**ABSTRACT**

Dalbavancin (DAV, known as BI-397, MEI 389, A1, VERDEEM) is a late-stage investigational intravenous lipoglycopeptide with an extended elimination half-life allowing annual dosing with weekly or biweekly intervals. DAV efficacy was assessed against a 2011 SENTRY Antimicrobial Surveillance Program (ASP) collection of gram-positive isolates from the USA. DAV MIC results for 2011 were not available for USA Enterococcus faecium (E. faecium) Dalbavancin MIC results. VanA phenotype-resistant or linezolid. Further development of DAV appears warranted against SA, CoNS, and other classes.

**INTRODUCTION**

Study design: JMI Laboratories utilized in vitro testing results from the 2011 SENTRY Antimicrobial Surveillance Program (ASP) performed during 2011 to provide dalbavancin susceptibility testing of 81,673 gram-positive bacterial isolates. The data were analyzed to determine the susceptibility of these isolates to dalbavancin. DAV susceptibility results were compared to susceptibility results of 2011 for vancomycin, teicoplanin, and linezolid as a baseline for ongoing comprehensive microbiology and spectrum surveillance programs for dalbavancin (2011 and beyond).

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Dalbavancin (also known as BI-397, MEI 389, A1, VERDEEM) is a late-stage investigational intravenous lipoglycopeptide with an extended elimination half-life allowing annual dosing with weekly or biweekly intervals. DAV efficacy was assessed against a 2011 SENTRY Antimicrobial Surveillance Program (ASP) collection from the USA. DAV MIC results for 2011 were not available for USA Enterococcus faecium (E. faecium) Dalbavancin MIC results. VanA phenotype-resistant or linezolid. Further development of DAV appears warranted against SA, CoNS, and other classes.

**RESULTS**

Table 1: Dalbavancin MIC distribution by species for tested gram-positive pathogen categories from a worldwide collection of isolates during the year 2011 (CLSI, CLSIa, EUCAST, EUCASTb).

**CONCLUSIONS**

Dalbavancin elucidates a novel MIC for streptococci and staphylococci that ranged from ≤0.03 µg/ml (CaM, (31 strains), CMM, and VGS) to ≤0.06 µg/ml (S. aureus, having MIC results for these genera generally ranged from ≤0.06 to ≤0.12 µg/ml).

Dalbavancin MIC results for year 2011 against USA Gram-positive pathogen (1,556 isolates) remain consistent with earlier reports and dalbavancin MIC in emerging resistance among analyzed species.

**REFERENCES**

