

# Activity of Cefiderocol and Comparator Agents against European Isolates of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Acinetobacter baumannii*-calaceic species complex, and *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* from the SENTRY Antimicrobial Surveillance Program (2020–2022)

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## Introduction

- Cefiderocol is a siderophore-conjugated cephalosporin with broad activity against Gram-negative bacteria, including multidrug-resistant organisms.
- Cefiderocol was approved by the EMA for the treatment of infections caused by Gram-negative bacteria in adult patients with limited treatment options and by the US FDA for complicated urinary tract infection, hospital-acquired bacterial pneumonia, and ventilator-associated bacterial pneumonia.
- Non-glucose-fermenting (NGF) species are often extensively drug resistant (XDR), presenting serious treatment challenges.
- The activity of cefiderocol and comparator agents was investigated against European NGF isolates collected in 2020–2022 as part of the SENTRY Antimicrobial Surveillance Program.

## Results

- The most common infection that isolates were collected from was pneumonia (n=2,151), followed by skin/skin structure infection (n=800), bloodstream infection (n=755), urinary tract infection (n=372), intrabdominal infection (n=168), and other sites (n=179).
- For all *P. aeruginosa* isolates, cefiderocol and BL/BLI susceptibilities were >95%, except meropenem-vaborbactam, which was 90.9% (EUCAST; Table 1).
- Cefiderocol was the most active agent against XDR *P. aeruginosa* and *P. aeruginosa* isolates resistant to the newer BL/BLI combinations, with >90% being susceptible to cefiderocol (Table 1, Figure 1).
- Cefiderocol had potent activity (MIC<sub>50/90</sub> 0.25/1 mg/L; 98.4/96.8% susceptibility, CLSI/EUCAST) against *A. baumannii*-calaceic complex, and susceptibility percentages of >96% against XDR, meropenem-, and imipenem-relebactam-resistant *A. baumannii*-calaceic complex isolates (Table 2; Figure 1).
- Cefiderocol was very active against *S. maltophilia*, with 99.4/100.0% susceptibility (CLSI/EUCAST; MIC<sub>50/90</sub> 0.06/0.5 mg/L; Table 2; Figure 1).

## Conclusions

## References

1. CLSI. M07Ed11. Methods for dilution antimicrobial susceptibility tests for bacteria that grow aerobically; approved standard: eleventh edition. Wayne, PA, Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, 2018.
2. CLSI. M100Ed32. Performance standards for antimicrobial susceptibility testing: 29th informational supplement. Wayne, PA, Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, 2022.
3. EUCAST. Breakpoint tables for interpretation of MICs and zone diameters Version 12.0, 2022.