

Streptococci are the leading cause of infective endocarditis (IE), accounting for 30%–65% of cases. Among these, streptococci viridans (alpha-hemolytic streptococci), commonly found in the mouth and gut, are the most frequent cause of community-acquired native valve endocarditis (NVE). Staphylococci contribute to 30%–40% of IE cases, with coagulase-positive *Staphylococcus aureus* being the primary culprit in IE linked to intravenous drug abuse and nonvalvular cardiovascular device infections. Recent studies indicate that *S. aureus* is now the most common cause of IE, while the prevalence of viridans streptococci has declined. Other less common IE-causing agents include the HACEK group (*Haemophilus*, *Actinobacillus*, *Cardiobacterium*, *Eikenella*, *Kingella*), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Corynebacterium*, *Bacteroides fragilis*, and fungi.