A Multi-Site Study of Gemifloxacin MIC Results on the Sensititre 18-24 hour Automated/Manual Susceptibility Plate to the CLSI Broth Microdilution Method

1. FDA Microbial Sensitivity, Cherry Hill, NJ
2. University Hospital, Cleveland, OH
3. JMI Laboratories, North Liberty, IA

ABSTRACT
Background: A multi-site comparison was performed to evaluate the impact of gemifloxacin (Oscient Pharmaceuticals, Wayne, NJ) MIC results using the Sensititre 18-24 hour Automated Manual Methods: GEM (0.002–16 µg/mL) was tested against 302 clinical gram-positive isolates and 100 clinical gram-negative isolates. Each isolate was tested against one standard clinical gram-negative and one standard clinical gram-positive isolate and one control plate for both Automated and Manual Methods. Results: Comparisons of the GEM MICs of the 302 clinical gram-positive isolates and 100 clinical gram-negative isolates were tested against the CLSI Broth Microdilution Methods: GEM 0.002–16 µg/mL was tested against 302 clinical gram-positive isolates and 100 clinical gram-negative isolates. The MICs were tested against one standard clinical gram-negative and one control plate for both Automated and Manual Methods. The MIC results were within the expected CLSI ranges.

MATERIALS & METHODS
Organisms: The testing at 3 sites consisted of the following: 148 CDC challenge isolates tested at one site, 73 CDC clinical isolates tested at another site, and 18 CDC drug resistant isolates tested at the third site. The organisms included 302 fresh clinical gram-positive isolates and 75 CDC clinical gram-negative isolates.

RESULTS
The MIC results were within the expected CLSI ranges.

REFERENCES


CONCLUSION
This investigation compared the 18–24 hour Sensititre MIC results to the broth microdilution plate (BMD-AM) results. The Sensititre plates demonstrated a high level of agreement and were highly reproducible.

PAPER # C-127

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