ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY

		Gram positive					Gram negative													
		Cocci				*Bacilli*														
						Anaerobes					*Enterobacteriacae*									
		MRSA/MRSP	*Staphylococcus spp.*	*Enterococcus spp.*	*Streptococcus spp.*	*Clostridium spp.*	*Bacteroides spp.*	*Bordetella bronchiseptica*	*Leptospira spp.*	*Campylobacter spp.*	ESBLs [a]	*Escherichia coli*	*Klebsiella spp.*	*Enterobacter spp.*	*Proteus mirabilis*	*Salmonella spp.*	Enterobaceteriacae in urine	*Pseudomonas spp.*	*Pasteurella spp.*	*Acinetobacter baumannii*
Aminoglycosides	Amikacin	S	S	C	C	R	R	S	C	S	C	S	S	S	S	S	S	C	S	R
	Gentamicin	S	S	C	C	R	R	S	C	S	C	S	S	S	S	S	S	C	S	R
Beta-lactams	Amoxicillin	R	R [c]	S	S	S	S	R	S	R	R	C	R	R	C	S	S	R	S	R
	Ampicillin	R	R [c]	S	S	S	S	R	S	R	R	C	R	R	C	S	S	R	S	R
	Amoxicillin-clavulanate	R	S	S	S	S	S	C	S	C	R	C	C	R	C	C	S	R	S	R
Cephalosporins	Cefalexin (1st gen.)	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	S	R	R	S	C	R	C	C	S	R	R	R
	Cefotaxime (3rd gen.)	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	S	S	R	S	S	S	S	S	S	R	S	R
	Cefovecin (3rd gen.)	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	S	R	R	S	S	S	S	S	S	R	S	R
	Ceftazidime (3rd gen.)	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	S	S	R	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	R
	Ceftiofur (3rd gen.)	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	S	R	R	S	S	S	S	S	S	R	S	R
	Cefuroxime (2nd gen.)	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	S	R	R	S	C	R	S	C	S	R	S	R
Fluoroquinolones	Enrofloxacin	C	S	C	C	R	R	S	S	C	C	S	S	S	S	S	S	C	S	C
	Marbofloxacin	C	S	C	C	R	R	S	S	C	C	S	S	S	S	S	S	C	S	C
	Pradofloxacin	C	S	C	C	C	C	S	S	C	C	S	S	S	S	S	S	C	S	C
Lincosamides	Clindamycin	S	S	R [b]	S	S	S	R	R	C	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Lincomycin	C	S	R [b]	S	S	S	R	R	C	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Macrolides	Azithromycin	R	S	R	S	S	S	R	S	S	R	R	R	R	R	C	R	R	C	R
	Erythromycin	R	S	R	S	S	S	R	S	S	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	C	R
Nitroimidazoles	Metronidazole	R	R	R	R	S	S	R	R	C	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Sulphonamides	Trimethoprim sulfamethoxazole	S	S	C	S	R	C	S	R	R	R	C	C	R	C	C	C	R	S	R
Tetracyclines	Doxycycline	S	S	S	S	C	C	S	S	C	R	C	C	C	R	C	C	R	S	R
	Oxytetracycline	R	S	S	S	C	C	S	S	C	R	C	C	C	R	R	C	R	S	R

This antimicrobial susceptibility chart collates data from the BSAVA Formulary, Sykes (2023), and published Veterinary Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing and Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute breakpoints. It provides an approximate indication of typical susceptibilities. However, wherever possible antimicrobial resistance should be evaluated via culture and susceptibility testing to guide appropriate antimicrobial selection. Each case must be verified using up-to-date literature published by drug manufacturers.

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[a] = extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBLs) are normally inhibited by clavulanic acid, however, AmpC producers are resistant to clavulanic acid

[b] = *E. faecalis*, but not *E. faecium*, has expected resistance to lincosamides

[c] = *S. felis* would be expected to be susceptible to these antibiotics

MRSA/MRSP = meticillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus/pseudintermedius*

S = susceptible

C = caution with interpretation and dosing

R = intrinsic resistance

R = acquired resistance