

- Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) pneumonia is associated with high morbidity and mortality.
- We evaluated the use of ceftaroline fosamil in a 48-year old burn patient with inhalation thermal injury and MRSA pneumonia who had not responded to initial treatment with vancomycin (mean inhibitory concentration = 2 mg/L) and for whom linezolid was not appropriate due to the potential of drug-drug interactions.
- Due to the potential for rapid ceftaroline clearance, ceftaroline was administered as 600 mg intravenous every 8 hours with a 2-hour prolonged infusion and pharmacokinetic samples were evaluated via bioassay.
- The patient responded rapidly and ceftaroline was continued for a total of 14 days.
- To our knowledge, this is the first case report of the use of ceftaroline fosamil in a burn patient with MRSA pneumonia.

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