

## IV Amoxicillin-Clavulanate Updates (For Adults)

Amoxicillin-clavulanate is a broad spectrum antimicrobial that contains an aminopenicillin (amoxicillin) and a beta-lactamase inhibitor (clavulanate) making it effective against some beta-lactamase producing bacteria.

### Spectrum of Activity:

Active against	NOT Active against
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gram positive aerobes: MSSA, most <i>Streptococci</i> spp., <i>E. faecalis</i></li> <li>Gram negative aerobes: <i>M. catarrhalis</i>, <i>Haemophilus</i> spp., non-ESBL <i>E. Coli</i> &amp; <i>Klebsiella</i> spp.</li> <li>Anaerobes: most oral and gut anaerobes, including <i>Bacteroides</i> spp.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gram positive: MRSA, ampicillin-resistant <i>E. faecium</i></li> <li>Gram negative: <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp., <i>Stenotrophomonas</i> spp., <i>Enterobacterales</i> spp. with ESBL or Amp C</li> <li>Atypical organisms (e.g. <i>Mycoplasma</i>, <i>Legionella</i>, <i>Chlamydophila</i>)</li> </ul>

### Indications: Polymicrobial infections when *Pseudomonas* spp. coverage is NOT required

- Polymicrobial Skin and soft tissue infections (e.g. diabetic foot infections)
- Select intra-abdominal infections (esp when *Enterococcus* coverage required)
- Severe animal bites

### NOT indicated:

- Suspecting *Pseudomonas* or AmpC producing gram negatives
- More narrow spectrum antibiotics are an option (e.g. cefazolin + metronidazole)
- More affordable options exist that may be equally effective (e.g. ceftriaxone + metronidazole)
- Outpatient parenteral antimicrobial therapy (due to short stability)

### Benefits:

- Reduces risk for gram negative resistance (e.g. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*)
- Easy transition to oral amoxicillin-clavulanate
- Cost savings when compared to piperacillin-tazobactam (but MORE expensive than ceftriaxone +/- metronidazole)



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### Vial Sizes Available and Adult Dosing

**CAUTION: Look-a-like Vials** (5:1 and 10:1 ratio vials are NOT interchangeable)

#### 5:1 Ratio vials (amox:clav)

- 500 mg/100 mg vial size
- 1000 mg/200 mg vial size

#### Dose

1000 mg/200 mg IV every 6 to 8 hours

- Use 1000 mg/200 mg every 6 hours for severe infections or any infection involving gram negative (Enterobacterales) organisms.



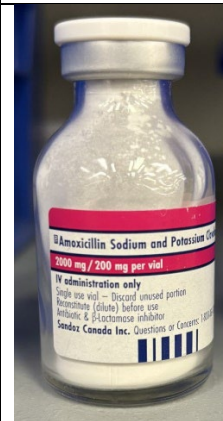
#### 10:1 Ratio vials (amox:clav)

- 2000 mg/200 mg vial size

#### Dose

2000 mg/200 mg IV every 8 to 12 hours

- This dosing regimen is in the product monograph and is less studied than the 1000 mg/200 mg dosing regimens above



For Renal dosing → See Firstline or Powerplan for Amoxicillin-Clavulanate IV

For Pediatric dosing → See Pediatric Powerplan for Amoxicillin-Clavulanate IV

*This guidance is an adaptation of Nova Scotia Health Firstline and Saskatchewan Health Authority Antimicrobial Stewardship Program IV Amoxicillin-clavulanate handout. Dosing recommendations come from Bugs and Drugs 2.0 app and Lexicomp.*



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