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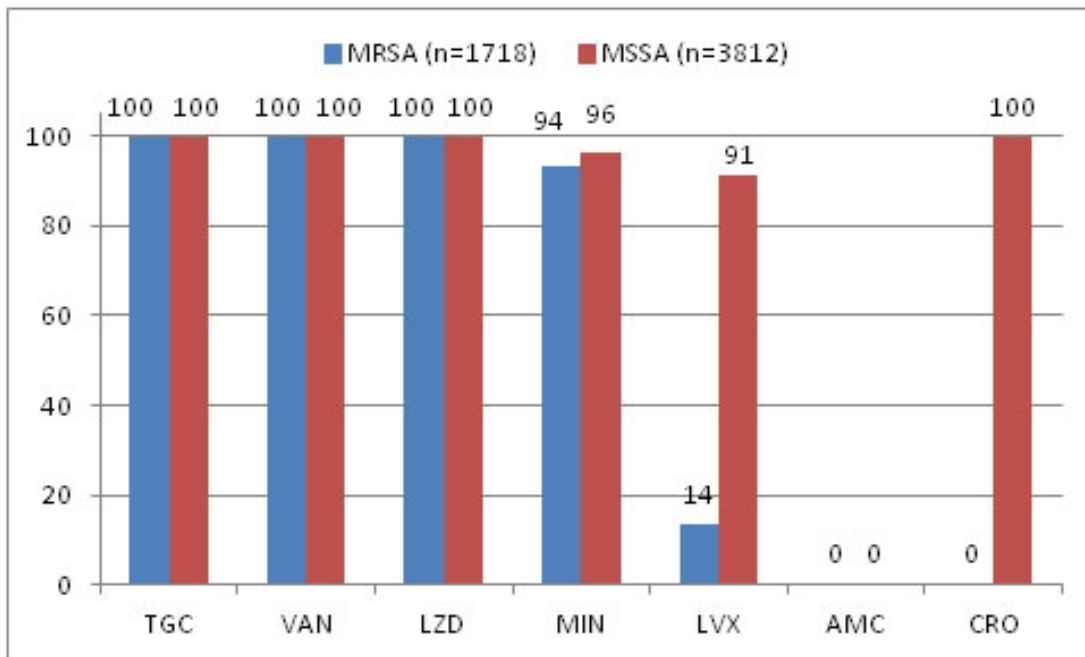
Poster Session VI

Epidemiology and clinical impact of *S. aureus* resistance

CONTEMPORARY STAPHYLOCOCCAL RESISTANCE RATES OBSERVED IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES USING DATA DERIVED FROM TEST PROGRAM (2010-2013)

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**Objectives:** The

Tigecycline European Surveillance Trial (TEST) monitors the activity of tigecycline and comparators against multiple pathogens collected worldwide. This report compares the antibiotic susceptibility of methicillin-susceptible (MSSA) and -resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) in five European countries: Spain, Italy, France, Germany and United Kingdom from 2010-2013. **Methods:** 5,539 isolates comprising 3,821 MSSA and 1,718 MRSA were collected. MICs were performed using CLSI guidelines at each site using prepared broth microdilution panels and interpreted according to EUCAST guidelines (tigecycline by FDA breakpoints).

**Results:**

TGC, tigecycline; VAN, vancomycin; LZD, linezolid; MIN, minocycline; LVX, levofloxacin; AMC, amoxicillin/clavulanic acid; CRO, ceftriaxone

**Conclusions:** The most active antibiotics were consistently TGC, VAN and LZD, which showed 100% susceptibility for all MSSA and MRSA isolates. MIN and LVX exhibited susceptibilities of at least 90% against MSSA, but LVX showed diminished activity against MRSA. AMC had no activity against MSSA and MRSA. TGC, VAN, LZD and MIN continue to show excellent activity to MSSA and MRSA.