Ceftobiprole is not approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for use in the US; it has received approval by the European Medicines Agency (EMA) for use in the treatment of acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections (ABSSSI) caused by S. aureus, S. pyogenes, Enterococcus spp., and other aerobic Gram-positive pathogens.

Methods: In vitro susceptibility testing was performed against 3,278 isolates of enterococci, 2,514 isolates of Gram-positive aerobic cocci, and 1,111 isolates of Gram-negative aerobic bacilli (1). Ceftobiprole and comparator antimicrobial agents were tested against an international collection of 2,028 isolates of S. pneumoniae (2). The MICs were determined using E测试 methodology (3) and following CLSI methods (4) or EUCAST (5). Categorical interpretation criteria were CLSI (M100-S27 [2017]), EUCAST (2017), or US FDA when no EUCAST or CLSI criteria were available. The data included 3,060 MRSA and methicillin-susceptible Staphylococcus aureus (MSSA) tested against S. pneumoniae.

Data: Of the 3,060 MRSA and MSSA tested against S. pneumoniae, 72.7% of penicillin-resistant isolates were high (Table 2).

Conclusions: Ceftobiprole demonstrated a susceptibility profile similar to other approved agents and presented a unique therapeutic value in the treatment of acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections caused by S. aureus, S. pyogenes, and other aerobic Gram-positive pathogens.

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