

P1068

Poster Session IV

Resistance surveillance in Gram-negatives

FIVE YEAR ANALYSIS (2009-2013) OF THE IDENTIFICATION AND ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY TRENDS FOR ENTEROBACTER SPP. COLLECTED FROM EU COUNTRIES IN THE TEST PROGRAM.

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Objectives: *Enterobacter* spp. is a significant clinical pathogen associated with several types of infection, including septicemia, urinary tract infections, and pneumonia. These species are also a clinical threat as they have intrinsic and acquired resistance mechanisms. AmpC, carbapenemases (KPC and metallo- β -lactamase), and polymyxin-resistance mechanisms are not uncommon. The TEST program (2009-2013) data was used to evaluate the antimicrobial susceptibility of different species within this Genera from European (EU) hospitals. **Methods:** This collection of 8,553 isolates were susceptibility tested against TIG and comparators locally using CLSI broth microdilution methods. EUCAST breakpoint criteria were applied. Eight *Enterobacter* spp. were included for analysis and the most common species were *E. aerogenes* (1832), *E. cloacae* (6450), and *E. asburiae* (168). **Results:** The %Susceptible for all *Enterobacter* spp. combined and by year are shown in the table.

Year (n)	Amikacin	Cefepime	Ceftriaxone	Levofloxacin	Meropenem	Pip-Tazo	Tigecycline
2009 (871)	97.1	75.3	59.2	83.4	97.6	67.1	87.4
2010 (2442)	94.5	72.4	54.8	80.7	99.1	63.0	86.2
2011 (1839)	95.9	73.5	56.9	81.7	98.9	64.0	87.1
2012 (2619)	97.4	75.6	61.3	85.1	98.6	70.4	91.1
2013 (782)	97.6	72.3	57.3	82.9	98.2	67.0	90.0

a EUCAST breakpoint (BP) criteria

Tigecycline susceptibility varied among species, with higher rates observed for *E. asburiae* (98.2%), *E. aerogenes* (90.8%) and *E. cloacae* (87.3%). Resistance to tigecycline varied by country with the highest rate observed in Romania (15%). **Conclusions:** Among this large contemporary collection of EU *Enterobacter* spp. isolates, the susceptibility rates remained fairly constant during each year in this study. Meropenem and amikacin were the most active agents ($\geq 95\%$) followed by tigecycline ($>86\%$). Higher tigecycline S rates (95%) would have been obtained using FDA breakpoint criteria for this species. *Enterobacter* spp. is an important pathogen and the susceptibility to key class agents and molecular characterization of resistance mechanisms should be closely monitored against this species.