

ASTM Manual

Staphylococcus lugdunensis (LTR81526)

Edit Approved By: Van der Walt, Peet (09/27/2023)

Revision: 6.00

Organism	Staphylococcus lugdunensis						
Clinical	This organism may colonize the skin preferentially the perineal area. It has been associated with bacteremia, skin and soft tissue infections, ocular infections, peritonitis, bone and joint infection prosthetic material related infections, and native and prosthetic endocarditis. Virulence of this organism resembles that of <i>S. aureus</i> . In endocarditis, antimicrobial therapy alone is often not sufficient (surgical intervention usually required).						
Usual susceptibility pattern	Susceptibility to penicillin and clindamycin is variable. <i>S. lugdunensis</i> is usually susceptible to oxacillin/cloxacillin, tetracyclines, TMP-SMX, vancomycin and linezolid. Vancomycin tolerance has been recognized among S. lugdunensis isolates.						

Susceptibility VITEK2. Additional tests include disc diffusion and Etest method. **method**

Disc diffusion		Mueller-Hinton agar incubated in ambient air at 35°C for 16-18 hours			
Cefoxitin Screen disc		Mueller-Hinton agar incubated in ambient air at 35°C for 16-18 hours.			
		Use 0.5 McFarland suspension in saline.			
	Oxacillin/	Mueller-Hinton agar with 2% NaCl incubated in ambient air at 35°C for			
Fteet	Cloxacillin	48 hours. Use 1.0 McFarland suspension in saline.			
	Vancomycin	Mueller-Hinton agar incubated in ambient air at 35°C for 24 hours.			
Elesi		Use 0.5 McFarland suspension in saline.			
	Other	Mueller-Hinton agar incubated in ambient air at 35°C for 16-20 hou			
		Use 0.5 McFarland suspension in saline.			

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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		\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	Report same as ox/clox
Clindamycin			~	~	~		See Special Considerations
Doxycycline			~	~	~	~	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				✓			
Linezolid	2	2	2	2			2 nd line if ox/clox R If linezolid R see Special Considerations
Nitrofurantoin						\checkmark	
Oxacillin/ Cloxacillin	~	\checkmark	~	~	~	~	Refer to Staphylococcus Oxacillin Reporting Flowchart (Doc ID: MIC - 37934)
Rifampin				✓			
TMP-SMX			✓	~	~	~	Do not report if patient <2 months
Vancomycin	2	2	2	2	2	2	2 nd line if ox/clox R If vanco >=4 μg/mL see Special Considerations

Note

Prosthetic	For significant Staphylococcus sp isolated from joint fluids with prosthetic joint/impla					
riostilette	Tor significant staphylococcus spinoplated from joint hards with prostnetic joint, implant					
ioint	associated infections (PII), joint tissues, or foreign bodies from joints.					
Johne						
infections						
meetions	Refer to Stanbylococcus son Dovycycline Levoflovacin SYT and Rifampin Reporting					
(PII)	Nerel to Staphylococcus spp. Doxycycline, Levonoxaciii, SXT and Kitampin Reporting					
(1 31)	Flow(chart (Doc ID: MIC - 14945))					

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Special considerations

Clindamycin/	If clindamycin S/I and erythromycin I/R this may indicate inducible resistance.						
<u>Erythromycin.</u>	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					
	VITEK2 ICR is negative	Report clindamycin as tested					
<u>Linezolid:</u>	 S. lugdunensis should be susceptible to this antibiotic. If VITEK2 linezolid R confirm with disc diffusion If linezolid S by disc diffusion report linezolid S and add comment: "Current testing methods may not detect resistance. Infectious diseases consultation is recommended if clinical failure or delayed response to therapy." (free text) Consult microbiologist if confirmed as R. 						
Vancomycin:	Isolates with VITEK2 MIC $\geq 4 \mu g/mL$, confirm MIC by Etest and consult microbiologist.						
	IF vancomycin is	THEN					
	4 μg/mL	• The clinical failure rate of vancomycin may be					
	(confirmed by Etest)	significant.					
		Consult Microbiologist					
		Add comment:					
		"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. #VaU4					
	8-16 µg/mL	Consult Microbiologist					
	(confirmed by Etest)	Report vancomycin as I					
		 Add comment: "This isolate exhibits resistance to vancomycin." #va11 					
		Notify Infection Control & MOH					
	≥ 32 μg/mL	Consult Microbiologist					
	(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.					
		tor Van gene testing." #Valo					
		Notify Infection Control & MOH					
		Send to reference laboratory for Vangene testing.					

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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 and cefoxitin: Refer to *Staphylococcus Oxacillin Reporting Flowchart* (Doc ID: MIC - 37934)