Ceftaroline (CPT) is a novel, parenteral, broad-spectrum cephalosporin exhibiting excellent activity against gram-positive and gram-negative pathogens, including multiresistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) and multidrug-resistant Acinetobacter baumannii. The results of this study support the further development of CPT for the treatment of infections caused by these organisms.

Materials and Methods

- **Introduction and Purpose**: The objective of this study was to compare the performance of the Sensititre MIC system to that of the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) BMD broth microdilution method for susceptibility testing of CPT. The Sensititre MIC system was evaluated using a panel of clinical isolates and a series of quality-control organisms.

- **Materials and Methods**: The study was performed using the Sensititre MIC system and the CLSI BMD broth microdilution method. A panel of clinical isolates was tested for susceptibility to CPT using both methods. The results were compared using the CLSI M7-BM quality-control guidelines for susceptibility testing of CPT.

- **Results**: The results showed excellent agreement between the Sensititre MIC system and the CLSI BMD method for detecting susceptibility of CPT. The Sensititre MIC system was found to be a reliable and accurate method for susceptibility testing of CPT.

- **Conclusion**: The Sensititre MIC system is an acceptable method for susceptibility testing of CPT, with results equivalent to the CLSI BMD method. The Sensititre MIC system is a useful tool for the detection of susceptibility to CPT, especially in clinical laboratories.

**References**

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