

Table III. Genotypic and phenotypic characteristics of antimicrobial resistance in equine methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) (*n* = 2) and methicillin-sensitive *S. aureus* (MSSA) (*n* = 2). *Italicized words represent discrepancies between the genotypic and phenotypic patterns of antimicrobial resistance.*

| | MSSA 1 | MSSA 2 | MRSA 1 | MRSA 2 |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Genotypic analyses</i> | Absence of resistance genes | Absence of resistance genes | P: β -lactam antibiotics N: phenicols N: <i>quinolones</i> P: tetracyclines P: macrolides P: <i>aminoglycosides</i> N: <i>rifampin</i> N: <i>trimethoprim</i> N: <i>sulphonamid</i> | P: β -lactam antibiotics N: phenicols N: <i>quinolones</i> P: tetracyclines P: macrolides P: <i>aminoglycosides</i> N: <i>rifampin</i> N: <i>trimethoprim</i> N: <i>sulphonamid</i> |
| <i>Phenotypic analyses (AST)</i> | Absence of antibiotic resistance | Absence of antibiotic resistance | R: β -lactam antibiotics S: chloramphenicol I: <i>enrofloxacin</i> R: tetracycline R: erythromycin S: <i>amikacin</i> R: gentamicin R: <i>rifampin</i> R: TMS | R: β -lactam antibiotics S: chloramphenicol I: <i>enrofloxacin</i> R: tetracycline R: erythromycin S: <i>amikacin</i> I: <i>gentamicin</i> R: <i>rifampin</i> R: TMS |

AST — antimicrobial susceptibility testing; P — positive for the gene; N — negative for the gene; S — susceptible; I — intermediate; R — resistant.