## Oritavancin Activity Against Gram-Positive Pathogens Causing Bloodstream Infections in Hematology/Oncology and Transplant Units in US Medical Centers (2010–2019)

Cecilia G. Carvalhaes, Dee Shortridge, Helio S. Sader, Rodrigo E. Mendes JMI Laboratories, North Liberty, Iowa, USA

## Introduction

- Bacterial bloodstream infections (BSI) complicate the course of immunocompromised patients, significantly contributing to morbidity and mortality.
- Rising antimicrobial resistance rates may impact the efficacy of empirical and target antibiotic treatment in high-risk patients undergoing hematologic, oncologic, and/or transplant treatment.
- Appropriate antimicrobial management is crucial for patients with suspected or confirmed BSI.
- We evaluated the in vitro activity of oritavancin and comparators against Grampositive isolates causing BSI in patients from hematology/oncology and

## Methods

- A total of 1,217 Gram-positive isolates causing bloodstream infections in HTU patients were consecutively collected during 2010–2019 as part of the SENTRY Antimicrobial Surveillance Program.
- A single isolate per patient was collected in 33 US medical centers located in all 9 US Census Divisions.
- Only isolates determined to be significant by local criteria as the reported probable cause of infection were included in the program.
- Bacterial identification was performed by MALDI-TOF (Bruker Daltonics, Billerica, MA, USA) and/or standard microbiological testing methods.
- Antimicrobial susceptibility testing was performed using CLSI broth microdilution methodology in a central laboratory (JMI Laboratories).
- CLSI M100 (2022) breakpoints were applied for comparator agents.
- For in vitro comparisons, the oritavancin CLSI susceptible breakpoints for S. aureus (0.12 mg/L) and vancomycin-susceptible E. faecalis (0.12 mg/L) were applied to all Staphylococcus spp. and Enterococcus spp. isolates, respectively.
- The oritavancin CLSI susceptible breakpoints were applied for -hemolitic streptococci (BHS; 0.25 mg/L) and Viridans group streptococci (VGS; 0.25mg/L).
- Oritavanin and comparators were also evaluated against MRSA, MRCoNS, and VRE resistant subsets, as well as, a subset of susceptible dose-dependent E. faecium isolates displaying high daptomycin MIC values (2–4 mg/L).

Cecilia Carvalhaes, MD, Ph.D., D(ABMM) JMI Laboratories 345 Beaver Kreek Centre, Suite A North Liberty, IA 52317 Phone: (319) 665-3370 Fax: (319) 665-3371 Email: cecilia-carvalhaes@jmilabs.com



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