U-34. Susceptibility of *Mycobacterium avium* Complex (MAC) to Moxifloxacin and Ciprofloxacin

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MAC continues to be a cause of disease in certain patient populations. Treatment regimens often include a macrolide coupled with a quinolone. Although the relationship between in vitro susceptibility tests and clinical response MAC infections has not been clearly established, there are some data to suggest that it may be useful. In this investigation, the minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) of moxifloxacin and ciprofloxacin were determined for MAC isolates utilizing the ESP Myco system.

A total of 34 isolates from blood, bone marrow and the respiratory track were included in the study. Overall, the MIC_{90}sto moxifloxacin and ciprofloxacin were 4 and 8 mg/ml respectively. Of these isolates, 85.3% were susceptible to moxifloxacin while 23.5% were susceptible to ciprofloxacin. Twelve isolates were obtained from either blood or bone marrow. Of these, 91.7% were susceptible to moxifloxacin with a MIC_{90} of 2 µg/ml. The corresponding results for ciprofloxacin were 16.7% susceptible with a MIC_{90} of 8 µg/ml. The in vitro activity of moxifloxacin was superior to that of ciprofloxacin against MAC. Moxifloxacin should be considered for use as part of a multidrug regimen for the treatment of MAC infections.

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