

Table 2. Antibiotic Choices in Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus Aureus* Infections

DRUG	ADULT DOSE	COMMENTS
Clindamycin	300-450 mg po tid 600-900 mg IV q8h (severe infections)	Inducible resistance Covers staph, strep, anaerobes
TMP/SMX	1-2 (160/800 mg) DS tablets po bid	Group A streptococcal resistance high High MRSA susceptibility rates
Doxycycline	100 mg po bid	Variable susceptibility (85%) Avoid in children and pregnancy
Vancomycin	1 gm IV q12h	Increasing resistance (VRE, VRSA, Hetero-resistant Staph aureus)
Linezolid (Zyvox)	600 mg po/IV bid	Inhibits exotoxin release Reserve use to limit resistance
Quinupristin/dalfopristin (Synercid)	7.5 mg/kg IV q8h	Central line only May not be as efficacious as vancomycin
Daptomycin (Cubicin)	4-6 mg/kg IV q24h	Contraindicated in pneumonia—is inhibited by pulmonary surfactant
Tigecycline (Tygacil)	100 mg IV, then 50 mg IV q12h	Covers gram-negative and anaerobic organisms
Rifampin	300 mg po bid	Rapid resistance if used alone Use for synergy only No conclusive benefit in soft-tissue infections