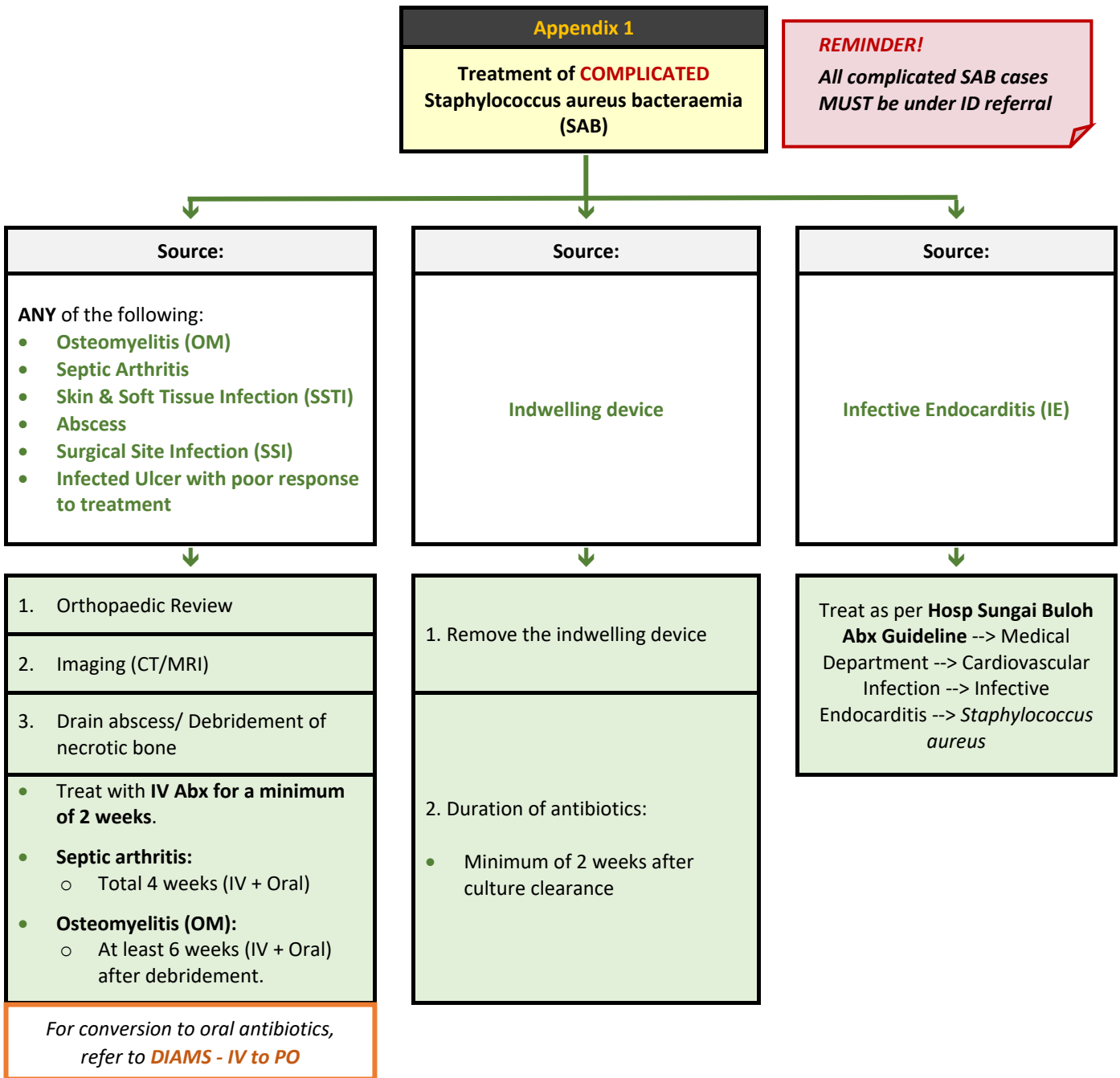


* HSgB ID consultants' consensus based on expert opinion.

Appendix 1: Treatment of **COMPLICATED** MSSA/MRSA bacteraemia



**** For patients requiring longer IV Abx therapy, consider *OPAT (Out-patient Antibiotic Therapy)* → Refer to ID Team to assess suitability for OPAT.**

ALL PATIENTS NEED FOLLOW-UP FOR RELAPSE BY THE PRIMARY TEAM
 Arrange clinical review 4 weeks following completion of antibiotic therapy

References:

- Staphylococcus aureus Bacteraemia (SAB) Management Clinical Guideline, Government of South Australia
- Alosaimy et al. Standardized Treatment and Assessment Pathway Improves Mortality in Adults with Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus Bacteremia – STAPH-Study
- UMMC MSSA/MRSA Bacteremia Clinical Pathway

Prepared by:

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Appendix 2:

Antibiotic doses for MSSA/MRSA Bacteremia Treatment

DRUG(S)	USUAL DOSE	DOSAGE ADJUSTMENT IN RENAL INSUFFICIENCY	
		CrCl (mL/min)	DOSE
Cloxacillin	<p>If ANY of the following is present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Severe/extensive infection ○ Critical illness/septic shock ○ Infective endocarditis (IE) ○ CNS infection ○ Hypoalbuminemia/burn patients <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cloxacillin 2 gm IV q4h <p><i>* If blood C&S clearance achieved, source is removed, no deep-seated infection, no hypoalbuminaemia, may consider using:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cloxacillin 2 gm IV q6h 	N/A	No dosage adjustment required
	Cefazolin	<p>Normal dose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cefazolin 2 gm IV q8h <p>Obese patients:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cefazolin 2 gm IV q6h (max dose) 	10-50
< 10			1 gm IV q24h
HD			<p>In-patients: 2 gm stat, then 1 gm IV q24h <i>(If on HD days, to serve post-dialysis)</i></p> <p>Out-patients: 2 gm / 2 gm / 3 gm IV post-dialysis</p>
Vancomycin	Refer to Hospital Sungai Buloh Vancomycin Protocol [Click Here]		