

a summary Test D: a simple test that has a significant effect on the Staphylococcus aureus macrolide-lincosamide-streptograminB resistance pattern. Since clindamycin and streptogrin are among the few drugs of choice in the treatment of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) infections, knowledge of resistance to these antibiotics is essential. Since clindamycin and streptogrin are among the few drugs of choice in the treatment of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) infections, knowledge of resistance to these antibiotics is essential. Since clindamycin and streptogrin are among the few drugs of choice in the treatment of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) infections, knowledge of resistance to these antibiotics is essential. Growth of the organism up to the edges of the disc, flattening of the area of clindamycin (D test positive) near the disc of erythromycin (resistant) and exposed to both antibiotics indicate that the organism has constitutive MLSB (CMLSB), inducible MLSB (IMLSB) and no resistance respectively