**In vitro Activity of Tigecycline and Comparators Against Pathogens in Spain from Patients with Complicated Intra-abdominal (IAI) and Skin and Soft Tissue Infections (SSTI) – TEST Data 2010-2014**

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**Objectives**

Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria associated with IAI and SSTI can be difficult to eradicate, especially if they are resistant to the agents commonly used to treat these infections. Therefore it is important to monitor the susceptibility trends among the key species associated with IAI and SSTI. This analysis was done to evaluate the in vitro activity of tigecycline and comparator antimicrobials against clinically relevant IAI and SSTI pathogens collected from hospitalized patients in Spain.

**Materials and Methods**

The data were derived as a result of the TEST surveillance program 2010-2014 in Spain. For this analysis 121 cumulative hospital sites in Spain collected 2248 gram-negative and gram-positive isolates (2010-2014) from patients with IAI or SSTI. Broth micro-dilution susceptibility testing was performed locally at each site according to CLSI guidelines and results were interpreted according to EUCAST breakpoints.

**Results**

The in vitro activity of tigecycline and comparators against IAI and SSTI isolates combined is shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organism (n)</th>
<th>AMK</th>
<th>AMC</th>
<th>CRO</th>
<th>LVX</th>
<th>MEM</th>
<th>TGP</th>
<th>TZP</th>
<th>TGC</th>
<th>VAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enterobacter cloacae (396)</td>
<td>99.0/4</td>
<td>3.0/&gt;32</td>
<td>72.2/&gt;32</td>
<td>90.7/1</td>
<td>99.8/0.25</td>
<td>80.6/64</td>
<td>92.4/1</td>
<td>na</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escherichia coli (497)</td>
<td>98.2/4</td>
<td>63.8/32</td>
<td>82.1/&gt;32</td>
<td>61.4/&gt;8</td>
<td>100/0.12</td>
<td>87.3/16</td>
<td>99.8/0.25</td>
<td>na</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klebsiella oxytoca (98)</td>
<td>100/4</td>
<td>84.7/16</td>
<td>89.5/2</td>
<td>88.8/2</td>
<td>98.0/0.25</td>
<td>85.7/32</td>
<td>98.0/0.5</td>
<td>na</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klebsiella pneumoniae (235)</td>
<td>97.9/4</td>
<td>65.1/32</td>
<td>73.6/&gt;32</td>
<td>73.2/&gt;8</td>
<td>97.9/0.25</td>
<td>77.9/128</td>
<td>90.2/1</td>
<td>na</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serratia marcescens (113)</td>
<td>99.1/4</td>
<td>4.4/&gt;32</td>
<td>91.2/1</td>
<td>92.0/1</td>
<td>98.2/0.25</td>
<td>96.5/4</td>
<td>78.8/2</td>
<td>na</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterococcus faecalis (121)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14.1/&gt;8</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>15.7/&gt;32</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>100/0.12</td>
<td>100/1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterococcus faecalis (143)</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>11.1/32</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>100/0.12</td>
<td>98.6/2</td>
<td>na</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylococcus aureus (507)</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>56.4/16</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>100/0.25</td>
<td>100/1</td>
<td>na</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

na = breakpoints not defined or non-applicable

AMK=Amikacin, AMC=Amoxicillin-Clavulanate, CRO=Ceftriaxone, LVX=Levofoxacin, MEM=Meropenem, TGP=Tigecycline, TGC=Piperacillin-Tazobactam, VAN=Vancomycin

**Conclusions**

Against the gram-negative pathogens AMK, MEM, and TGC were the most potent agents, and against gram-positive pathogens TGC and VAN were the most active. However, the variability in activity of the other comparator antibiotics underscores the need to continuously monitor the susceptibility patterns exhibited by the pathogens associated with IAI and SSTI in Spain and other EU countries.

**References**

2. EUCAST breakpoint tables for interpretation of MICs and zone diameters Version 4.0 January 2014.

**Acknowledgments**

We gratefully acknowledge the contributions of the investigators, laboratory personnel, and all members of the Tigecycline Evaluation and Surveillance Trial group. This study was sponsored by Pfizer Inc.

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