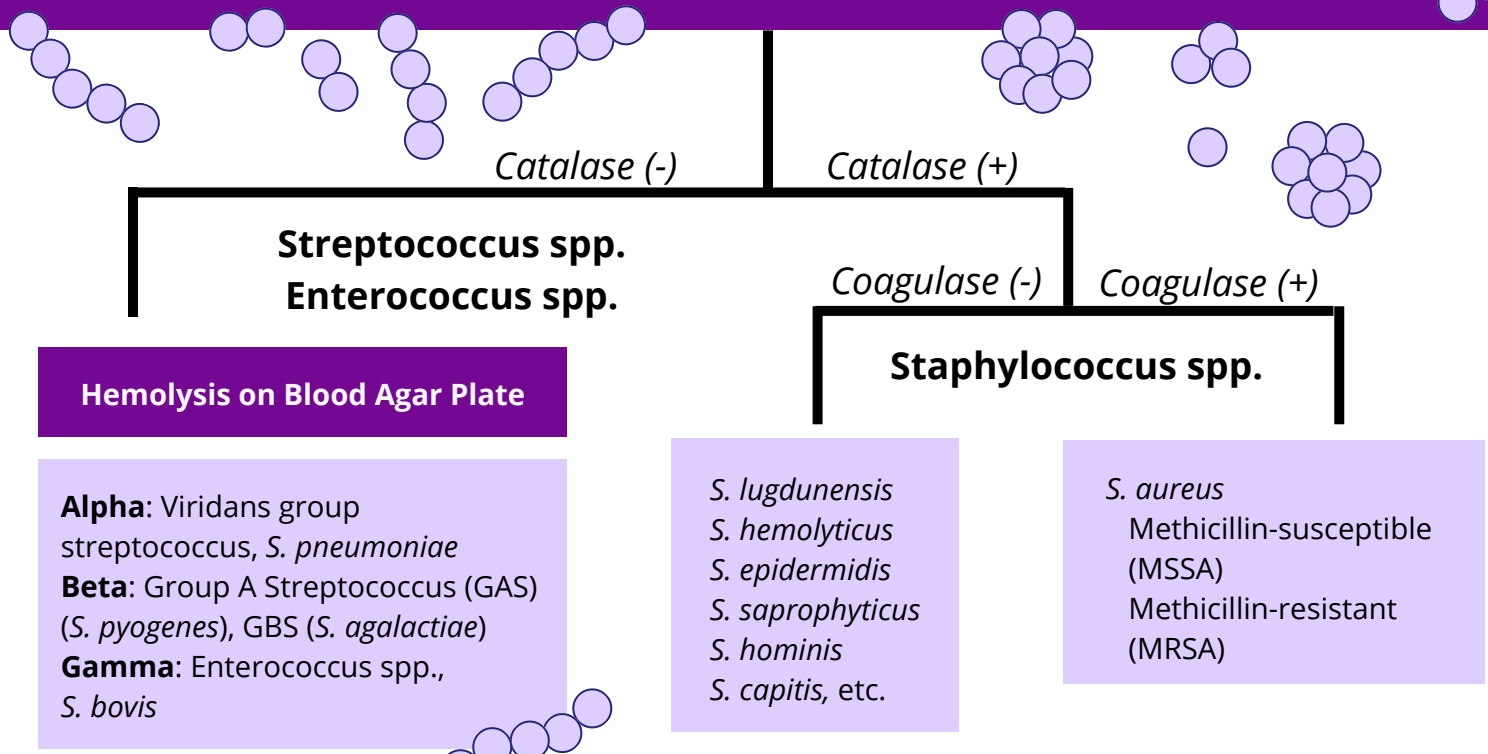


Gram-Positive Cocci

Disclaimer: This document is for educational purposes and not to guide patient-level therapeutic decisions



KEY

- Routinely active
- Variable activity
- No or limited activity

Penicillins

- Penicillin G
- Anti-staphylococcal penicillins (OXA/NAF)
- Ampicillin/Amoxicillin AM-CL/AM-SB/ PIP-TZ

Cephalosporins

- 1st Gen (LEX/CFZ)
- 2nd Gen (Cefuroxime)
- 3rd Gen* Ceftriaxone Cefpodoxime
- 4th Gen (Cefepime) Ceftaroline

Carbapenems

- Meropenem/Imipenem
- Ertapenem

Macrolides

Tetracyclines

- Doxycycline/ Minocycline
- Eravacycline/ Tigecycline

Fluoroquinolones

- Levofloxacin
- Moxifloxacin
- Ciprofloxacin**

Aminoglycosides***

Clindamycin

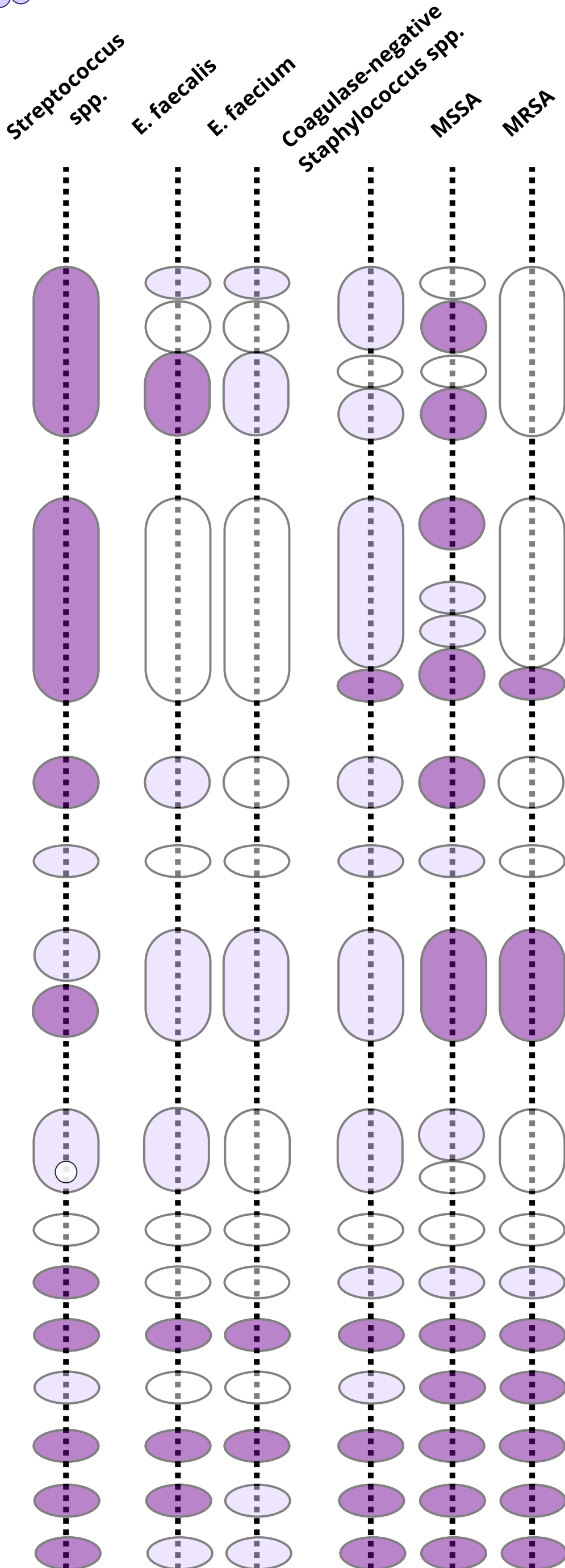
Linezolid

TMP/SMX

Daptomycin

Vancomycin

Dalbavancin



Oxacillin (OXA); Nafcillin (NAF); Amoxicillin-Clavulanate (AM-CL); Ampicillin-Sulbactam (AM-SB); Piperacillin-Tazobactam (PIP-TZ); Cephalexin (LEX); Cefazoline (CFZ)

*3rd generation cephalosporin ceftazidime has no appreciable activity against Gram-positive bacteria; **Ciprofloxacin exhibits poor activity against *S. pneumoniae*; ***Aminoglycosides should not be used as monotherapy for treatment of Gram-positive bacterial infections but may be used in combination with other agents in certain clinical scenarios (Enterococcal endocarditis, etc.)