

Memo

To: ACS Clinicians and After-hours Physicians

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Re: Antibiotic Resistance

Attached are Antimicrobial Susceptibility Profiles from CVH isolates from 2005 and 2004. The prevalence of MRSA (methicillin-resistant *Staph. Aureus*) has exploded! Upon examination, you will also notice the marked drop of the susceptibility of *E. coli* to SXT (91% → 67%), CIP (94% → > 70%), and LEV (94% → 70%). The susceptibility of *E. coli* to CFZ only decreased from 100% to 93%.

These findings were discussed with the Middlesex Hospital Infectious Disease specialists, who advised:

- 1) Whenever possible, **avoid treating asymptomatic (or minimally symptomatic) bacteriuria, especially for patients with chronic indwelling Foley catheters and/or when UAs shows few WBCs;**
- 2) Whenever possible, await the urinary isolate sensitivities before deciding what antibiotic to use;
- 3) When empiric therapy is necessary (e.g., the patient is febrile), give oral amoxicillin and one dose of IM Gentamicin (2 mgs/kg) after obtaining the urine C&S; oral cephalexin (Keflex) is also reasonable for empiric therapy of mild UTIs;
- 4) Consider using nitrofurantoin (Macrochantin) for uncomplicated UTIs in patients with normal renal function who are allergic to beta-lactams and sulfa.
- 5) **In most cases, antibiotics should be discontinued if culture shows less than 100,000 colonies per ml, or if more than two organisms grow.**

We will be asking the PNT Committee to restrict quinolones (e.g., ciprofloxacin, levoquin, and others) for the next 6-12 months.

Remember that *Staph. aureus* in the urine means *Staph. aureus* in the blood until proven otherwise.

Contact the Infection Control Practitioners with any questions.