ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITY CHART

Created by James McCormack, PharmD and Fawziah Lalji, BSc(Pharm), PharmD
with assistance from Drs. Cecilia Nishi, Solomon Chow, Tim Lau
Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of British Columbia, and Vancouver Hospital, Vancouver, BC

Bacteria	Gram Positive Cocci						Gram Negative Bacilli						Gram Negative Coccobacilli		Anaerobes			Atypicals		
	Streptococci		*Staphylococci*																	
	Streptococcus (pneumoniae / pyogenes / viridans group)	*Enterococcus faecalis*	*Staphylococcus epidermidis* (coagulase negative)	*Staphylococcus aureus* (Methicillin sensitive, MSSA)	Community acquired (Methicillin resistant S.aureus, cMRSA)	Hospital acquired (Methicillin resistant S.aureus, MRSA)	Non-beta-lactamase producing *Escherichia coli , Klebsiella pneumoniae/oxytoca , Haemophilus influenzae*	Beta-lactamase producing *Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae/oxytoca, Haemophilus influenzae*	AmpC producing (HECK YeS) *Hafnia alvei , Enterobacter cloacae , Citrobacter freundii, Klebsiella aerogenes, Yersinia enterocolitica*	ESBL-E (Extended spectrum beta-lactamase producing) *Enterobacterales*	CRE (Carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacterales*)	*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*	*Neisseria meningitidis*	*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*	Above the diaphragm (*Peptostreptococcus*)	Below the diaphragm (*Bacteroide s* spp)	*Clostridioides difficile*	*Mycoplasma pneumoniae, Chlamydophila spp*	*Legionella pneumophila*	*Chlamydia trachomatis*
Site of infection	CNS, oral, respiratory tract, heart, skin	Intraabdominal, urinary tract	Skin, prosthetics	Respiratory tract, heart, skin, bones/joint			Respiratory, intraabdominal, urinary tract, and others						Central nervous system	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		Penicillin V/G					
	Amoxicillin/Ampicillin						Amoxicillin/Ampicillin						Ampicillin-IV		Amoxicillin/Ampicillin					
				Cloxacillin																
	Amoxicillin-clavulanate			Amoxicillin-clavulanate			Amoxicillin-clavulanate		Avoid in serious infections						Amoxicillin-clavulanate					
	Piperacillin-tazobactam			Piperacillin-tazobactam			Piperacillin-tazobactam		Avoid in serious infections			Piperacillin-tazobactam			Piperacillin-tazobactam					
Cephalosporins	Cefazolin/Cephalexin			Cefazolin/Cephalexin			Cefazolin/Cephalexin								Cefazolin/Cephalexin					
	Cefuroxime			Cefuroxime			Cefuroxime								Cefuroxime					
	Cefoxitin			Cefoxitin			Cefoxitin								Cefoxitin					
	Ceftriaxone/Cefotaxime			Ceftriaxone/Cefotaxime			Ceftriaxone/Cefotaxime						Ceftriaxone/Cefotaxime							
	Cefixime						Cefixime							Cefixime						
							Ceftazidime					Ceftazidime								
	Cefipime			Cefipime			Cefipime		Unpredictable activity			Cefipime			Cefipime					
							Cefiderocol (SAP)													
	Ceftolozane-tazobactam						Ceftolozane-tazobactam					Ceftolozane-tazobactam								
							Ceftazidime-avibactam (SAP)													
	Ceftaroline (SAP)		Ceftaroline (SAP)												Ceftaroline (SAP)					
	Ceftobiprole		Ceftobiprole												Ceftobiprole					
Monobactams							Aztreonam (SAP)				Only in Combination with CFZ-AVI (SAP)	Aztreonam (SAP)								
Carbapenems	Meropenem/Imipenem			Meropenem/Imipenem			Meropenem/Imipenem					Meropenem/Imipenem			Meropenem/Imipenem					
	Ertapenem			Ertapenem			Ertapenem								Ertapenem					
	Imipenem-relebactam			Imipenem-relebactam			Imipenem-relebactam								Imipenem-relebactam					
	Meropenem-varborbactam			Meropenem-varborbactam			Meropenem-varborbactam								Meropenem-varborbactam					
Macrolides	Clarithromycin/Azithromycin			Clarithromycin/Azithromycin			Clarithromycin/Azithromycin (UST H.flu)							Azithromycin				Clarithromycin/Azithromycin		Azithromycin
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline/Doxycycline/ Minocycline			Tetracycline/Doxycycline/Minocycline			Tetracycline/Doxycycline/Minocycline (UST H.flu)								Tetracycline/Doxycycline/ Minocycline			Tetracycline/Doxycycline		
	Tigecycline														Tigecycline			Tigecycline		
Fluoroquinolones							Ciprofloxacin/Norfloxacin (Only bladder infections for Norfloxacin)											Ciprofloxacin	Ciprofloxacin	
	Levofloxacin/Moxifloxacin						Levofloxacin/Moxifloxacin								Levofloxacin/Moxifloxacin	Moxifloxacin		Levofloxacin/Moxifloxacin		
Aminoglycosides							Gentamicin/Tobramycin/Amikacin					Amikacin (for UTI only)								
Polymyxin							Colistin/Polymyxin B													
Lincosamides	Clindamycin(++ resistance)			Clindamycin											Clindamycin			*Chlamydia* only		
Glycopeptides/ Lipoglycopeptides	Vancomycin/Daptomycin/Dalbavancin														Vancomycin/Daptomycin/ Dalbavancin		Vancomycin (PO)			
Oxazolidinones	Linezolid														Linezolid					
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole				Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole			Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole													
Chloramphenicol	Chloramphenicol						Chloramphenicol						Chloramphenicol							
Metronidazole															Metronidazole					
Nitrofurantoin/Fosfomycin		Nitrofurantoin/Fosfomycin					Nitrofurantoin/Fosfomycin (Unpredicable for Klebsiella)		Unpredictable activity	Unpredictable activity										
Rifampin			Rifampin										Rifampin							
Fidaxomicin																	Fidaxomicin			

Rifampin should not be used alone for Staphylococcal infections; rifampin for N.meningitidis is only used for prophylaxis
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 as well as beta-lactamase inhibitor combinations have in-vitro activity for HECK-YeS organisms but may induce production of beta-lactamases
Daptomycin is not used in treatment of pneumonia
Tigecycline is active against HECK-YeS organisms, but for Proteus spp it depends on local susceptibility data; not used for UTI/bloodstream infections
SAP = Special Access Program (i.e., not marketed but available from Health Canada)

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