

Oxacilin

'*Oxacillin*' is an antibiotic that we classify as penicillins. Oxacillin is resistant to " β -lactamases" (penicillinases), which are enzymes that cleave the β -lactam ring of penicillins and cephalosporins. Oxacillin and methicillin belong to the group of "antistaphylococcal penicillins".

Oxacillin is most commonly used for staphylococcal infections. It can be administered orally or intravenously at a dose of 2 to 20 g / day. ^[1] The amount of drug depends on the severity of the infection.

Recently, however, bacteria have begun to appear that are against oxacillin, respectively. methicillin, '*resistant*'. We classify these bacteria as MRSA, ie methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*).

 For more information see MRSA.

Source

- ws:Oxacilin

1. AMBLER, Zdeněk. Basics of neurology. 6th edition. Prague: Galén, 2006. pp. 171-181. ISBN 80-7262-433-4 .