Macro E-test MIC of 6.0 μg/ml for both glycopeptides. This suggests that periodic screening of *S. aureus* isolates from BSI may be useful to check for the occurrence of hVISA.

doi:10.1016/j.ijid.2008.05.717

44.028

Tigecycline and Comparators Against *S. pneumoniae*: A Global Study

M. Renteria[1,*], D. Hoban[1], B. Johnson[1], S. Bouchillon[1], M. Hackel[1], J. Johnson[1], R. Badal[1], M. Dowzicky[2]

[1] *International Health Management Associates, Inc., Schaumburg, IL, USA*
[2] *Wyeth Pharmaceuticals, Collegeville, PA, USA*

Objectives: *S. pneumoniae* (SPN) continues to be recognized as a significant respiratory and bacteremic pathogen. Resistance to both oral and parenteral antibiotics used to treat SPN infection is evolving and newer antibiotics are needed with anti-SPN activity. This report documents the activity of tigecycline and comparators against 5501 SPN collected globally since 2004.

Methods: Between 2004—2007, 387 hospital sites in 48 countries collected 5501 SPN deemed clinically significant from a variety of sources. MICs were determined at each site using supplied broth microdilution panels and MIC results interpreted by CLSI standards at each site.

Results: The % SPN inhibited at each MIC are shown below:

Conclusions: Tigecycline demonstrated excellent in vitro activity against SPN with 100% of isolates inhibited at ≤0.5 mcg/ml. Globally, only 61.5% of SPN were susceptible to penicillin, while 0.2% were resistant to levofloxacin. Continued surveillance of resistance in SPN to new and established antimicrobials is warranted.

doi:10.1016/j.ijid.2008.05.718

44.029

Tigecycline Comparison with Minocycline Resistance Pathogens. A Worldwide Perspective

D. Hoban[1,*], R. Badal[1], M. Renteria[1], S. Bouchillon[1], B. Johnson[1], J. Johnson[1], M. Hackel[1], M. Dowzicky[2]

[1] *International Health Management Associates, Inc., Schaumburg, IL, USA*
[2] *Wyeth Pharmaceuticals, Collegeville, PA, USA*

Objectives: Tigecycline, a new glycylcycline is an analogue of tetracycline that demonstrates activity against bacterial strains carrying tetracycline (minocycline) resistance mechanisms. This report documents the activity of TIG against minocycline resistant isolates collected worldwide, 2004—2007, as part of the Tigecycline Evaluation Surveillance Trial (TEST) study.

Methods: Between 2004 and 2007, 387 hospital sites in 48 countries collected significant pathogens associated with 8 specimen types, were identified to species level and MICs

Results: The table below illustrates the activity of tigecycline to minocycline resistant pathogens.

Conclusions: Tigecycline MIC_{90}s were ≤0.5 mcg/ml for minocycline resistant gram-positive pathogens such as *Enterococcus* and *S. aureus* (including MRSA) and ≤8 mcg/ml for minocycline resistant gram-negative pathogens such as *Enterobacteriaceae*, including ESBL producers. Tigecycline demonstrated minimal activity against *P. aeruginosa*. Tigecycline demonstrates enhanced activity to many minocycline resistant pathogens.

doi:10.1016/j.ijid.2008.05.719

44.030

Multi-Drug Resistant (MDR) S. aureus Against Tigecycline and Comparators: A Global Evaluation

R. Badal[1,*], D. Hoban[1], B. Johnson[1], S. Bouchillon[1], M. Renteria[1], M. Hackel[1], J. Johnson[1], M. Dowzicky[2]

[1] *International Health Management Associates, Inc., Schaumburg, IL, USA*
[2] *Wyeth Pharmaceuticals, Collegeville, PA, USA*

Background: Worldwide *S. aureus* are increasingly displaying resistance to multiple drug classes. Therapeutic options to multi-drug resistant (MDR) *S. aureus* phenotypes are limited. Tigecycline, a new glycylcycline offers the potential of enhanced activity against MDR *S. aureus*. The tigecycline evaluation surveillance trial (T.E.S.T.) evaluated the activity of tigecycline and comparators to MDR *S. aureus* isolated worldwide.

Methods: 335 hospital sites in 47 countries between 2004 and 2007 collected 7,557 clinically significant *S. aureus*. MICs were determined using broth microdilution panels and results interpreted as specified by CLSI at each site. *S. aureus* strains were categorized into groups according to the number of drug classes to which they were resistant (MDR groups 0 to 4).

Results: MIC_{90} of tigecycline and comparators for MDR groups 0 to 4 are shown in the table.

Conclusions: Tigecycline in comparison to 10 relevant comparators exhibited the lowest MIC_{90} against *S. aureus* isolated worldwide irrespective of MDR phenotype and multiple drug class resistance.

doi:10.1016/j.ijid.2008.05.720

44.031

Antimicrobial Activity of Daptomycin and Comparator Agents Tested Against Gram-positive Organisms from Hong Kong, Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand

J. Turnidge[1], J. Bell[1], R. Jones[2], H. Sader[2,*]

[1] *Women's and Children's Hospital, Adelaide, Australia*
[2] *JMI Laboratories, North Liberty, IA, USA*

Background: Daptomycin is a cyclic lipopeptide with potent bactericidal activity against Gram-positive organisms. Daptomycin has been used in the USA and Europe for the treatment of complicated skin and soft tissue (cSSTI)