



Tikrit University
College of Veterinary Medicine

Antibiotics combinations

Subject name: Poultry Diseases

Subject year:2024-2025

Lecturer name: Ismael I. Hasan

Academic

Email:ismailhasan@tu.edu.iq



Lecturers link

ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITY CHART

Created by James McCormack, BSc(Pharm), PharmD and Fawziah Lajli, BSc(Pharm), PharmD, FCSHP
with assistance from Tim Lau
Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC

Bacteria	Gram Positive Cocci						Gram Negative Bacilli						Gram Negative Coccobacilli		Anaerobes			Atypicals			
	Streptococci		Staphylococci				Non-beta-lactamase producing Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenzae	Beta-lactamase producing Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenzae	SPACE Serratia marcescens, Proteus vulgaris, Acinetobacter sp., Citrobacter sp., Enterobacter sp.	ESBL (Extended spectrum beta-lactamase producing) Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae	CRE (Carapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae)	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Neisseria meningitidis	Neisseria gonorrhoea	Above the diaphragm (Peptostreptococcus)	Below the diaphragm (Bacteroides sp)	Clostridium difficile	Mycoplasma pneumoniae, Chlamydia spp	Legionella pneumophila	Chlamydia trachomatis	
	Streptococci (pneumoniae/ pyogenes/ viridans group)	Enterococci (Group D strep)	Staph epidermidis (coagulase negative)	Staph aureus (Methicillin sensitive)	Community acquired (Methicillin resistant)	Hospital acquired (Methicillin resistant)															
Location	Brain, oral, respiratory tract, heart, skin	Intraabdominal, urinary tract	Skin, prosthetics	Oral, respiratory tract, heart, skin, bones/joint				Brain, respiratory tract, intraabdominal, urinary tract						Brain	Pelvic inflammatory disease/STI	Oral, respiratory tract	Intraabdominal, pelvic inflammatory disease	Intraabdominal	Respiratory tract		Pelvic inflammatory disease/STI
Penicillins	Penicillin V/G												Penicillin G-IV								
	Amoxicillin/ampicillin						Amoxicillin/ampicillin						Ampicillin-IV			Amoxicillin/ampicillin					
Cephalosporins	Amoxicillin-clavulanate			Amoxicillin-clavulanate				Amoxicillin-clavulanate								Amoxicillin-clavulanate					
	Piperacillin-tazobactam			Piperacillin-tazobactam				Piperacillin-tazobactam								Piperacillin-tazobactam					
	Cefazolin/cephalexin			Cefazolin/cephalexin				Cefazolin/cephalexin								Cefazolin/cephalexin					
	Cefuroxime			Cefuroxime				Cefuroxime								Cefuroxime					
	Cefoxitin			Cefoxitin				Cefoxitin								Cefoxitin					
	Ceftriaxone/cefotaxime			Ceftriaxone/cefotaxime				Ceftriaxone/cefotaxime								Ceftriaxone/cefotaxime					
	Cefixime			Cefixime				Cefixime								Cefixime					
	Cefepime			Cefepime				Cefepime								Cefepime					
Meropenem/imipenem/doripenem	Meropenem/imipenem/doripenem			Meropenem/imipenem/doripenem				Meropenem/imipenem/doripenem								Meropenem/imipenem/doripenem					
	Ertapenem			Ertapenem				Ertapenem								Ertapenem					
Macrolides	Erythromycin			Erythromycin				Erythromycin								Erythromycin					
	Clarithromycin/azithromycin			Clarithromycin/azithromycin				Clarithromycin/azithromycin								Clarithromycin/azithromycin					
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline/doxycycline			Tetracycline/doxycycline				Tetracycline/doxycycline								Tetracycline/doxycycline					
	Tigecycline			Tigecycline				Tigecycline								Tigecycline					
Fluoroquinolones	Levofloxacin/moxifloxacin			Levofloxacin/moxifloxacin				Ciprofloxacin/norfloxacin BUT JUST bladder infections for norfloxacin								Levofloxacin/moxifloxacin					
	Gentamicin/tobramycin/amikacin			Gentamicin/tobramycin/amikacin				Gentamicin/tobramycin/amikacin								Gentamicin/tobramycin/amikacin					
Polymyxins	Colistin/polymyxin B			Colistin/polymyxin B				Colistin/polymyxin B								Colistin/polymyxin B					
	Clindamycin			Clindamycin				Clindamycin								Clindamycin					
Glycopeptides/lipopeptides	Vancomycin/daptomycin			Vancomycin/daptomycin				Vancomycin/daptomycin								Vancomycin/daptomycin					
	Linezolid/tedizolid			Linezolid/tedizolid				Linezolid/tedizolid								Linezolid/tedizolid					
Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole			Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole				Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole								Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole					
	Chloramphenicol			Chloramphenicol				Chloramphenicol								Chloramphenicol					
Metronidazole	Metronidazole			Metronidazole				Metronidazole								Metronidazole					
	Nitrofurantoin/fosfomicin (JUST BLADDER INFECTIONS)			Nitrofurantoin/fosfomicin				Nitrofurantoin/fosfomicin								Nitrofurantoin/fosfomicin					
Rifampin	Rifampin			Rifampin				Rifampin								Rifampin					
	Fidaxomicin			Fidaxomicin				Fidaxomicin								Fidaxomicin					

Cloxacillin and clindamycin typically have less than 40% activity for S.epidermidis, thus usage depends on local susceptibility data
Enterococci has two main species - Enterococcus faecalis and Enterococcus faecium, the antibiotics listed are active against E.faecalis, but have limited activity for E.faecium
Cephalosporins have in-vitro activity for SPACE organisms but induce production of beta-lactamases
Tigecycline has no activity against Pseudomonas aeruginosa, but for Acinetobacter it depends on local susceptibility data; Tigecycline is active against SPACE organisms, but for Proteus spp it depends on local susceptibility data