

# Tigecycline Evaluation Surveillance Trial (T.E.S.T.) - In Vitro Antibacterial Activity against 9,063 Gram-positive and Gram-negative pathogens in the United States

#P 441

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## REVISED ABSTRACT

**Background:** Tigecycline, a member of a new class of antimicrobials (glycylcyclines), has been shown to have potent expanded broad spectrum activity against most commonly encountered Gram-positive and Gram-negative species, including anaerobic pathogens responsible for community and hospital infections. The T.E.S.T. program determined the in vitro activity of tigecycline compared to amikacin, ampicillin, imipenem, cefepime, ceftazidime, ceftriaxone, levofloxacin, minocycline and piperacillin/tazobactam against Gram-negative strains in addition to linezolid, penicillin and vancomycin for the Gram-positive species. Isolates were collected from 44 hospitals in the United States throughout 2004. **Methods:** A total of 9,063 clinical isolates were identified to the species level at each participating site and confirmed by the central laboratory. Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MICs) were determined by the local laboratory using supplied broth microdilution panels from Dade Behring and interpreted according to CLSI guidelines. **Results:** Tigecycline's activity was similar to imipenem against most *Enterobacteriaceae*. Tigecycline inhibited ESBL producers with a MIC equal or lesser than 2mcg/ml. Although similar to other classes of broad spectrum antimicrobial agents against non-fermenters, tigecycline was especially active against *Acinetobacter* spp. with the lowest MIC<sub>90</sub> of 1 mcg/ml. Tigecycline inhibited *S. aureus* with MIC<sub>90</sub> of 0.25 mcg/ml for both MSSA and MRSA isolates. Similar results were noticed against enterococci with a tigecycline MIC<sub>90</sub> of 0.12 mcg/mL that remained consistent regardless of vancomycin susceptibility. **Conclusion:** Tigecycline's in vitro activity was comparable or greater than most commonly prescribed antimicrobials against a broad spectrum of aerobic clinical pathogens. The presented data suggest that tigecycline may be an effective therapeutic option against many aerobic Gram-positive and Gram-negative pathogens, including ESBL, VRE and MRSA resistant phenotypes.

## INTRODUCTION

Tigecycline is a novel antimicrobial with expanded broad-spectrum activity from a new class of compounds, the glycylcyclines. Tigecycline inhibits protein synthesis by binding to the 30S ribosomal subunit. Although it is perceived to be bacteriostatic, its anti-bacterial activity is significant and has shown some bactericidal activity against key targeted pathogens [1,2]. Tigecycline was developed to provide activity against tetracycline and multi-drug-resistant Gram-positive pathogens and has demonstrated significant activity against aerobic and anaerobic Gram-positive and Gram-negative microorganisms [2-4].

Tigecycline resistance is very infrequent and is also difficult to induce in the laboratory [5, 6] with a selection frequency observed at less than 10<sup>-9</sup> [3, 5, 7]. With the exception of *P. aeruginosa*, tetracycline-resistant bacteria with either tetracycline efflux pumps or ribosomal protective features are sensitive to tigecycline [2-4, 7-11]. Tigecycline has shown to be a highly effective against multi-resistant *Acinetobacter* spp., particularly *A. baumannii* that are commonly associated with serious nosocomial infections. Similar activity has been observed against *Enterobacteriaceae*, even extended-spectrum β-lactamase (ESBL) producing strains [10]. Tigecycline has demonstrated MIC<sub>90</sub> values of ≤0.5 mcg/ml against methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and other Gram-positive organisms [2, 4-6]. Tigecycline has shown potent activity against animal models infected with selected strains of multi-drug resistant *Enterococcus faecium* and *Enterococcus faecalis* [4, 5] with diverse genotypes van-A, -B and -C [6].

This study was designed to better define the in vitro activity of tigecycline in a large diverse population of clinical isolates collected from hospitals across the United States.

## MATERIALS & METHODS

- All isolates were derived from blood, respiratory tract, urine (no more than 25% of all isolates), skin, wound, fluids and few other defined sources. Only one isolate per patient was accepted.
- 9,063 Clinical isolates were collected tested between January 2004 - December 2004 from 44 study centers in the United States.
- Custom broth microdilution panels were supplied by MicroScan (Dade MicroScan, Sacramento, CA, USA) with the following antimicrobial agents and concentrations (expressed in mcg/ml): amoxicillin/clavulanic acid (0.12-32); piperacillin/tazobactam (0.06-128); levofloxacin (0.008-8); ceftriaxone (0.06-64); cefepime (0.5-32); ampicillin (0.5-32); amikacin (0.5-64); minocycline (0.5-16); ceftazidime (8-32); tigecycline (0.008-16) and imipenem (0.06-16).
- MIC interpretive criteria followed published guidelines established by the CLSI where applicable [12]. Tigecycline tentative breakpoints (in units of mcg/mL) are defined as susceptible ≤ 2; intermediate = 4; and resistant ≥ 8.
- Isolates were identified to genus and species by the local laboratory. Each site tested the isolates using broth microdilution.
- Quality control of broth microdilution panels followed manufacturer's and NCCLS guidelines using the following ATCC strains: *Enterococcus faecalis* ATCC 29212; *Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922; *Haemophilus influenzae* ATCC 49247; *Haemophilus influenzae* ATCC 49766; *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 29213; *Streptococcus pneumoniae* ATCC 49619 and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 27853.
- The collection and transportation of organisms and the confirmation of identification, as well as, construction and management of a centralized database were conducted and coordinated by Laboratories International for Microbiology Studies (LIMS), a subsidiary of International Health Management Associates, Inc. (IHMA, Schaumburg, IL).

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Table 1. In vitro activity of tigecycline and comparative agents against 5,012 strains of *Enterobacteriaceae*.

Organism Name <sup>a</sup>	Drug <sup>b</sup>	MICs (mcg/mL)					
		%SUS	%INT	%RES	MIC <sub>50</sub>	MIC <sub>90</sub>	
<i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> (n=5,012)	Tigecycline	97	2.1	0.25			
	Amikacin	98.9	0.9	0.2	2	4	
	Amox-Clav	61.6	7.3	31.1	8	>32	
	Ampicillin	20.8	7.4	71.8	>32	>32	
	Cefepime	96.8	0.7	2.5	≤0.5	1	
	Ceftazidime	99.4	1.9	8.7	≤8	16	
	Ceftriaxone	91.8	3.7	4.5	≤0.06	8	
	Imipenem	98.2	0.6	1.2	0.5	1	
	Levofloxacin	86.1	1.5	12.4	0.06	8	
	Minocycline	86	7	7	2	8	
	Pip-Tazo	92.3	2.6	5.1	2	16	
	<i>E. coli</i> (n=951)	Tigecycline	100	3.4	0.12	>2	
		Amikacin	99.5	0.4	0.1	2	4
Amox-Clav		77.1	12.6	10.3	4	32	
Ampicillin		48.1	1.3	50.6	32	>32	
Cefepime		98.5	0.3	1.2	≤0.5	1	
Ceftazidime		95.2	1.2	31.6	≤8	≤8	
Ceftriaxone		96.3	1.3	2.4	≤0.06	0.12	
Imipenem		99.7	0	0.3	0.25	0.5	
Levofloxacin		77.9	1.6	20.5	0.03	>8	
Minocycline		85.9	8.2	5.9	1	8	
Pip-Tazo		96	1.7	2.3	1	4	
<i>K. pneumoniae</i> (n=807)		Tigecycline	95.2	3.9	0.9	0.5	4
		Amikacin	97.9	1.9	0.2	2	4
	Amox-Clav	84.9	5.7	9.4	2	16	
	Ampicillin	3.5	16.9	79.6	>32	>32	
	Cefepime	94.7	0.7	4.6	≤0.5	2	
	Ceftazidime	87.1	1.4	11.5	≤8	>32	
	Ceftriaxone	90.7	4	5.3	≤0.06	8	
	Imipenem	96.2	1.6	2.2	0.25	1	
	Levofloxacin	88.2	1.1	10.7	0.06	8	
	Minocycline	84.1	6.6	9.3	2	8	
	Pip-Tazo	91	1.2	7.8	2	16	
	<i>K. oxytoca</i> (n=106)	Tigecycline	99.1	0.9	0.25	0.5	1
		Amikacin	100	0	0	2	4
Amox-Clav		86.8	2.8	10.4	2	32	
Ampicillin		3.8	9.5	86.7	>32	>32	
Cefepime		100	0	0	≤0.5	1	
Ceftazidime		94.3	0	5.7	≤8	≤8	
Ceftriaxone		95.3	3.8	0.9	≤0.06	2	
Imipenem		99.1	0	0.9	0.25	0.5	
Levofloxacin		97.2	2.8	0	0.03	0.5	
Minocycline		92.5	6.6	0.9	1	4	
Pip-Tazo		91.5	0.6	7.6	1	16	
ESBL producers ( <i>E. coli</i> , <i>K. pneumoniae</i> , <i>K. oxytoca</i> ) (n=87)		Tigecycline	94.3	4.6	1.1	0.5	2
		Amikacin	90.8	9.2	0	8	16
	Amox-Clav	27.6	31	41.4	16	>32	
	Ampicillin	0	1.1	98.9	>32	>32	
	Cefepime	60.9	4.6	34.5	8	>32	
	Ceftazidime	77.7	3.4	96.3	>32	>32	
	Ceftriaxone	25.3	31	43.7	32	>64	
	Imipenem	80.5	12.6	6.9	0.5	8	
	Levofloxacin	23	4.6	72.4	>8	>8	
	Minocycline	72.4	6.9	20.7	4	>16	
	Pip-Tazo	55.2	4.6	40.2	16	>128	
	<i>E. aerogenes</i> (n=258)	Tigecycline	95.7	3.3	0.8	0.5	1
		Amikacin	98.4	1.6	0	2	4
Amox-Clav		7	3.5	89.5	>32	>32	
Ampicillin		5.8	5	89.2	>32	>32	
Cefepime		98.4	0.8	0.8	≤0.5	1	
Ceftazidime		94.4	6.2	9.3	≤8	16	
Ceftriaxone		93.8	5.4	0.8	0.12	8	
Imipenem		98.4	0	1.6	1	2	
Levofloxacin		95	2.7	2.3	0.06	0.5	
Minocycline		89.9	5	5.1	2	8	
Pip-Tazo		89.9	6.6	3.9	2	32	
<i>E. cloacae</i> (n=629)		Tigecycline	93.5	4.4	2.1	0.5	2
		Amikacin	99.2	0.5	0.3	2	2
	Amox-Clav	3.5	2.1	94.4	>32	>32	
	Ampicillin	4.6	3	92.4	>32	>32	
	Cefepime	95.5	1.4	3.1	≤0.5	4	
	Ceftazidime	77.7	3.9	19	≤8	32	
	Ceftriaxone	80	8.7	11.3	0.25	64	
	Imipenem	98.7	0.2	1.1	0.5	1	
	Levofloxacin	92.1	1.7	6.2	0.06	2	
	Minocycline	85.2	6.2	8.6	2	8	
	Pip-Tazo	84.1	8.2	11.6	6	64	
	<i>S. marcescens</i> (n=348)	Tigecycline	96	3.7	0.3	1	2
		Amikacin	100	0	0	2	4
Amox-Clav		2.3	1.4	96.3	>32	>32	
Ampicillin		2.3	4.3	93.4	>32	>32	
Cefepime		96.6	1.7	1.7	≤0.5	1	
Ceftazidime		91.4	3.1	5.5	≤8	16	
Ceftriaxone		92	3.7	4.3	0.25	8	
Imipenem		98.3	0.6	1.1	1	2	
Levofloxacin		96.3	0.8	2.9	0.12	1	
Minocycline		89.9	6	4.1	4	8	
Pip-Tazo		95.1	2.6	2.3	1	8	

<sup>a</sup>Only species with n ≥20 are represented.  
<sup>b</sup>Breakpoints as defined by NCCLS where available (M100-S14), 2004. Tigecycline breakpoints defined as: susceptible ≤ 2; intermediate = 4; and resistant ≥ 8.

## RESULTS

Table 2. In vitro activity of tigecycline and comparative agents against 1,318 *Acinetobacter* spp and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

Organism Name <sup>a</sup>	Drug <sup>b</sup>	MICs (mcg/mL)					
		%SUS	%INT	%RES	MIC <sub>50</sub>	MIC <sub>90</sub>	
<i>Acinetobacter</i> spp (n=518)	Tigecycline	98.5	1.5	0	0.5	1	
	Amikacin	84.4	7.9	7.7	4	32	
	Amox-Clav	na	na	na	32	>32	
	Ampicillin	na	na	na	>32	>32	
	Cefepime	45.4	16.2	38.4	16	>32	
	Ceftazidime	47.2	4.1	48.7	16	>32	
	Ceftriaxone	27.8	24.5	47.7	32	>64	
	Imipenem	86.3	6.4	7.3	0.5	8	
	Levofloxacin	46.5	5	48.5	4	>8	
	Minocycline	89	8.5	2.5	≤0.5	8	
	Pip-Tazo	72.4	0	27.6	8	>128	
	<i>A. baumannii</i> (n=467)	Tigecycline	98.3	1.7	0	0.5	1
		Amikacin	82.9	8.7	8.4	4	32
Amox-Clav		na	na	na	32	>32	
Ampicillin		na	na	na	>32	>32	
Cefepime		40.9	17.6	41.5	16	>32	
Ceftazidime		44	3.2	52.8	32	>32	
Ceftriaxone		24	24.2	51.8	64	>64	
Imipenem		84.8	7.1	8.1	0.5	8	
Levofloxacin		42.2	5.1	52.7	8	>8	
Minocycline		88	9.2	2.8	≤0.5	8	
Pip-Tazo		70	0	30	16	>128	
<i>A. calcoaceticus</i> (n=20)		Tigecycline	100	0	0	0.25	2
		Amikacin	95	0	5	2	4
	Amox-Clav	na	na	na	16	>32	
	Ampicillin	na	na	na	16	>32	
	Cefepime	70	10	20	4	32	
	Ceftazidime	75	10	15	≤8	32	
	Ceftriaxone	30	50	20	16	>64	
	Imipenem	100	0	0	0.25	1	
	Levofloxacin	75	2	0	0.12	>8	
	Minocycline	95	5	0	≤0.5	1	
	Pip-Tazo	90	0	10	2	64	
	<i>A. lwoffii</i> (n=28)	Tigecycline	100	0	0	0.12	0.12
		Amikacin	100	0	0	1	4
Amox-Clav		na	na	na	2	16	
Ampicillin		na	na	na	4	>32	
Cefepime		96.4	1.5	2.1	4	8	
Ceftazidime		75	14.3				