#### Group 1 - KEY ACCESS ANTIBIOTICS

To improve both access and clinical outcomes antibiotics that were first or second choice antibiotics in at least one of the reviewed syndromes are designated as key ACCESS antibiotics, emphasizing their role as the antibiotics that should be widely available, affordable and quality-assured. ACCESS antibiotics are listed below. Selected ACCESS antibiotics may also be included in the WATCH group.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **6.2.1 Beta-lactam medicines** | | **6.2.2 Other antibacterials** | |
| amoxicillin | cefotaxime\* | amikacin | gentamicin |
| amoxicillin + clavulanic acid | ceftriaxone\* | azithromycin\* | metronidazole |
| ampicillin | cloxacillin | chloramphenicol | nitrofurantoin |
| benzathine benzylpenicillin | phenoxymethylpenicillin | ciprofloxacin\* | spectinomycin (EML only) |
| benzylpenicillin | piperacillin + tazobactam\* | clarithromycin\* | sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim |
| cefalexin | procaine benzyl penicillin | clindamycin | vancomycin (oral)\* |
| cefazolin | *meropenem\** | doxycycline | *vancomycin (parenteral)\** |
| cefixime\* |  |  |  |

*Italics = complementary list*

\*Watch group antibiotics included in the EML/EMLc only for specific, limited indications

#### Group 2 - WATCH GROUP ANTIBIOTICS

This group includes antibiotic classes that have higher resistance potential and so are recommended as first or second choice treatments only for a specific, limited number of indications. These medicines should be prioritized as key targets of stewardship programs and monitoring.

This group includes most of the highest priority agents among the Critically Important Antimicrobials for Human Medicine1 and/or antibiotics that are at relatively high risk of selection of bacterial resistance.

|  |
| --- |
| **Watch group antibiotics** |
| Quinolones and fluoroquinolones  e.g. ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, moxifloxacin, norfloxacin |
| 3rd-generation cephalosporins (with or without beta-lactamase inhibitor)  e.g. cefixime, ceftriaxone, cefotaxime, ceftazidime |
| Macrolides  e.g. azithromycin, clarithromycin, erythromycin |
| Glycopeptides  e.g. teicoplanin, vancomycin |
| Antipseudomonal penicillins + beta-lactamase inhibitor  e.g. piperacillin-tazobactam |
| Carbapenems  e.g. meropenem, imipenem + cilastatin |
| Penems  e.g. faropenem |

**Group 3 - RESERVE GROUP ANTIBIOTICS**

This group includes antibiotics that should be treated as “last resort” options that should be accessible, but whose use should be tailored to highly specific patients and settings, when all alternatives have failed (e.g., serious, life-threatening infections due to multi-drug resistant bacteria). These medicines could be protected and prioritized as key targets of national and international stewardship programs involving monitoring and utilization reporting, to preserve their effectiveness.

