
AMENDED ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Appropriate empiric therapy for Enterobacteriaceae infections has become complex due to the high prevalence of several resistance mechanisms, including the production of CTX-M-15 β-lactamases enzymes. The current interpretation of antimicrobial susceptibility testing of CTX-M-15 enzymes has been limited by the limited therapeutic options. Tigecycline has shown broad activity against Enterobacteriaceae and other pathogens.

METHODS

2,167 E. coli, 3,762 Klebsiella spp. and 894 P. mirabilis were consecutively collected in USA centers during 2003 – 2008, as part of the SENTRY Antimicrobial Surveillance Program. 

RESULTS

Over the last decade an accumulation of extended-spectrum β-lactamases (ESBL) have emerged in the USA. The ESBL prevalence has been elevated in Enterobacteriaceae in the USA centers. The prevalence of ESBL is highly variable, with ESBL rates remaining between 2.4 and 5.3% in other years while other agents had limited activity (73.1-88.5% susceptible). Tigecycline showed limited activity (30.8% susceptible) while other agents had limited activity (≤80% susceptible). Tigecycline breakpoints approved by (a) CLSI and (b) EUCAST interpretation criteria, if available. (c) P/T = piperacillin/tazobactam.

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SELECTED REFERENCES


34. CLSI (2010). M12-A6, Performance standards for antimicrobial susceptibility testing: Twenty-fifth informational supplement. CLSI, Wayne, PA.


