

Orally Administered Amoxicillin/Clavulanate: Current Role in Outpatient Therapy

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- Oral amoxicillin/clavulanate is often prescribed for community respiratory tract infections (RTIs), skin and soft tissue infections (SSTIs) as well as urinary tract infections (UTIs).
- In the context of rising extended spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL) prevalence globally, empirical and overuse of orally administered amoxicillin/clavulanate may select resistance in Gram-negative pathogens.
- Third-generation oral cephalosporins such as ceftibuten or cefpodoxime can be combined with amoxicillin/clavulanate to tackle UTIs involving ESBL producing *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella* spp.
- Clinicians who routinely prescribe amoxicillin/clavulanate in outpatient settings should be aware of this potential benefits.

Amoxicillin/Clavulanate is better placed for treatment of mild to moderate community respiratory infections, it could be combined with cefpodoxime or ceftibuten in treating uncomplicated UTI caused by ESBL Enterobacterales.