

#### Staphylococcus intermedius-pseudintermedius S. delphini (LTR81525)

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Organism

Staphylococcus intermedius / pseudintermedius Staphylococcus delphini

#### Clinical

These organisms are zoonotic pathogens found in a variety of wild and domestic animals.

S. intermedius / pseudintermedius occasionally cause disease in humans, sometimes due to transmission by dogs or other pets. S. intermedius has been identified in skin and soft tissue infections and 1 case of meningitis. S. pseudintermedius is predominantly a pathogen of skin and soft tissue but also causes invasive disease. S. pseudintermedius appears to be a more common human pathogen than S. intermedius. Studies have shown that these isolates rarely colonize humans. Not all infections have been linked to animal exposure and some studies have suggested diabetes may be a risk factor. S. delphini has been described in one case of soft tissue infection in a human.

# Usual susceptibility pattern

Although these organisms have generally been considered to be susceptible to oxacillin, increasing resistance has been noted in *S. pseudintermedius*. Neither cefoxitin MIC nor disc tests are reliable for detecting the presence of the mecA gene for *S. pseudintermedius*. Resistance to doxycycline, clindamycin, ciprofloxacin, erythromycin and SXT is more common in methicillin resistant *S. pseudintermedius*.

# Susceptibility method

VITEK2. Additional tests include disc diffusion and Etest method.

Disc diffusion		Mueller-Hinton agar incubated in ambient air at 35°C for 16-18 hours				
	Oxacillin	Mueller-Hinton agar with 2% NaCl incubated in ambient air at 35°C for				
Etest		48 hours. Use 1.0 McFarland suspension in saline.				
	Vancomycin	Mueller-Hinton agar incubated in ambient air at 35°C for 24 hours.				
		Use 0.5 McFarland suspension in saline.				
	Other	Mueller-Hinton agar incubated in ambient air at 35°C for 16-20 hours.				
		Use 0.5 McFarland suspension in saline.				

## Staphylococcus intermedius/pseudintermedius S. delphini, Continued

Susceptibility reporting

	CSF/ Brain	Blood/ Endo vascular Catheter	Sterile Body Site	PJI (see Note)	Wound	Urine	Comments
Amoxicillin/ clavulanate (oral)					*		* Report (same as ox/clox) if Haemophilus/ Moraxella / S. pneumoniae/ Amp S Enterococci or anaerobes co- isolated
Cefazolin		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Report same as ox/clox
Clindamycin			✓	✓	✓		See Special Considerations
Doxycycline			<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	If tetra S - report doxy S If tetra I/R - do doxy disc Do not report if patient <8 y
Erythromycin			*	*	*		*Test but do not report - see Special Considerations
Levofloxacin				<b>√</b>			Special Considerations
Linezolid	2	2	2	2			2 <sup>nd</sup> line if ox/clox R If linezolid R - see <b>Special Considerations</b>
Nitrofurantoin						✓	
Oxacillin/ Cloxacillin	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	Refer to Staphylococcus  Oxacillin Reporting Flowchart  (Doc ID: MIC - 37934)
Rifampin				✓			
TMP-SMX			✓	<b>√</b>	<b>✓</b>	✓	Do not report if patient <2 months
Vancomycin	2	2	2	2	2	2	2 <sup>nd</sup> line if ox/clox R If vanco >=4 μg/mL see <b>Special Considerations</b>

#### **Notes**

Allsites	For isolates where susceptibility results are reported, add comment:  "This organism is usually of animal origin and has similar pathogenicity as <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ."  &Sta1
Prosthetic joint infections (PJI)	For <b>significant</b> <i>Staphylococcus</i> , <i>sp.</i> isolated from joint fluids with prosthetic joint/implant associated infections ( <b>PJI</b> ), joint tissues, or foreign bodies from joints. Refer to <i>Staphylococcus spp. Doxycycline, Levofloxacin, SXT and Rifampin Reporting Flowchart</i> (Doc ID: MIC – 14945).

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# Special considerations

Clindamycin/	If clindamycin S/I and any	thromycin I/R this may indicate inducible resistance.				
Erythromycin:						
	IF	THEN				
	VITEK2 ICR is positive	Report clindamycin R				
		• Add comment:				
		"This isolate is presumed to be resistant to				
		clindamycin based on the detection of inducible clindamycin resistance in vitro". #A139				
	\(\(\pi = \(\pi \) \\(\pi = \(\pi \) \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Report clindamycin as tested				
	VITEK2 ICR is negative					
Linezolid:  Vancomycin:	R confirm with disc diffusion c diffusion report linezolid S and add comment: ethods may not detect resistance. Infectious diseases commended if clinical failure or delayed response to t) ogist if confirmed as R.  24 μg/mL, confirm MIC by Etest and consult Supervisor					
vancomycm.						
	IF vancomycin is	THEN				
	4 μg/mL (confirmed by Etest)	The clinical failure rate of vancomycin may be				
	(commined by Elest)	significant.				
		<ul><li>Consult Supervisor</li><li>Add comment:</li></ul>				
		"This isolate tests at the upper limit of susceptibility				
		to vancomycin. Careful follow up to assess clinical				
		response is required, or an alternate agent should be				
		considered. Expert consultation is suggested."  #va04				
	8-16 μg/mL	Consult Supervisor				
	(confirmed by Etest)	Report vancomycin as I				
		<ul> <li>Add comment: "This isolate exhibits resistance to vancomycin." #va11</li> </ul>				
	≥ 32 µg/mL	Consult Supervisor				
	(confirmed by Etest)	Report vancomycin as R				
		Add comments:				
		"Preliminary tests indicate this organism may be				
		resistant to vancomycin" #va12				
		"Referred to Public Health Laboratory, Alberta				
		Precision Laboratories."				
		"for Van gene testing." #va13				
		Send to reference laboratory for Van gene testing.				

### Staphylococcus intermedius/pseudintermedius S. delphini, Continued

#### Interpretation

For Etest, report actual MIC result. For interpretation (S, I, or R) report according to the nearest higher doubling dilution (Appendix 1).

Use CLSI interpretive document for Staphylococcus spp.

For oxacillin: Refer to *Staphylococcus Oxacillin Reporting Flowchart* (Doc ID: MIC - 37934)