

**Session Summary for 16 January 2018**

1. Didactic: Introduction to cascading antibiotic reporting by Dr. Rob Cybulski
	1. Micro reporting on *Staph aureus* will change depending on the type of organism and the source.
		1. MRSA sensitivity reports will reveal daptomycin and linezolid susceptibility but MSSA reports will suppress it.
		2. Staph in the urine will display nitrofurantoin sensitivity but suppress clinda and doxy.
		3. Ceftaroline susceptibility is only revealed in the case of hVISA.
	2. Things to consider when developing cascading reporting:
		1. Known inferred resistance.
		2. Cost
		3. Drug Availability
		4. Stewardship priorities
	3. Methods of penicillin resistance:
		1. mecA gene production of pbp2a (a transpeptidase) alters binding site of penicillins creating resistance.
	4. Methods for determining resistance:
		1. ChromAgar with cefoxitin within the agar.
		2. PCR based testing.
		3. Broth dilution
		4. E-test
		5. Kirby-Bauer testing.
2. Case presentation on improved DOT for FQ use in Morton General Hospital:
	1. Thank you to Lisa at Morton General Hospital for updating us on your improved DOT for FQ use. Strong work!