The increased frequency of ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae isolates may increase the use of non-sterile antibiotic agents, including carbapenems, often used as alternatives to 3rd- and 4th-generation cephalosporins (3G/4G). ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae isolates have spread in the nosocomial and community settings, complicating the empiric treatment of infections caused by Enterobacteriaceae isolates.

Conclusions

- Clarithromycin-SPR741 demonstrated potent activity against this recent collection of ESBL and CRE isolates.
- Clarithromycin-SPR741 was less active against MDR A. baumannii clinical isolates that exhibited resistance to carbapenems and fosfomycin, consistent with the known mechanism of resistance.
- Resistance profiles indicated the need for further development to investigate their roles as anti-gram-negative agents.

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References


