1207. Analysis of Oritavancin Activity against Gram-Positive Clinical Isolates Responsible for Bacterial Endocarditis in United States and European Hospitals (2008–2016)
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Session: 147. Expanded Spectrum – New Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing
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Background. Oritavancin (ORI) has documented in vitro activity against gram-positive (GP) isolates. This study analyzed ORI tested against organisms causing endocarditis in United States (US) and European (EU) sites.

Methods. A total of 424 organisms recovered from patients with a diagnosis of bacterial endocarditis at US and EU sites during the SENTRY Antimicrobial Surveillance Program (2008–2016) were included (see Table). Isolates were identified by standard biochemical algorithms and MALDI-TOF. Susceptibility (S) testing was performed by CLSI methods, and MICs were interpreted per CLSI and/or EUCAST criteria.

Results. Among the 424 isolates, 212 (50.0%) were S. aureus (SA; 31.6% methicillin-resistant [MRSA]), 47 (11.1%) were coagulase-negative staphylococci (CoNS), 81 (18.9%) were Enterococcus faecalis (EFM), 21 (5.0%) were E. faecium (EFM), 24 (5.7%) were B. theta (BTH), and 39 (9.2%) were viridans group streptococci (VGS). ORI had similar MIC values (0.06/µg/mL) against SA and CoNS, inhibiting 98.8% of these isolates at ≤0.12 µg/mL. ORI MIC90 values were 8 to 32-fold lower than those for vancomycin (VAN), daptomycin (DAP), and ceftazidime (CTZ) against staphylococci. ORI showed MICs against staphylococci. EFM (MIC90 = 0.008/µg/mL) were 2-fold lower than against EFC (MIC90 = 0.015/µg/mL; 97.5% resistant against VAN and MRSA). MIC90 was inhibited 98.0% of vancomycin-resistant isolates, inhibited 98.0% of vancomycin-resistant isolates, inhibited 98.0% of vancomycin-resistant isolates, inhibited 98.0% of vancomycin-resistant isolates.

Conclusion. ORI activity was potent across GP isolates with MIC90 values ranging from 0.25 to 2 µg/mL. MIC90 values of ORI were ≤0.001/0.004 µg/mL, and MIC90 values of ORI were ≤0.001/0.004 µg/mL. MIC90 activity was unaffected by the presence of β-lactamase for either HI or MC. Activity of DLX was similar for US and European isolates.

Conclusion. Delafloxacin demonstrated potent activity against CA-RTI pathogens, including SPN, HI, and MC. These data support the continued study of DLX as a potential treatment for community-acquired pneumonia.

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1209. In Vitro Activity of Eravacycline and Comparator Antimicrobials Against 143 Strains of Bacteroides Species
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Background. Eravacycline (ERV) is the first fully synthetic fluorocycline with activity against tetracycline (TET)-resistant organisms. In addition, it is 2-8 times more potent than tigecycline (TGC). Like other tetracyclines, it inhibits protein synthesis by binding to the 30S ribosomal subunit exhibiting a broad spectrum of activity. To further explore its activity, we evaluated its activity against 143 clinical isolates of Bacteroides and included TET, CLSI, and other drugs frequently used to treat serious infections.

Methods. Clinical isolates recovered during the past 3 years from patients in Southern California were saved as pure cultures in 20% skim milk at ~70°C. Prior to testing, they were transferred at least twice to ensure purity and good growth. Antimicrobials included ERV, TET, TGC, pipercillin-tazobactam (P-T), meropenem (MER), clindamycin (CLI), and metronidazole (MET). The method was agar dilution as described in the CLSI M11-A8 document for testing anaerobes using Brucella agar and 96-well plates. Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) were measured. The MIC was defined as the lowest dilution that completely inhibited growth or resulted in a marked reduction compared with a drug-free growth control.

Results. MIC values (µg/mL) for Bacteroides and Parabacteroides are presented in the table:

| Organism (no.) | ERV | TGC | TET | P-T | MER | CLI | MET |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| B. caccae (10) | 2   | >2  | >2  | 8   | 0.25 | >2  | >2  |
| B. fragilis (25) | 2   | 8   | >2  | 1   | 0.5 | >2  | >2  |
| B. stercoris (25) | 2   | 16  | >2  | 16  | 1   | >2  | >2  |
| B. ovatus (37) | 32  | 2   | 8   | 4   | >2  | 8   | 32  |
| B. vulgatus (25) | 1   | 4   | >2  | 8   | 1   | >2  | 8   |
| P. distasonis (25) | 1   | >8  | 8   | 1   | >2  | >2  | >2  |

ERV showed excellent activity against these strains and was 4–8 times more potent than TGC. TET and CLI were poorly active with most strains showing marked resistance. The other antimicrobials showed modest to good activity.

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1208. In Vitro Evaluation of Delafloxacin Activity when Tested Against Contemporaneous Community-Acquired Bacterial Respiratory Tract Infection Isolates (2014–2016): Results from the SENTRY Antimicrobial Surveillance Program
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Background. Delafloxacin (DLX) is a broad-spectrum fluoroquinolone (FQ) antibiotic that has completed clinical development (oral and intravenous formulations) with the new drug application currently under the Food and Drug Administration review for the treatment of acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections (ABSSI). DLX is also in clinical trials for community-acquired bacterial pneumonia.

Results. The MIC50/90 values for DLX against the wild-type C. parapsilosis isolates ranged from 0.25 -2 µg/mL. Among the echinocandins, MIC90 values ranged from 0.5 to 2 µg/mL (CSSP), 1 to 4 µg/mL (MCF) and 2 to 4 µg/mL (ANI). SCY-078 was active against the 14 azole-resistant isolates (MIC ranging from 0.25 to 2 µg/mL). Similar activity was observed against the 6 echinocandin-resistant isolates with MIC90 ranging from 0.25 to 1 µg/mL. Among the 4 most recent studies in the US and EU (2013–2015) C. parapsilosis isolates represented 14 – 20% of the Candida isolates; rates were similar in the EU and US.

Conclusion. SCY-078 demonstrated potent activity against C. parapsilosis clinical isolates. Notably, SCY-078 was effective against all the echinocandins and azole resistant C. parapsilosis isolates tested.

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