Arbekacin is a broad-spectrum aminoglycoside licensed for use in systemic use in Japan and under development in Europe and under clinical development as salvage therapy in the USA. We evaluated the frequency of occurrence of organisms isolated from pneumonia in hospitalized patients (Table S1) using ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP), in the SENTRY Program in the USA and in Japan, where it is largely used to treat methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) infections.

**Methods**

Isolates were collected from G2 USA medical centers in 2012. Organism frequency was evaluated from a collection of 2,103 isolates from 222 medical centers across all 50 states (Table S1). The isolates (102) were selected to be tested for susceptibility (S) by reference broth microdilution method against AMR and comparators.

**Results**

The 5 most common organisms from non-VAP were (N [%]: non-VAP [VAP]): F. novicida (1.1% [4.0%]), P. aeruginosa (3.5% [4.4%]), A. baumannii (5.3% [11.9%]), S. maltophilia (5.1% [11.0%]), and H. influenzae (6.0% [11.5%]). The most active aminoglycosides tested against ABK and comparators were generally more active than TOB (MIC50/90, 0.25-2/2-32 µg/ml) and AMK (MIC50/90, 1-2/2-32 µg/ml). GEN was the most active aminoglycoside tested against ABK and comparators.

**Discussion**

Arbekacin demonstrated potent activity and satisfactory coverage against the microorganisms most frequently isolated from non-VAP patients, including VAP, in the USA and Japan.

**Acknowledgments**

This study was funded by Meiji Seika Pharma Co., Ltd. (Contact: Kenichirou Kondo, E-mail: kenichirou.kondou@meiji.com). Conflict of interest: the authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.