CONCLUSIONS

- Omadacycline was highly active against Gram-positive bacterial isolates from various sources, including Enterococcus faecalis and Staphylococcus aureus.
- Omadacycline was 2-fold more active against tetracycline-resistant streptococci including Enterococcus faecalis isolates displaying resistance to tetracycline.
- Omadacycline remained highly active against tetracycline-resistant streptococci including Streptococcus mitis and Streptococcus gordonii.
- Omadacycline showed high activity against Streptococcus anginosus group isolates from patients in the United States medical centers during 2016.

RESULTS (CONT.)

- Table 1: In vitro activity of omadacycline tested against 2016 Gram-positive surveillance isolates from the United States.
- Table 2: In vitro activity of omadacycline and comparator antimicrobials against Gram-positive isolates collected in the United States during 2016 as part of a Global Surveillance Program.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- A total of 1,024 isolates from patients were collected from 39 U.S. medical centers during 2016.
- Isolates were tested for susceptibility using CLSI (2017) guidelines.
- Tables 1 and 2 were created using data from the Surveillance Program.

REFERENCES