**INTRODUCTION**

The ZAAPS project has completed its eighth year of prospective surveillance of Gram-positive (GP) pathogens to assess the global patterns of linezolid (LZD) activity among the most common clinical isolates. The ZAAPS study is an ongoing prospective, collaborative, multinational surveillance programme that monitors the in vitro activity of LZD against GP pathogens. The ZAAPS study has been running since 2001 and has collected data on over 20,000 isolates from 67 medical centers in 22 countries, with over 2,500 isolates being tested each year.

**RESULTS**

- **Overall** LZD susceptibility was 99.2% (744 strains).
- **Enterococci** had the highest susceptibility to LZD with 96.1% (77.8%).
- **Staphylococci** had the lowest susceptibility to LZD with 93.2% (average 25.0%; range 0.0% [Sweden] to 46.8% [United Kingdom]).
- **Coagulase-negative staphylococci** (CoNS) had 98.7% susceptibility to LZD.
- **Beta-lactamase producers** had 99.6% susceptibility to LZD.
- **Viridans group streptococci** (VGS) both had similar LZD MIC50/90 results of 0.5 mg/L.
- **Enterococci** had LZD MIC results of >2 mg/L.
- **Staphylococci** had the lowest MIC results of 0.015 mg/L.
- **Coagulase-negative staphylococci** (CoNS) had 96.3% susceptibility to LZD.

**CONCLUSIONS**

- LZD susceptibility results were generally similar across different countries and regions.
- Overall, LZD susceptibility was high, with only 0.54% of tested enterococci being resistant to LZD, a rate which has remained stable for several years.
- LZD continues to demonstrate potent in vitro activity against Gram-positive pathogens, making it a valuable treatment option.
- Future studies should focus on monitoring trends in resistance and evaluating the role of LZD in combination therapy.

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**REFERENCES**