Activity of Plazomicin against Enterobacteriaceae Isolates Collected in the United States Including Isolates Carrying Aminoglycoside-Modifying Enzymes Detected by Whole Genome Sequencing

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Introduction

Plazomicin is a semi-synthetic aminoglycoside derived from sisomicin and contains plazomicin MIC against isolates carrying AME genes was 4 µg/mL (Figure 3).

Materials and Methods

A total of 2,078 Enterobacteriaceae isolates deemed as cause of infection and limited to bloodstream infections were collected during 2016 from US hospitals.

Isolates collected during 2016 from 30 US hospitals were susceptibility tested using the reference microbroth dilution method described in the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI).

Results

Plazomicin MICs were obtained with 97.8% and 99.7% inhibiting 2,097 isolates, and amikacin were not affected by infection site; however, differences were observed for gentamicin and tobramycin (Figure 1).

Conclusions

Plazomicin was very active against isolates carrying AME genes, and the highest MICs were observed against isolates carrying aminoglycoside-modifying enzymes. Plazomicin was active against isolates carrying AME genes, and the highest MICs were observed against isolates carrying aminoglycoside-modifying enzymes. Plazomicin was active against isolates carrying AME genes, and the highest MICs were observed against isolates carrying aminoglycoside-modifying enzymes. Plazomicin was active against isolates carrying AME genes, and the highest MICs were observed against isolates carrying aminoglycoside-modifying enzymes.