Antimicrobial Activity of Doripenem Tested Against Bloodstream Infection Isolates from North America (2003-2006)

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Materials and Method

A total of 16,874 isolates were tested by the CLSI method and the broth microdilution method of JMI Laboratories. Organisms included were isolated from patients with bloodstream infections. The broth microdilution method was used to test doripenem, imipenem, meropenem, ceftazidime, cefepime, piperacillin/tazobactam, amikacin, tobramycin, gentamicin, levofloxacin, minocycline, linezolid, and polymyxin B. The susceptibility testing was performed in accordance with the recommendations of the CLSI (2007) and the CLSI (2008) guidelines. The MIC results were interpreted according to the CLSI guidelines. The MIC values were determined by using the CLSI broth microdilution method.

Results

Doripenem was tested against a wide range of Gram-negative and Gram-positive organisms. The MIC results were interpreted according to the CLSI guidelines. The MIC results were determined by using the CLSI broth microdilution method.

Conclusions

Doripenem was highly active against confirmed ESBL-producing pathogens producing bloodstream infections (clindamycin being 100.0%, 99.6%, and 90.9%, respectively). The MIC results were determined by using the CLSI broth microdilution method.

Selected References