Tetracyclines are very active against Gram-positive bacteria, producing bacteriostatic and bactericidal effects with MICs of ≤0.25 µg/ml for MRSA and MSSA. 

**RESULTS**

### Table 2: Correlations of tetracycline and minocycline MIC results as categorized by CLSI (2012) and EUCAST (2012) breakpoint criteria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organism (no. tested)/MIC µg/ml</th>
<th>CLSI (2012)</th>
<th>EUCAST (2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tetracycline</strong></td>
<td><strong>Minocycline</strong></td>
<td><strong>Tetracycline</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤0.5</td>
<td>≥4</td>
<td>≤0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,9212</td>
<td>77.6 / 22.4</td>
<td>77.6 / 22.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,9213</td>
<td>76.1 / 23.9</td>
<td>76.1 / 23.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29214</td>
<td>80.0 / 20.0</td>
<td>80.0 / 20.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **6.** All organisms were cultured in the year 2011.
- **7.** Multiple use of tetracycline HCl susceptibility results to predict minocycline susceptibility the error rate was 2.3% which is less than tetracycline using MIC90 results.
- **8.** If tetracycline susceptibility was used to predict minocycline susceptibility the error rate was 0.0-0.2% for streptococci (Tables 2 and 3).
- **9.** Overall error rates using tetracycline to predict the minocycline categorical results (cross-susceptibility and cross-resistance comparisons and possesses a greater spectrum of activity (% susceptible rate) by either CLSI or EUCAST breako }
- **10.** Results: of compared categorical breakpoints, MN 99.6%/0.0% vs EUCAST 98.4%/1.6% showed that for MN ranging from (≤0.25 µg/ml) for GRB ≥0.5 µg/ml using EUCAST ≥0.0-0.2%
- **11.** Organism collection:
- **12.** These 7,279 Gram-positive isolates included 2,9212 S. aureus, 2,9213 S. agalactiae, 2,9214 S. pneumoniae, 1,899 S. pyogenes,
- **13.** Also described by Aminov et al. (2001) for S. aureus.
- **14.** Co-authors (RNJ and MGS) are employees of JMI Laboratories and have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

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**REFERENCES**