Presented at ECCMID 2017 (37th European Congress of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases) 22-25 April 2017, Vienna, Austria

Meropenem-Vaborbactam Activity against Enterobacteriaceae Isolates Collected during 2014-2015 from European and South American Countries

M Castanheira, LR Duncan, LM Deshpande, RE Mendes, RK Flamm
JMI Laboratories, North Liberty, Iowa, USA

Background: carbapenemase (CARB) genes are widespread in Enterobacteriaceae from European and South American countries, and organisms has been documented in several

* Isolates were inhibited at ≤2 mg/L.

Results: Meropenem-vaborbactam (MICs ≤0.12 mg/L) was more active than meropenem alone (MICs ≤2 mg/L) against CRE (1,764) and ESBL-producing E. coli (50/90), with 99.0% of CRE isolates inhibited at 0.03 mg/L and 19.2% of ESBL-producing E. coli isolates inhibited at 0.06 mg/L. Against KPC isolates, meropenem-vaborbactam (MICs ≤0.5 mg/L) is twice as active as meropenem alone (MICs ≤1 mg/L), and meropenem-vaborbactam activity (inhibitor at fixed 8 mg/L) and comparator antimicrobial agents tested against 16/CARB-producing isolates (Figure 2). And Hungary was the only country

Conclusions: Meropenem-vaborbactam was only active against Enterobacteriaceae isolates, but meropenem-vaborbactam displayed great activity against isolates carrying KPC, NDM, OXA-48-like enzymes and MBLs

Materials and Methods


This project was funded in part by the Medicines Company

Acknowledgements