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Abstract (poster session)

In vitro activity of tigecycline against pathogens from UK/Ireland: TEST 2008-2011

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Background: The rapid emergence of multi-drug resistant pathogens has undermined the efficacy of many widely used broad spectrum antibacterials and prompted the development of newer antimicrobials. Tigecycline has shown broad spectrum activity against many hospital pathogens. The purpose of this study was to examine the activity of tigecycline and comparators to nosocomial pathogens isolated in the UK and Ireland between 2008-2011. Methods: A total of 1,390 nosocomial pathogens were identified and confirmed at a reference laboratory. MICs were determined at each site utilizing supplied broth microdilution panels and interpreted according to EUCAST guidelines. Results: Results are in the table as follows: na, breakpoints not defined.*CLSI breakpoints used if no EUCAST breakpoints determined yet. Conclusions: Meropenem and tigecycline were the most active antimicrobial agents against Enterobacteriaceae. Tigecycline displayed the lowest MIC90 against *Acinetobacter* spp., but had minimal activity against *P. aeruginosa*. Against gram-positives, tigecycline had high percent susceptible rates.

	<i>E. coli, K. oxytoca/pneumoniae</i> n = 481		<i>Acinetobacter</i> spp. n = 104		<i>P. aeruginosa</i> n = 192	
	%S	MIC ₉₀	%S	MIC ₉₀	%S	MIC ₉₀
Tigecycline	95.8	1	na	1	na	16
Amikacin	94.2	8	96.2	4	83.3	32
Cefepime	84.2	8	--	8	85.4	16
Meropenem	99.8	≤0.06	90.4	2	83.9	8
Levofloxacin	79.2	>8	88.5	2	64.9	>8
	<i>S. aureus</i> n = 202		<i>Enterococcus</i> spp. n = 121		<i>S. pneumoniae</i> n = 80	
	%S	MIC ₉₀	%S	MIC ₉₀	%S	MIC ₉₀
Tigecycline	100	0.5	100	0.25	100	0.03
Levofloxacin	66.3	16	na	>32	100	1
Minocycline	89.1	1	42.2	>8	38.8	8
Vancomycin	100	1	69.4	>32	100	0.5