Table I. Antibiotics treatment of asymptomatic bacteriuria during pregnancy

Antibiotics	**Strength of activity**	**Oral dose**	**Cost/Advantages**
Amoxicillin	Some *E coli*, most *Proteus* spp, group B streptococci, enterococci, some staphylococci	500 mg TID or 875 mg BID	Low No known teratogenic Increasing resistance *Enterococcus spp*- not active
Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid	Most gram-negative aerobic bacilli and gram-positive cocci	875 mg BID	High
Ampicillin	Some E coli, most *Proteus* spp, group B streptococci, enterococci,	250 mg QID	Low No known teratogenic High resistance rates- E coli 29.8-53.9%

	some staphylococci		Pregnancy- decrease plasma concentration by 50%
Cephalexin	Some *E coli*, most *Klebsiella* and Proteus spp, group B streptococci, enterococci, staphylococci, gram-negative	250 mg QID	Low No teratogenic Penicillin and cephalosporin- associated allergy *Enterococcus spp*- not active
Clindamycin	Group B streptococci	300 mg	Moderate No teratogenic Recommended for GBS bacteriuria with Penicillin allergy
Nitrofurantoin monohydrate macrocrystals-sustained release	Most uropathogens except enterococci and *Proteus* spp	100 mg BID	Moderate Safe in all trimester (malformation OR 1.29 (95%CI 0.25-6.57)) Therapeutic level in urine, thus cannot

			treat pyelonephritis. *Proteus spp*- not active G6PD deficiency- may cause fetal and maternal hemolytic anemia Maternal pulmonitis (rare)
Sulfisoxazole	Most gram-negative aerobic bacilli	2 g x1 then 1 g QID	Low 1st trimester- neural tube defects (anti-folate) 3rd trimester- neonatal hyperbilirubinemia and kernicterus Increasing E coli resistance Hemolytic anemia in G6PD deficiency
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole DS	Most uropathogens except some strains of *E coli*	800 mg/160 mg BID	Low 1st trimester- neural tube and other birth defects (case control data; anti-folate).

			3rd trimester- neonatal hyperbilirubinemia and kernicterus. G6PD deficiency- newborn hemolytic anemia E coli resistance: 16.8-33.3%
Antibiotics to Avoid			
Fluoroquinolones	NA	NA	Impair Cartilage development in animal studies, but not describe in humans
Chloramphenicol	NA	NA	“Gray baby syndrome “
Tetracycline	NA	NA	In-utero exposure after 5 months gestation can cause the discoloration of deciduous teeth