12,240 bacterial isolates were collected prospectively from patients in 34 medical centres in Europe, from patients at 37 medical centres located in Europe (34), Turkey (2), and Israel (1) in 2015. Isolates were from multiple infection sites, including bloodstream, respiratory, skin and soft tissue, urinary tract, and wound infections. Bacteria were identified by matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization-time of flight mass spectrometry. A high degree of potency was shown against Gram-positive and Gram-negative pathogens, including resistant pathogens, such as β-lactamase-negative extended-spectrum β-lactamase-producing Enterobacteriaceae (ESBL-PE). 

**Results**

**Table 1** shows the percentage of isolates that were susceptible to different antibiotics. The highest percentage of susceptible isolates were in the following categories:

- **Ceftobiprole**: 99.6% for methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), 99.3% for methicillin-susceptible *S. aureus* (MSSA), and 99.3% for *Enterococcus faecalis*. Ceftobiprole was also the most potent against ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae (MIC50/90, 0.03/0.12 mg/L).
- **Ceftaroline**: 99.9% for MSSA and 91.7% for MRSA. Ceftaroline was also active against ESBL-PE (MIC50/90, 0.03/0.12 mg/L).
- **Vancomycin**: 100.0% for MSSA and 100.0% for MRSA. Vancomycin was active against all MRSA and MSSA isolates.
- **Tigecycline**: 100.0% for MSSA and 100.0% for MRSA. Tigecycline was also active against ESBL-PE (MIC50/90, 0.06/0.25 mg/L).
- **Daptomycin**: 100.0% for MSSA and 100.0% for MRSA. Daptomycin was also active against ESBL-PE (MIC50/90, 0.25/0.5 mg/L).
- **Imipenem**: 100.0% for MSSA and 100.0% for MRSA. Imipenem was also active against ESBL-PE (MIC50/90, 0.12/0.25 mg/L).
- **Linezolid**: 100.0% for MSSA and 100.0% for MRSA. Linezolid was also active against ESBL-PE (MIC50/90, 0.06/0.12 mg/L).
- **Clindamycin**: 99.9% for MSSA and 99.7% for MRSA. Clindamycin was also active against ESBL-PE (MIC50/90, 0.12/0.25 mg/L).
- **Vancomycin, Teicoplanin, Daptomycin, Daptomycin, and Linezolid were also active against ESBL-PE (MIC50/90, 0.03/0.12 mg/L).**

**Table 2** shows the activity of cephalosporins and comparator antibacterials against Gram-positive pathogens from Europe, Turkey, and Israel during 2015.

**Conclusions**

Ceftobiprole was active against Gram-positive pathogens, including MRSA and MRSA, and was similar to other comparator antibacterials, such as linezolid and vancomycin. Ceftobiprole was also active against ESBL-PE, which is important for the treatment of infections caused by these resistant strains.