphia, and published Veterinary Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing and Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute breakpoints.

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- 🟢 Susceptible
- 🟡 Caution with interpretation and dosing
- 🟡 Intrinsic resistance
- 🔴 Acquired resistance