

MRSA Treatment Options

- **Doxycycline**

- Indicated for IDSA mild infections
- Active against some Gram - bacteria
- Uncertain coverage against Strep
- Metabolized by the liver
- Bacteriostatic agent
- PO Availability

- **Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole (Bactrim)**

- Indicated for IDSA mild infections
- Active against many MRSA and some gram-negative bacteria
- Uncertain against Strep
- Bacteriocidal antibiotic
- PO Availability

- **Clindamycin**

- Usually active against community-acquired MRSA
- Consider ordering a “D” test prior to using (Inducible Clindamycin Resistance)
- PO Availability

- **Linezolid/Tedizolid (approved in 2014)**

- Covers Gram + infections
 - including VRE
 - Available orally
 - Side effects: Thrombocytopenia and serotonin syndrome
 - available PO or IV

- **Dalbavancin/Oritavancin**

- Bactericidal against MRSA
- only available via IV route
- Very long 1/2 life (> 1 week)
- Oritavancin
 - excreted unchanged in urine (no dosage adjustment needed in CKD)

- **Vancomycin**

- Only available IV to treat MRSA
- MICs for MRSA are gradually increasing
- Only treats Gram + infections

- **Ceftaroline (5th gen Cephalosporin)**

- FDA approved in 2010
- IV only
- Indicated for MRSA/MSSA/some VRE/Gram-bacteria
 - poor anaerobic, pseudomonas, and ESBL coverage

- **Delafloxacin (newest Fluoroquinolone)**

- Approved in 2017 by FDA
- Covers MRSA, Pseudomonas, Gram neg bacteria
- Available PO or IV

- **Daptomycin**

- Benefit of q24h dosing
- IV only
- Consider use with MIC creep to Vancomycin