

Rule No	Organism(s)	Indicator Agent	Agents Affected	Rule	Remarks	Grade	References
<b>Macrolides and lincosamides</b>							
1	<i>Corynebacterium</i> spp. (except <i>C. diphtheriae</i> )	erythromycin, clindamycin	clindamycin	IF resistant to erythromycin AND inducibly resistant to clindamycin THEN report as resistant to clindamycin  IF susceptible to erythromycin, THEN report clindamycin as tested.	Opportunistic corynebacteria resistant to erythromycin most often produce the <i>ermX</i> gene that may be inducible although it is usually constitutively expressed. Although clinical data are lacking, it seems prudent to assume a situation similar to that of staphylococci and streptococci	C	Rosato, Lee, & Nash, 2001; Olender, 2013; Ortiz- Pérez et al., 2010

### References

Olender A. Antibiotic resistance and detection of the most common mechanism of resistance (MLSB) of opportunistic *Corynebacterium*. *Chemotherapy* 2013;59(4):294-306. DOI: 10.1159/000357467.

Ortiz-Pérez A, Martín-de-Hijas NZ, Esteban J, Fernández-Natal MI, García-Cía JI, Fernández-Roblas R. High frequency of macrolide resistance mechanisms in clinical isolates of *Corynebacterium* species. *Microb Drug Resist* 2010; 16(4):273-7. DOI: 10.1089/mdr.2010.0032.

Rosato AE, Lee BS, Nash KA. Inducible macrolide resistance in *Corynebacterium jeikeium*. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2001; 45(7):1982-9.