

**Table 1.2 Intrinsic and associated resistance to antimicrobial agents among five nosocomial pathogens**

<b>Bacteria</b>	<b>Intrinsic resistance</b>	<b>Associated resistance</b>
MRSA	All $\beta$ -lactams <sup>1</sup> , $\beta$ -lactam/ $\beta$ -lactamase inhibitor combinations	Common: erythromycin, clindamycin, aminoglycosides, cotrimoxazole, fluoroquinolones
VREfm	Glycopeptides, cotrimoxazole, clindamycin, aminoglycosides	Common: ampicillin, carbapenems, fluoroquinolones, high level aminoglycoside resistance
ESBL-producing <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> (CTX-M, SHV-, TEM-derived)	All cephalosporins including third generation cephalosporins, (variable activity against fourth-generation cephalosporins), all penicillins and monobactams	Common: fluoroquinolones, aminoglycosides, cotrimoxazole
Carbapenem-resistant <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> (CRE)	All $\beta$ -lactams including carbapenem (except monobactam)	Common: fluoroquinolones, aminoglycosides, cotrimoxazole
Carbapenem-resistant <i>A. baumannii</i> (CRAB)	Cross-resistance to other $\beta$ -lactams are common	Common: fluoroquinolones, aminoglycosides, cotrimoxazole

Note:

<sup>1</sup> Except anti-MRSA cephalosporins such as ceftaroline