Poster # P1260

In vitro activity of eravacycline and comparators against *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* and *Enterobacteriaceae*, including carbapenem-resistant and ESBL phenotype subgroups, collected from European hospitals in 2015

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Introduction

Resistance percentages for Gram-negative pathogens, including for carbapenem- and 3rd generation cephalosporin-resistant organisms, are high and increasing throughout Europe.[1] In a recent report by the World Health Organization (WHO), carbapenem-resistant (CR) *Acinetobacter baumannii* and CR- and 3rd-generation cephalosporin-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* have been designated as two of three critical priority (tier 1) global pathogens for which new antibiotics are urgently needed within Europe.[2]

Eravacycline (ERV) is a novel, fully-synthetic fluorocycline antibiotic being developed for the treatment of serious infections, including those caused by multidrug-resistant (MDR) pathogens. ERV is in phase 3 clinical development for the treatment of complicated intra-abdominal infections (cIAI) and complicated urinary tract infections (cUTI), including pyelonephritis.

Previous global surveillance studies of eravacycline have demonstrated potent *in vitro* activity against many Gram-negative pathogens.[3]
The purpose of this study was to demonstrate the *in vitro* activity of eravacycline and comparators against *A. baumannii, Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* and *Enterobacteriaceae*, including extended spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL) and carbapenem-resistant (CR) phenotypes, isolated from patients in Europe.

Methods

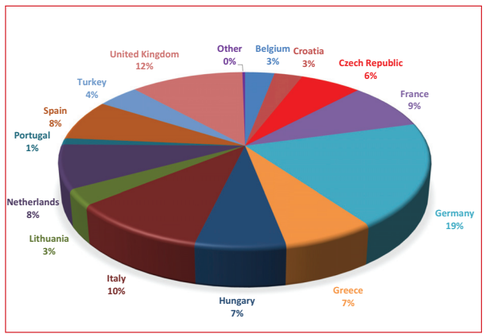
- *Enterobacteriaceae* (N=1284), *A. baumannii* (N=270), and *S. maltophilia* (N=293) clinical isolates, collected from various body sites from hospitals in Europe in 2015, were tested.
- Breakdowns by country and site of infection are given in Figures 1 and 2, respectively.
- Minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) endpoints were determined by broth microdilution according to CLSI guidelines.[4]
- Quality control testing was performed each day of testing as specified by the CLSI using *Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922 and *E. coli* ATCC 35218.
- ESBL was defined phenotypically according to CLSI guidelines (*Escherichia coli, Klebsiella oxytoca, K. pneumoniae* and *Proteus mirabilis* only).[4]
- CR was defined as isolates that were resistant to ertapenem or meropenem.
- Antibiotic susceptibility was determined using EUCAST version 6.0 breakpoints[5].

Results

- Clinical isolates were comparably represented among diverse geographic locations throughout Europe (Fig. 1), with the largest numbers isolated from Germany (19%), UK (12%) and Italy (10%)
- Most isolates were collected from respiratory and genito-urinary sources, followed by gastro-intestinal and other body fluid sources (Fig. 2)

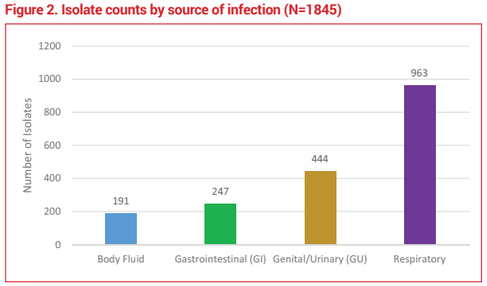
Results (cont'd)

Figure 1. Distribution (%) by country of origin for the 1847 isolates collected in 2015 in Europe



Countries included as "Other" (Latvia and Russia) had less than 5 isolates each.

Figure 2. Isolate counts by source of infection (N=1845)



Note: Reproductive infection source (N=2) not included in chart.
Body fluid includes bile and fluids from abdominal, peritoneal and pleural cavities.

- Summary MIC data for ERV and comparators are shown in Tables 1-3.
  - Overall, ERV MIC_{90} values for *Enterobacteriaceae* (all species combined), *S. maltophilia* or *A. baumannii* isolates were 2 mg/L, and were unaffected by CR or ESBL phenotype. ERV MIC_{90} values for *Klebsiella* spp., *Enterobacter* spp., *Citrobacter* spp. and *E. coli* specifically were 0.5 mg/L
  - ERV MIC_{90} values were generally 2 to 4-fold lower than tigecycline MIC_{90} values, including for CR and ESBL isolates; however, the numbers of CR and ESBL isolates were relatively small.
  - Tigecycline susceptibility against all *Enterobacteriaceae* was 68.3% and 52.9% against CR isolates. CR isolates showed low susceptibility (≤ 52.9% susceptible) to all other antibacterial agents, except amikacin (88.2% susceptible) and colistin (100% susceptible)

Table 1. Antimicrobial activity of ERV and comparator agents against Gram-negative pathogens, including resistant strains, collected from Europe in 2015

Organism/Antimicrobial Tested (No. Tested)	MIC (mg/L) MIC_{50}	MIC_{90}	MIN	MAX	EUCAST %S	%I	%R
All *Enterobacteriaceae* (N=1284)							
Amikacin	2	4	≤ 0.25	> 64	99.1	0.4	0.6
Amoxicillin-clavulanate	16	> 32	≤ 0.25	> 32	44	--	56
Aztreonam	0.12	> 16	≤ 0.03	> 16	81	3.2	15.8
Cefepime	0.06	1	≤ 0.008	> 16	90.6	3	6.4
Cefotaxime	0.12	64	≤ 0.015	> 64	80.3	1.7	18
Ceftazidime	0.25	32	≤ 0.03	> 128	82	2.3	15.7
Ceftriaxone	0.12	> 4	≤ 0.015	> 4	79	1.4	19.6
Colistin	0.5	> 1	0.25	> 1	100	--	0
Eravacycline	**0.5**	**2**	**0.06**	**8**	--	--	--
Ertapenem	0.015	0.25	0.004	> 2	96.5	2.2	1.3
Gentamicin	0.5	2	≤ 0.12	> 16	92	0.5	7.6
Levofloxacin	0.06	2	≤ 0.004	> 8	88.2	2.9	8.9
Meropenem	0.03	0.12	0.008	> 4	99.4	0.6	0
Piperacillin-tazobactam	2	64	≤ 0.25	> 128	82.9	4.7	12.4
Tetracycline	2	> 64	0.5	> 64	--	--	--
Tigecycline	1	4	0.12	16	68.3	13.8	17.9
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	0.12	> 4	≤ 0.06	> 4	82.9	0.2	16.8
***Klebsiella* spp. (N=329)[a]**							
Amikacin	1	2	≤ 0.25	> 64	98.2	0.3	1.5
Amoxicillin-clavulanate	4	32	1	> 32	78.1	--	21.9
Aztreonam	0.12	> 16	≤ 0.03	> 16	81.8	2.1	16.1
Cefepime	0.03	2	≤ 0.015	> 16	89.1	2.4	8.5
Cefotaxime	0.03	2	≤ 0.015	> 64	87.5	2.7	9.7
Ceftazidime	0.12	2	≤ 0.03	> 128	88.5	2.4	9.1
Ceftriaxone	0.06	> 4	≤ 0.015	> 4	83	1.5	15.5
Colistin	0.5	0.5	0.25	> 1	100	--	0
Eravacycline	**0.25**	**0.5**	**0.12**	**8**	--	--	--
Ertapenem	0.008	0.06	0.004	> 2	96.7	0.9	2.4
Gentamicin	0.5	1	≤ 0.12	> 16	94.2	0	5.8
Levofloxacin	0.06	1	≤ 0.015	> 8	90.6	0.9	8.5
Meropenem	0.03	0.06	0.008	> 4	98.8	1.2	0
Piperacillin-tazobactam	2	> 128	≤ 0.25	> 128	82.7	3.7	13.7
Tetracycline	1	16	0.5	> 64	--	--	--
Tigecycline	0.5	2	0.25	16	87.8	8.8	3.3
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	0.12	> 4	≤ 0.06	> 4	87.8	0	12.2
***Enterobacter* (N=313)[b]**							
Amikacin	1	2	≤ 0.25	8	100	0	0
Amoxicillin-clavulanate	> 32	> 32	≤ 0.25	> 32	2.9	--	97.1
Aztreonam	0.12	> 16	≤ 0.03	> 16	66.1	4.8	29.1
Cefepime	0.06	2	≤ 0.015	> 16	89.1	4.2	6.7
Cefotaxime	0.5	> 64	0.03	> 64	63.6	1.9	34.5
Ceftazidime	0.5	128	0.06	> 128	65.5	1.9	32.6
Ceftriaxone	0.25	> 4	≤ 0.015	> 4	64.9	1	34.2
Colistin	0.5	0.5	0.25	> 1	100	--	0
Eravacycline	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.12**	**4**	--	--	--
Ertapenem	0.06	0.5	0.004	> 2	92.7	6.1	1.3
Gentamicin	0.5	1	≤ 0.12	> 16	93.3	0	6.7
Levofloxacin	0.06	1	≤ 0.004	> 8	92	2.9	5.1
Meropenem	0.06	0.12	0.015	4	99.7	0.3	0
Piperacillin-tazobactam	4	64	≤ 0.25	> 128	71.3	8.3	20.5
Tetracycline	2	32	1	> 64	--	--	--
Tigecycline	1	1	0.25	8	90.1	6.1	3.8
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	0.12	> 4	≤ 0.06	> 4	87.9	0	12.1
***Citrobacter* spp. (N=164)[c]**							
Amikacin	1	2	≤ 0.25	64	98.8	0.6	0.6
Amoxicillin-clavulanate	> 32	> 32	2	> 32	40.2	--	59.8
Aztreonam	0.12	> 16	≤ 0.03	> 16	81.1	1.8	17.1
Cefepime	0.03	1	0.015	> 16	95.1	1.8	3.1
Cefotaxime	0.12	32	≤ 0.015	> 64	80.5	1.2	18.3
Ceftazidime	0.25	128	≤ 0.03	> 128	78.1	3.7	18.3
Ceftriaxone	0.12	> 4	≤ 0.015	> 4	80.5	1.2	18.3
Colistin	0.5	> 1	0.25	> 1	100	--	0
Eravacycline	**0.25**	**0.5**	**0.12**	**2**	--	--	--
Ertapenem	0.015	0.25	0.008	2	97	2.4	0.6
Gentamicin	0.5	1	≤ 0.12	> 16	98.2	0	1.8
Levofloxacin	0.03	0.5	0.015	> 8	95.7	0.6	3.7
Meropenem	0.03	0.06	0.015	0.25	100	0	0
Piperacillin-tazobactam	2	64	0.5	> 128	77.4	6.1	16.5
Tetracycline	2	8	1	> 64	--	--	--
Tigecycline	0.5	1	0.25	4	90.2	7.3	2.4
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	≤ 0.06	0.25	≤ 0.06	> 4	93.9	0	6.1
***Escherichia coli* (N=139)**							
Amikacin	2	8	0.5	16	98.6	1.4	0
Amoxicillin-clavulanate	16	32	≤ 0.25	> 32	43.2	--	56.8
Aztreonam	0.12	> 16	≤ 0.03	> 16	81.3	4.3	14.4
Cefepime	0.06	> 16	≤ 0.008	> 16	84.2	2.9	13.0
Cefotaxime	0.06	> 64	≤ 0.015	> 64	82.7	0	17.3
Ceftazidime	0.25	16	0.06	128	82.7	2.2	15.1
Ceftriaxone	0.06	> 4	≤ 0.015	> 4	82.0	0.7	17.3
Colistin	0.5	0.5	0.25	> 1	100	--	0
Eravacycline	**0.12**	**0.5**	**0.06**	**1**	--	--	--
Ertapenem	0.008	0.06	0.004	> 2	99.3	0	0.7
Gentamicin	0.5	> 16	≤ 0.12	> 16	83.5	0.7	15.8
Levofloxacin	0.03	> 8	0.008	> 8	75.5	0	24.5
Meropenem	0.03	0.06	0.008	2	100	0	0
Piperacillin-tazobactam	2	16	≤ 0.25	> 128	86.3	4.3	9.4
Tetracycline	2	> 64	1	> 64	--	--	--
Tigecycline	0.25	1	0.12	4	91.4	7.2	1.4
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	0.12	> 4	≤ 0.06	> 4	69.8	0	30.2
***Proteus mirabilis* (N=172)**							
Amikacin	2	4	1	8	100	0	0
Amoxicillin-clavulanate	1	32	0.5	> 32	81.4	--	18.6
Aztreonam	≤ 0.03	0.06	≤ 0.03	4	95.9	4.1	0
Cefepime	0.06	1	0.015	4	95.4	4.7	0
Cefotaxime	≤ 0.015	0.25	≤ 0.015	> 64	90.1	0.0	9.9
Ceftazidime	0.06	0.25	≤ 0.03	64	93	1.7	5.2
Ceftriaxone	≤ 0.015	1	≤ 0.015	> 4	91.9	1.2	7.0
Colistin	> 1	> 1	> 1	> 1	100	--	0
Eravacycline	**2**	**2**	**0.25**	**4**	--	--	--
Ertapenem	0.015	0.015	0.008	> 2	99.4	0	0.6
Gentamicin	1	16	0.25	> 16	84.9	1.7	13.4
Levofloxacin	0.06	4	0.008	> 8	78.5	10.5	11.1
Meropenem	0.06	0.12	0.03	> 4	99.4	0.6	0
Piperacillin-tazobactam	0.5	2	≤ 0.25	> 128	97.1	0.6	2.3
Tetracycline	64	64	1	> 64	--	--	--
Tigecycline	4	8	1	16	0.6	6.4	93
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	0.25	> 4	≤ 0.06	> 4	63.4	0.6	36.1
Serratia marcescens (N=112)							
Amikacin	2	4	1	32	98.2	0.9	0.9
Amoxicillin-clavulanate	> 32	> 32	4	> 32	1.8	--	98.2
Aztreonam	0.12	2	≤ 0.03	> 16	87.5	2.7	9.8
Cefepime	0.12	1	0.03	> 16	90.2	1.8	8
Cefotaxime	0.5	8	0.06	> 64	83	3.6	13.4
Ceftazidime	0.25	1	0.06	> 128	90.2	1.8	8
Ceftriaxone	0.25	4	0.03	> 4	85.7	2.7	11.6
Colistin	> 1	> 1	0.5	> 1	100	--	0
Eravacycline	**1**	**2**	**0.12**	**4**	--	--	--
Ertapenem	0.03	0.12	0.015	> 2	96.4	1.8	1.8
Gentamicin	1	2	≤ 0.12	> 16	91.1	1.8	7.1
Levofloxacin	0.12	2	0.03	> 8	87.5	5.4	7.1
Meropenem	0.06	0.12	0.03	> 4	98.2	1.8	0
Piperacillin-tazobactam	2	8	0.5	> 128	90.2	4.5	5.4
Tetracycline	64	> 64	4	> 64	--	--	--
Tigecycline	2	4	1	8	19.6	66.1	14.3
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	0.5	4	0.12	> 4	88.4	1.8	9.8
***Acinetobacter baumannii* (N=270)**							
Amikacin	64	> 64	0.12	> 64	38.5	0.4	61.1
Ampicillin-sulbactam	64	> 64	1	> 64	--	--	--
Aztreonam	> 64	> 64	4	> 64	--	--	--
Cefepime	> 64	> 64	0.5	> 64	--	--	--
Ceftazidime	> 64	> 64	1	> 64	--	--	--
Ceftriaxone	> 64	> 64	4	> 64	--	--	--
Colistin	0.5	2	≤ 0.03	> 32	94.1	--	5.9
Eravacycline	**1**	**2**	**0.03**	**8**	--	--	--
Gentamicin	32	> 64	≤ 0.03	> 64	43	--	57
Levofloxacin	16	> 64	0.06	> 64	22.2	1.1	76.7
Meropenem	64	> 64	0.12	> 64	26.3	2.2	71.5
Minocycline	4	16	0.06	32	--	--	--
Piperacillin-tazobactam	> 128	> 128	2	> 128	--	--	--
Tetracycline	> 64	> 64	0.5	> 64	--	--	--
Tigecycline	2	4	0.12	> 16	--	--	--
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	32	> 64	0.06	> 64	33.3	4.8	61.9
***Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* (N=293)**							
Amikacin	> 64	> 64	1	> 64	--	--	--
Ampicillin-sulbactam	> 64	> 64	1	> 64	--	--	--
Aztreonam	> 64	> 64	4	> 64	--	--	--
Cefepime	32	64	2	> 64	--	--	--
Ceftazidime	32	> 64	0.5	> 64	--	--	--
Ceftriaxone	> 64	> 64	2	> 64	--	--	--
Colistin	2	16	0.12	> 32	--	--	--
Eravacycline	**1**	**2**	**0.06**	**8**	--	--	--
Gentamicin	64	> 64	0.25	> 64	--	--	--
Levofloxacin	1	8	0.12	64	--	--	--
Meropenem	64	> 64	0.25	> 64	--	--	--
Minocycline	0.5	2	0.12	8	--	--	--
Piperacillin-tazobactam	> 128	> 128	4	> 128	--	--	--
Tetracycline	16	32	1	> 64	--	--	--
Tigecycline	1	4	0.12	16	--	--	--
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	0.5	8	0.06	> 64	88.1	--	11.9

[a]Includes *Klebsiella oxytoca* (N=202) and *K. pneumoniae* (N=127); [b]Includes *Enterobacter cloacae* (N=207) and *E. aerogenes* (N=106); [c]Includes *Citrobacter freundii* (N=98) and *C. koseri* (N=66)

Table 2. Antimicrobial activity of ERV and comparator agents against CR-*Enterobacteriaceae* and CR-*A. baumannii* collected from Europe in 2015

Organism/Antimicrobial Tested (No. Tested)	MIC (mg/L) MIC_{50}	MIC_{90}	MIN	MAX	EUCAST %S	%I	%R
All CR-*Enterobacteriaceae* (N=17)[a]							
Amikacin	4	32	1	> 64	88.2	0	11.8
Amoxicillin-clavulanate	> 32	> 32	1	> 32	5.9	--	94.1
Aztreonam	> 16	> 16	≤ 0.03	> 16	5.9	5.9	88.2
Cefepime	> 16	> 16	0.06	> 16	23.5	17.7	58.8
Cefotaxime	> 64	> 64	0.03	> 64	5.9	0	94.1
Ceftazidime	128	> 128	0.06	> 128	5.9	5.9	88.2
Ceftriaxone	> 4	> 4	> 4	> 4	0	0	100
Colistin	0.5	> 1	0.25	> 1	100	--	0
Eravacycline	**0.5**	**2**	**0.25**	**2**	--	--	--
Ertapenem	> 2	> 2	2	> 2	0	0	100
Gentamicin	4	> 16	0.25	> 16	47.1	11.8	41.2
Levofloxacin	> 8	> 8	0.06	> 8	35.3	5.9	58.8
Meropenem	2	> 4	0.06	> 4	52.9	47.1	0
Piperacillin-tazobactam	> 128	> 128	4	> 128	5.9	0	94.1
Tetracycline	16	> 64	4	> 64	--	--	--
Tigecycline	1	4	0.5	8	52.9	23.5	23.5
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	> 4	> 4	0.12	> 4	23.5	0	76.5
CR-*A. baumannii* (N=193)							
Amikacin	> 64	> 64	0.12	> 64	18.1	0.5	81.4
Ampicillin-sulbactam	64	> 64	16	> 64	--	--	--
Aztreonam	> 64	> 64	16	> 64	--	--	--
Cefepime	> 64	> 64	16	> 64	--	--	--
Ceftazidime	> 64	> 64	2	> 64	--	--	--
Ceftriaxone	> 64	> 64	8	> 64	--	--	--
Colistin	0.5	2	0.5	> 32	91.7	--	8.3
Eravacycline	**1**	**2**	**0.12**	**8**	--	--	--
Gentamicin	> 64	> 64	0.06	> 64	24.8	--	75.1
Levofloxacin	32	> 64	0.12	> 64	0.5	1	98.5
Meropenem	64	> 64	16	> 64	0	0	100
Minocycline	8	16	0.12	32	--	--	--
Piperacillin-tazobactam	> 128	> 128	128	> 128	--	--	--
Tetracycline	> 64	> 64	2	> 64	--	--	--
Tigecycline	4	8	0.5	> 16	--	--	--
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	64	> 64	0.25	> 64	16.6	6.2	77.2

[a]Includes CR-*C. freundii* (1), -*E. cloacae* (4), -*E. coli* (1), -*K. oxytoca* (1), -*K. pneumoniae* (7), -*P. mirabilis* (1), and -*S. marcescens* (2); "--" represents lack of an established breakpoint

Table 3. Antimicrobial activity of ERV and comparator agents against *Enterobacteriaceae* with ESBL phenotype collected from Europe in 2015

Organism/Antimicrobial Tested (No. Tested)	MIC (mg/L) MIC_{50}	MIC_{90}	MIN	MAX	EUCAST %S	%I	%R
All ESBL-*Enterobacteriaceae* (N=61)[a]							
Amikacin	2	8	1	> 64	91.8	4.9	3.3
Amoxicillin-clavulanate	32	32	4	> 32	19.7	--	80.3
Aztreonam	> 16	> 16	0.12	> 16	14.8	4.9	80.3
Cefepime	> 16	> 16	0.5	> 16	23	9.8	67.2
Cefotaxime	> 64	> 64	0.06	> 64	3.3	9.8	86.9
Ceftazidime	16	128	0.25	> 128	16.4	14.8	68.9
Ceftriaxone	> 4	> 4	0.25	> 4	8.2	3.3	88.5
Colistin	0.5	> 1	0.25	> 1	100	--	0
Eravacycline	**0.25**	**1**	**0.06**	**8**	--	--	--
Ertapenem	0.03	0.25	0.008	> 2	91.8	3.3	4.9
Gentamicin	1	> 16	0.25	> 16	52.5	0	47.5
Levofloxacin	8	> 8	0.03	> 8	31.2	11.5	57.4
Meropenem	0.03	0.12	0.015	> 4	98.4	1.6	0
Piperacillin-tazobactam	8	> 128	≤ 0.25	> 128	57.4	9.8	32.8
Tetracycline	64	> 64	0.5	> 64	--	--	--
Tigecycline	1	4	0.25	16	72.1	8.2	19.7
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	> 4	> 4	≤ 0.06	> 4	42.6	0	57.4
ESBL-*Escherichia coli* (N=20)							
Amikacin	4	8	1	16	90	10	0
Amoxicillin-clavulanate	32	32	8	> 32	15	--	85
Aztreonam	> 16	> 16	4	> 16	0	15	85
Cefepime	> 16	> 16	1	> 16	5	10	85
Cefotaxime	> 64	> 64	64	> 64	0	0	100
Ceftazidime	16	64	2	128	0	15	85
Ceftriaxone	> 4	> 4	> 4	> 4	0	0	100
Colistin	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.5	100	--	0
Eravacycline	**0.12**	**0.25**	**0.06**	**1**	--	--	--
Ertapenem	0.03	0.12	0.015	0.25	100	0	0
Gentamicin	1	> 16	0.5	> 16	50	0	50
Levofloxacin	8	> 8	0.03	> 8	20	0	80
Meropenem	0.03	0.06	0.015	0.12	100	0	0
Piperacillin-tazobactam	8	32	2	> 128	70	15	15
Tetracycline	64	> 64	2	> 64	--	--	--
Tigecycline	0.25	2	0.25	2	85	15	0
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	0.12	> 4	≤ 0.06	> 4	60	0	40
ESBL-*Klebsiella* spp. (N=33)							
Amikacin	2	8	1	> 64	90.9	3	6.1
Amoxicillin-clavulanate	32	32	8	> 32	3	0	97
Aztreonam	> 16	> 16	0.25	> 16	3	0	97
Cefepime	> 16	> 16	0.5	> 16	18.2	9.1	72.7
Cefotaxime	> 64	> 64	0.06	> 64	6.1	18.2	75.8
Ceftazidime	32	128	0.25	> 128	15.2	9.1	75.8
Ceftriaxone	> 4	> 4	0.25	> 4	3	0	97
Colistin	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.5	100	--	0
Eravacycline	**0.25**	**1**	**0.12**	**8**	--	--	--
Ertapenem	0.06	1	0.015	> 2	84.9	6.1	9.1
Gentamicin	0.5	> 16	0.25	> 16	66.7	0	33.3
Levofloxacin	4	> 8	0.03	> 8	45.5	3.0	51.5
Meropenem	0.06	0.12	0.03	> 4	97	3	0
Piperacillin-tazobactam	32	> 128	2	> 128	39.4	9.1	51.5
Tetracycline	4	> 64	0.5	> 64	--	--	--
Tigecycline	1	4	0.5	16	81.8	6.1	12.1
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	> 4	> 4	≤ 0.06	> 4	39.4	0	60.6

[a]Includes ESBL-*E. coli* (20), -*K. oxytoca* (7), -*K. pneumoniae* (26), and -*P. mirabilis* (8); "--" represents lack of an established breakpoint

Conclusions

Eravacycline shows promising activity, with lower MICs than tigecycline, against *A. baumannii, S. maltophilia* and *Enterobacteriaceae*, including resistant phenotypes, in patients from Europe.

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