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# Vibativ Sustained Activity Confirmed in 2 Surveillance Studies

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Seven years of antimicrobial surveillance—part of the SENTRY Antimicrobial Surveillance Program—demonstrated the continued activity of the antibiotic telavancin (Vibativ, Cumberland Pharmaceuticals) against bacterial organisms, according to two recent publications.

Telavancin is indicated for the treatment of certain serious bacterial infections, including hospital-acquired and ventilator-associated bacterial pneumonia and complicated skin and skin-structure infections. It addresses a range of gram-positive bacterial pathogens, including those that are considered difficult to treat and multidrug resistant.

The global surveillance study, which tested 24,408 gram-positive clinical isolates, found that since 2011, there has been little or no change in telavancin activity against several important gram-positive pathogen groups, including methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus*, coagulase-negative staphylococci, vancomycin-susceptible *Enterococcus faecalis*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, viridans group streptococci and beta-hemolytic streptococci.

Telavancin maintained excellent antimicrobial activity against multidrug-resistant subsets of these pathogen groups and ceftaroline-nonsusceptible (telavancin minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC)90 value, 0.06 mcg/mL; 100% susceptible) and ceftaroline-resistant (telavancin MIC90 value, 0.12 mcg/mL; 100% susceptible) *S. aureus* isolates. Telavancin exhibited MIC90 values of 0.06 mcg/mL against the full global set of *S. aureus* isolates and methicillin-resistant S. aureus (MRSA) subset (*Microb Drug Resist* 2020;26[8]:934-943).

The U.S. study reviewed 15,882 S. aureus isolates looking at telavancin antimicrobial activity against MRSA and multidrug-resistant MRSA isolates (MIC50/90 values, 0.03/0.06 mcg/mL for both subsets) remained unchanged over the surveillance period (2014-2016). All isolates were susceptible to telavancin (*J Glob Antimicrob Resist* 2020;20:118-123).

Previously published data on MRSA and MDR MRSA isolates (collected 2011-2013) were merged with the current isolate set to examine longer-term resistance trends. The telavancin results for the MRSA and MDR MRSA subsets were identical to corresponding MIC50/90 and susceptibility values reported for isolates collected from 2011 to 2013.