**In vitro Activity of Delafloxacin When Tested Against Contemporary Bacterial Pathogens from the USA (2014)**

**RF KALLM, DJ FARRELL, HS SADER, PR RHOMBERG, RN JONES**  
**JMI Laboratories, North Liberty, Iowa, USA**

**Background**
Delafloxacin, a novel intravenous and oral fluoroquinolone, is currently in phase III development for the treatment of serious infections. The antibacterial activity against S. aureus isolates (strain USA300 and USA400) was recently reported by Robert K. Flamm, PhD. Delafloxacin is active against a broad range of Gram-positive and negative bacteria including enterococci, enterobacteria (Citrobacter and Escherichia coli), and Staphylococcus lugdunensis. Delafloxacin is also active against anaerobes associated with respiratory tract infections (in vitro and community-acquired respiratory infections including Ventilator-associated pneumonia and hemopneumonia). This study is the third in a series examining the activity of delafloxacin against contemporary bacterial pathogens in the USA.

**Methods**
Delafloxacin was active in vitro against 2,940 clinical isolates representing 13 different bacterial species including Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Klebsiella pneumoniae, and Enterococcus faecium. All clinical isolates were collected in 2014 and the MICs were determined by broth microdilution at the JMI Laboratories Antimicrobial Surveillance Program. The MICs were determined at 2.7 μg/mL against USA300 and USA400 S. aureus isolates.

**Results**
Delafloxacin was active in vitro against 2,940 clinical isolates including Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Klebsiella pneumoniae, and Enterococcus faecium. All clinical isolates were collected in 2014 and the MICs were determined by broth microdilution at the JMI Laboratories Antimicrobial Surveillance Program. The MICs were determined at 2.7 μg/mL against USA300 and USA400 S. aureus isolates.

**Conclusions**
Delafloxacin was active in vitro against 2,940 clinical isolates, including Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Klebsiella pneumoniae, and Enterococcus faecium. The MICs were determined at 2.7 μg/mL against USA300 and USA400 S. aureus isolates. Delafloxacin was active in vitro against 2,940 clinical isolates, including Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Klebsiella pneumoniae, and Enterococcus faecium. The MICs were determined at 2.7 μg/mL against USA300 and USA400 S. aureus isolates.