A worldwide surveillance program studying the In Vitro Activity of Tigecycline and 10 common therapeutic agents against methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* and Vancomycinresistant *Enterococcus species* from 2004–2009.

**Methods:** A total of 27,846 clinical isolates (10,806 entero cocci, 17,040 *S. aureus*) were identified to the species level at each participating site and confirmed by a central laboratory. Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations (MICs) were determined by the local laboratory using broth microdilution panels. Antimicrobial resistance was interpreted according to CLSI breakpoints with TIG susceptible breakpoints defined as <0.5 mcg/ml for *S. aureus* and <0.25 mcg/ml for enterococci.

**Results:** 12.8% (1,381/10,806) of enterococci were resistant to vancomycin (VRE), and 42.1% (7,174/17,040) of *S. aureus* were resistant to oxacillin (MRSA). Among the vancomycin resistant *E. faecium* (VREF), 6.6% resistant to other study drugs were LVX 99.3, P 98.5, AMP 98.3, VAN 100, MIN 10.8 and LZD 0.2. Percent resistant rates for MRSA were P 100, AMP 100, AUG 75.4, LVX 74.9, PT 65.8 CAX 46.5, IMP 24.4, MIN 1.3, LZD 0.0, and VAN 0.0. TIG inhibited 100% of the enterococci and *S. aureus* resistant to other drugs. Modal TIG MICs for VRE/nonVRE were 0.12/0.12, and 0.12/0.12 for MRSA/ MSSA.

**Conclusion:** TIG retained potent activity against drug-resistant *S. aureus* and enterococcal isolates, inhibiting 100% of all strains tested at their defined breakpoints of 0.5 and 0.25 mcg/ml, respectively.