

**Comparison of in vitro activities of tigecycline with other antimicrobial agents against *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, and *Moraxella catarrhalis* in Taiwan.**

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摘要

**Abstract**

Background: We compared the in vitro activities of tigecycline with those of other agents against 97 *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, 140 *Haemophilus influenzae* and 54 *Moraxella catarrhalis* strains isolated in two large university hospitals in Istanbul. Methods: For analysis, the agar dilution method was used. Results: For *S. pneumoniae* isolates, 32% were not susceptible to penicillin (28.9% intermediate and 3.1% resistant). Cefotaxime, telithromycin, moxifloxacin and linezolid were fully active. Tigecycline had a 90% minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC<sub>90</sub>) of 0.12 µg/ml. For *H. influenzae*, 8.57% were not susceptible to ampicillin, among which 8 possessed  $\beta$ -lactamase (5.7%). Four (2.87%) *H. influenzae* isolates with  $\beta$ -lactamase-negative and ampicillin-resistant phenotype were found. All isolates were susceptible to ceftriaxone, azithromycin, ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin and moxifloxacin. MIC<sub>90</sub> for tigecycline was 0.5 µg/ml. Of 54 *M. catarrhalis* isolates, 88.9% possessed  $\beta$ -lactamase. Tigecycline and fluoroquinolones were highly active (MIC<sub>90</sub> 0.12 µg/ml). Conclusions: Linezolid, telithromycin, newer fluoroquinolones and tigecycline all have excellent in vitro activities against the 3 respiratory pathogens..

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