Ceftaroline, the active form of the prodrug ceftaroline fosamil, is a cephalosporin with in vitro bactericidal activity against Gram-positive organisms, including MRSA and penicillin-resistant Gram-negative pathogens. Ceftaroline fosamil is approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (USA-FDA) for the treatment of community-acquired bacterial skin and skin structures infections (ABSSSI) and community-acquired bacterial pneumonia (CABP).

Methods: Clinical and microbiological testing methods were utilized for determining MIC results for CF. A total of 1,080 isolates were collected in 2010 from 25 medical centers located in 7 Asia-Pacific (APAC) countries and South Africa in 2010.

Results: Isolates were collected mostly from ABSSSI (57.8%), respiratory infections (21.5%) and bacteremia (10.7%). The isolates were distributed as defined in Table 1. Against the 1,080 SA isolates, CF was very active (MIC ≤0.12 μg/ml) with only a 4- to 8-fold MIC increase among MRSA (MIC50, 2 μg/ml; MIC90, 4 μg/ml) overall and CF MIC values were ≤0.06 μg/ml (MIC50, 0.25 μg/ml) overall and ceftaroline MIC values were ≤0.03 μg/ml (MIC50, 0.12 μg/ml) against recent SA isolates collected in 2010 from 25 medical centers located in 7 Asia-Pacific (APAC) region and South Africa hospitals in 2010.

Conclusions: Against recent SA isolates collected from various infections in the APAC region, CF demonstrated potent in vitro activity. CF was consistently active, while MRSA rates and other resistances varied greatly by country within this region.