

# DISORDER

# BUG

# DRUG

NEURO

## Meningitis

Meningococcal  
Pneumococcal

neisseria meningitidis  
Strep pneumo

ceftriaxone or IV PCN  
ceftriaxone/cefotaxime

group B strep

group B strep in neonates

PLUS vancomycin + dex

listeria

listeria

empiric amp + gent + ceph

## Encephalitis

## Brain Abscess

oral, otogenic, sinus  
hematogeneous spread

strep viridians, s. aureus MC

aerobic/anaerobic

definitive penicillin ± amp

gram +s

amp/penicillin PLUS gent

gram -s

acyclovir

penetrating head trauma

s. aureus, enterobacter

metronidazole + ceftriaxone

vancomycin

metronidazole + ceftriaxone

vancomycin + ceftriaxone

## Blepharitis

s. aureus, coag- strep

topical: bacitracin, erythro

## Conjunctivitis

s. aureus

refractory: doxy/tetra, azithro

## Cellulitis

Periorbital

paranasal sinus → s. pneumo,

erythro (peds), bactrim drops

contacts → ofloxacin, cipro drops

orbital

## Acute Otitis Media

moraxella, h. flu

no skin trauma hx → augmentin

## Otitis Externa

Skin → s. aureus, s. pyogenes

hx skin trauma → linezolid

IV vanc + ceftriaxone/cefotaxime

## Sinusitis

Acute

s. aureus

amox or augmentin

Chronic

H. influenza more common

s. pneumo more severe

pseudomonas,

s. epiderm, s. aureus

moderate → cipro

severe → cipro + oral quinolone

## Strep Pharyngitis

## Laryngitis

s. pneumo, h. influenza

Colonizing s. aureus

group A strep

severe → cipro + oral quinolone

amox or augmentin

augmentin

penicillin

viral

## Epiglottitis

Acute

Chronic

viral

H. influenza

amox or augmentin

augmentin

penicillin

IV ceftriaxone

## Peritonsillar Abscess

CARDIAC

## Rheumatic fever

## Endocarditis

group A strep pharyngitis

acute → staph, strep, enter

subacute → strep viridians

IVDU → MRSA, pseudomonas

prosthetic valve → s. epiderm.

men > 50yo → enterococci

HACEK → haemophilus,

actinobacillus, cardiodacterium,

eikenella, kingella

IM penicillin G

empiric: vancomycin

if prosthetic → add gentamicin

and cefepime/carbapenem

MSSA: nafcillin / oxacillin

prosthetic → nafcillin + gent

MRSA: vancomycin

prosthetic → +gent + rifamp

HACEK: ceftriaxone / ciproflox

PULMONARY

Acute Bronchiolitis  
Influenza

RSV  
Orthomyxovirus

Supportive + ribavirin  
oseltamivir, peramivir

Pneumonia

Ambulatory  
(outpatient)

S. pneumo → rus colored sputum  
mycoplasma ("walking")  
h. influenzae

Outpatient abx: amox, doxy,  
or azithro  
°comorbidities → amox/clav  
(or ceph) AND macrolide  
(or doxi). Resp. fluoroquinolone

Hospitalized  
(inpatient)

above +  
legionella (high fever)  
Klebsiella

inpatient abx: ceftriaxone  
+ azithro or doxy  
°can use fluoroquinolone

Severe  
(ICU)

above +  
S. aureus  
pseudomonas

IF MRSA → vancomycin  
pip-tazo (alt. cephepime)

Tuberculosis

mycobacterium tuberculosis

active: rifampin, isoniazid,  
pyrazinamide, ethambutol  
latent: isoniazid, rifapentine  
4 months of rifampin OR  
isoniazid and rifampin daily  
TMP-SMX and steroids

Pneumocystis Jiroveci

pneumocystitis jiroveci

FUNGAL INFECTIONS

Histoplasmosis  
Blastomycosis  
Coccidioidomycosis  
Cryptococcosis

H. capsulatum  
blastomyces dermatidis

itraconazole. If severe → ampb  
itraconazole. If severe → ampb  
fluconazole or itraconazole  
ampotericin B

GI/HEPATOBIILIARY

Acute cholecystitis

Mild: Unasyn (cefazolin + metro)  
mod: Zosyn (ceftriaxone + metro)  
severe: Zosyn or Cefepime  
+ metro

Cholangitis

Zosyn (alt. quinolone +  
metro + carbapenem)

Liver Abscess

(E. coli), Klebsiella, Strep,  
S. aureus

Zosyn + metro OR  
Cephalosporin + metro  
OR carbapenem

esophagitis

Candida albicans

fluconazole

gastritis

Other: HSV, CMV

acyclovir, IV ganciclovir

diverticulitis

h. pylori

PPI + amox + clarithromycin

appendicitis

gram- rods

PPI + bismuth + metro + tetra

pseudomonas, e. coli,  
bacteroids

IF outpatient: quinolone + metro  
amox/clav. If inpatient: Zosyn

alt. metro + ceftriaxone or quinolone

Zosyn

alt. metro + ceftriaxone or quinolone

GENITOURINARY

**DISORDER**

**BUG**

**DRUG**

Sexually Transmitted  
 trichomoniasis  
 chlamydia  
 gonorrhoea  
 herpes simplex virus  
 chancroid  
 granuloma inguinale  
 syphilis

trichomonas vaginalis  
 chlamydia trachomatis  
 neisseria gonorrhoea  
 HSV  
 haemophilus ducreyi  
 klebsiella granulomatous  
 treponema pallidum

metronidazole  
 doxycycline  
 ceftriaxone  
 azithromycin or ceftriaxone  
 azithromycin  
 penicillin

Urinary Tract  
 Infection  
 Pyelonephritis

e.coli

Nitrofurantoin or TMP-SMX  
 alt. cipro or amox/clav  
 Outpatient: fluoroquinolone (7d)  
 or TMP-SMX (14d)  
 Inpatient: IV fluoroquinolone  
 or aminoglycoside + amp (or ceph)

Orchitis/epididymitis

<35 → chlamydia/gonorrhoea  
 >35 → enteric gram<sup>-</sup>

Ceftriaxone + doxy  
fluoroquinolone (cipro)

Prostatitis

gram<sup>-</sup> rods - e.coli, klebsiella, etc

fluoroquinolone

Tick-Borne

Lyme Disease

borrellia burgdorferi

doxy, amox (peds)  
 If severe → IV ceftriaxone  
doxycycline

Rocky Mountain spotted fever

rickettsia rickettsia

Bites

Human

Oral → eikenella, group A Strep, fusobacterium  
 Skin → Staph, Strep

oral → amox/clav  
 IV → vnasyn or zosyn  
 (alt. ceftriaxone + metro (or clinda))

Dog  
 Cat

Cat Scratch

Pasturella, anaerobes

bartonella henselae

↓  
 tetanus/rabies prophylaxis

Rabies  
 Tetanus  
 Diphtheria

rhabdoviridae virus

end-of-life support

Arthritis

Septic  
 Reactive

s.aureus, gonorrhoea, pseudomonas  
gram<sup>-</sup> bacteria

vanc + anti-pseudomonal

Osteomyelitis

s.aureus, pseudomonas (IV drug use)

vanc + cephalosporin

Necrotizing Fasciitis

polymicrobial or group A strep

carbapenem or pip-taz -  
 AND clindamycin

Skin Infections

Cellulitis  
 Erysipelas  
 Abscess

group A strep, s.aureus  
group A strep  
s.aureus

B-lactam, if MRSA → TMP-SMX  
 oral - penicillin IV cephazolin  
 oral - TMP-SMX. IV vanc + cef

ZOO NOTIC

SKIN/ST/BONE