

EV0223

ePoster Viewing

Antimicrobials: resistance surveillance

"In vitro activity of tigecycline and comparators against *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *K. oxytoca* isolated from patients in Germany, 2010-2014"

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Objectives: *K. pneumoniae* and *K. oxytoca* of the family *Enterobacteriaceae* play an important role in the pathogenesis of infections worldwide. Increasing antimicrobial resistance in these species dictates the continued surveillance and susceptibility testing of these pathogens isolated from patients with a wide spectrum of infectious processes. The Tigecycline Evaluation Surveillance Trial (TEST) examines the susceptibility of pathogens isolated from multiple infectious processes from patients in countries worldwide. The purpose of this report is to examine the susceptibility of *K. pneumoniae* and *K. oxytoca* isolated from patients in Germany in 2010- 2014 with intra-abdominal (IAI) and skin and skin structure infections (SSTI).

Methods: 310 clinically significant *K. pneumoniae* and *K. oxytoca* were obtained from patients with IAI or SSTI infections in Germany. MICs were determined from 93 cumulative sites in 2010-2014 using supplied broth microdilution panels. Susceptibility was interpreted according to EUCAST guidelines. **Results:** The % susceptible for those 310 isolates including ESBL-positive isolates for tigecycline and comparative antimicrobial agents is shown in the following table:

Organism (N)	Drug % Susceptible							
	AMK	AMC	FEP	CRO	LVX	MEM	TZP	TGC
<i>K. pneumoniae</i> (187)	95.7	72.7	75.4	76.5	75.4	96.8	79.1	85.0
ESBL-positive (39)	89.7	20.5	7.7	2.6	25.6	92.3	38.5	71.8
ESBL-negative (148)	97.3	86.5	93.2	96.0	88.5	98.0	89.9	88.5
<i>K. oxytoca</i> (123)	100	76.4	83.7	79.7	85.4	100	80.5	96.8
ESBL-positive (1)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
ESBL-negative (122)	100	77.1	84.4	80.3	86.1	100	80.3	96.7

AMK=Amikacin, AMC=Amoxicillin-Clavulanate, FEP=Cefepime, CRO=Ceftriaxone, MEM=Meropenem LVX=Levofloxacin, TZP=Piperacillin-Tazobactam, TGC=Tigecycline na=not applicable

Conclusions: Amongst the *Klebsiella* species examined TGC, AMK and MER remain the most active agents *in vitro*. ESBL- positive *K. pneumoniae* during this period were 20.8%. The continued monitoring of antimicrobial resistance in these important pathogens in Germany is warranted.