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### Objectives
To evaluate the antimicrobial activities of oritavancin and comparators tested against subsets of vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus spp. isolates from different sites in the United States and Europe, from vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE) recovered from hospitalized patients in the United States (USA) and Europe throughout the years 2008-2009, and to compare the results with those published

### Methods
Oritavancin (LY333328; 0.008-1 mg/L) was tested for susceptibility by reference CLSI methods (M07-A8, 2010) and European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (EUCAST) criteria (50% 90% CLSI EUCAST). The oritavancin MIC distributions were compared with those published by the Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) M100-S20 (2009–2010). QC strains were within the published CLSI M100-S20 (2010) and EUCAST values.

### Results
• Oritavancin was very potent when tested against vancomycin-resistant (VanB) and -susceptible (VanA) isolates from the United States and Europe. 
• Oritavancin displayed an elevated (16-fold) oritavancin MIC90 when tested against vancomycin-resistant (VanB) and -susceptible (VanA) isolates, which was also observed in oritavancin pharmacodynamic profiles.

### Conclusion
Oritavancin demonstrated equivalent potency when tested against vancomycin-resistant (VanB) and -susceptible (VanA) isolates from the United States and Europe throughout the years 2008-2009. These in vitro results combined with the favourable pharmacokinetic profile make oritavancin an attractive option for treating vancomycin-resistant enterococci infections where a potent bactericidal activity is crucial and therapeutic options are limited due to the emergence of vancomycin-resistant enterococci.

### References