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Abstract (poster session)

**In vitro activity of tigecycline against vancomycin-resistant enterococci in the USA categorised by CDC regions: TEST 2007-2010**

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Background: The percentage rates of vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* spp (VRE) vary by country and region. Tigecycline has been shown to have potent activity against commonly encountered species, including those with resistant phenotypes. The purpose of this study was to determine regional variations, if any, and the current activity of tigecycline (TIG) against VRE in the United States. Methods: A total of 2440 clinically relevant isolates of *E. faecalis* and *E. faecium* were collected from patients in 243 hospitals across the United States (US) from 2007 - 2010. MIC's were determined by broth microdilution and interpreted following CLSI guidelines. Tigecycline breakpoints were defined by the FDA. Regions are defined by the CDC. Results: 555/22544 (22%) of the enterococci were vancomycin-resistant. Results are summarized for tigecycline in the following table: TABLE Conclusions: ESC, NE, and WNC regions have significantly lower rates of VRE ( $p < 0.05$ ) than all other regions of the US. Tigecycline demonstrated consistent potent activity against VRE in the United States, regardless of region of isolation, with an overall MIC<sub>90</sub> of 0.25 mg/L and 99% susceptible.

CDC Region	Total N	VRE	% VRE	mg/L	
				MIC <sub>50</sub> / MIC <sub>90</sub>	% Sus
East North Central (ENC)	600	147	25%	0.12 / 0.25	98%
East South Central (ESC)	165	20	12%	0.12 / 0.25	100%
Middle Atlantic (MA)	656	154	23%	0.12 / 0.25	99%
Mountain (M)	79	20	25%	0.06 / 0.25	100%
New England (NE)	56	7	13%	0.12 / 0.25	100%
Pacific (P)	77	18	23%	0.06 / 0.12	100%
South Atlantic (SA)	479	114	24%	0.12 / 0.25	99%
West North Central (WNC)	322	50	16%	0.12 / 0.25	100%
West South Central (WSC)	110	25	23%	0.12 / 0.25	100%
All Regions	2544	555	22%	0.06 / 0.25	99%