

# Overview of Clindamycin

- **Overview**

- Lincosamide antibiotic that is approved by the FDA to treat infections caused by Staph, Strep, and anaerobic bacterial infections

- **Mechanism of action**

- Binds to the 50s ribosomal subunit of bacteria disrupting protein synthesis
- Bactericidal against some strains of Staph, Strep, and Bacteroides, but Clindamycin is considered a bacteriostatic antibiotic

- **Coverage**

- Clindamycin typically has activity against Gram + organisms and anaerobes.
- Coverage includes:
  - Staphylococci - some MRSA
  - Strep viridans, pyogenes, and pneumonia
- Anaerobic coverage:
  - Bacteroides (increasing rate of resistance to Clindamycin)
  - Clostridium perfringens
  - Fusobacterium spp
  - Prevotella melaninogenicus
  - Peptostreptococcus spp.
- Clindamycin has **poor coverage against gram-negative bacteria including Pseudomonas, Enterobacteriaceae, and Acinetobacter**

- **Miscellaneous information**

- C. Difficile colitis is a potential risk of using Clindamycin
- Clindamycin is well-absorbed (90% bioavailable) after oral administration
  - good bone penetration
- metabolized in the liver
- Check for inducible clindamycin resistance