Cation Concentration

INTRODUCTION

where the PAE ranged from 0.2 to 1.8 hrs, with the majority of the strains (5/7) exhibiting a PAE of ≥0.6 hrs. The PAE for the β-lactams ranged
drug) for 1 hour. Following removal of the drug, the strains were further incubated and bacterial counts were monitored for several hours. PAE

The PAE of PLZ was compared to amikacin or gentamicin and imipenem or ceftazidime. Each strain was grown in the presence of no drug

strain were chosen for study. The 6 clinical isolates were previously characterized to possess various aminoglycoside modifying enzymes (AMEs).

Methods:

by variations in MIC assay conditions such as cation concentration, inoculum size, pH and the presence of lysed leukocytes. Here we investigated

The PAE of PLZ for the treatment of bloodstream infections and pneumonia due to carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae and for the treatment of

Objective:

ABSTRACT – REVISED

• AMEs are frequently associated with other resistance mechanisms, including extended-spectrum β-lactamases and carbapenemases,

Plazomicin was strategically designed from a sisomicin scaffold to evade aminoglycoside modifying enzymes (AMEs), which are the most

In this work, the post antibiotic effect (PAE) of plazomicin was evaluated along with a comparator aminoglycoside (either amikacin (AMK) or
gentamicin (GEN)) and a comparator β-lactam (either imipenem (IPM) or ceftazidime (CAZ)), to which the organism was susceptible

plazomicin often maintains activity against these multi-drug resistant organisms

RESOLUTION

• PLZ, AMK and GEN exhibited a PAE against all strains tested, while the magnitude of the PAE varied from strain to strain and was less

CONCLUSIONS

• PLZ, AMK and GEN exhibited a PAE against all strains tested, while the magnitude of the PAE varied from strain to strain and was less

REFERENCES

